

WEBSTER'S
NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY
of the
English Language

With additional new words; definitions, pronunciations, synonyms, etymology; special vocabularies, English orthography and word-building, full-page plates and illustrations, charts, and tables.

Based on the original Webster and other eminent authorities

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

E. T. ROE, LL.B.

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF PROMINENT SPECIALISTS

This dictionary is not published by the original publishers of *Webster's Dictionary* or by their successors, and is in no way related to, or based on, the so-called *International Dictionary* or its abridged editions.



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INTRODUCTION

WEBSTER'S NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY has been prepared with a view of producing in a compact form a lexicon that will meet every modern requirement.

The diacritical markings in this work will be found simple and practical, the key to the pronunciation being given at the foot of each page. These markings are based upon Webster's original system, now invariably recognized as the standard in all schools and colleges, but modified to meet the requirements of modern lexicography. The evolution of the diacritical markings is given in this introduction. A list of the principal different spellings represented by each diacritical mark is given on page vii.

The etymologies are comprehensive and accurate. An elective method has been adopted in the definitions, a synonym being used in certain cases (as *short for brief*), while in other instances a concise but complete definition is used. Synonyms have been added wherever it has been possible to introduce them.

The present participle, past participle, and past tense of verbs, the plural of nouns, and comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives are given, except where formed regularly according to the simple and well-known rules of grammar. Words which invariably commence with a capital appear with a capital initial wherever found in the book.

When a word represents several parts of speech, Roman figures are used for separating them; Arabic figures precede the several meanings.

DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES

Generally speaking, the syllables of a word are those divisions which are made in a correct pronunciation of it. The following are, perhaps, the only definite rules that can be given on the subject.

1. Two consonants forming but one sound, as *ng, ch, th, ph, sh, wh*, are never separated.

2. The terminations *-cean, -cian, -ceous, -cious, -cial, -tian, -tion, -tial, -geon, -gian, -geous, -gious, -sion*, and *-sier*, are seldom divided: as *o-cean, na-tion, cap-tious*, etc.

3. Compound words are commonly separated into the simple words of which they are composed; as, *care-less, rail-road*.

4. Derivative and grammatical terminations should generally be separated from the radical word; as *great-ly, teach-er*.

THE EVOLUTION OF DIACRITICAL MARKINGS

A leading feature of WEBSTER'S NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY is its simple and accurate method of indicating pronunciation.

Diacritical marks often tend to prevent a clear comprehension of the sound of a letter indicated by a particular marking. For instance, the same mark, known as the *broad*, or *circumflex*, is used to indicate both the sound of *medial a*, or *long a modified by r*, as heard in *fåre*, *beår*, *their* (*thår*), *heir* (*år*), and that of *broad a* heard in *stõrm*. But the confusion does not end here. Not only are these two different sounds of the letter *a* indicated by this one mark, but another mark, two dots placed under the letter, is also used to indicate one of these sounds—that of *broad a*, as in *wårn*—the result being that the mind becomes confused by this indiscriminate use of different diacritical marks to indicate the same sound. Besides this complicated method of marking, there is entire lack of system in the list of marks used. For example, the *tilde* is placed over the letter *e* to indicate the sound of that letter heard in *fårn*, while the *broad*, or *circumflex*, is placed over *u* to indicate the similar sound heard in *bårn*. And this confusing lack of uniformity and consistency is found throughout the entire set of markings. It is the experience of teachers generally, that this faulty system in the markings makes it almost impossible to fix in the minds of pupils the correct pronunciation of words and syllables.

WEBSTER'S NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY avoids this confusion and uncertainty by the use of a simple, uniform system of markings. The ones selected are for the most part those adopted by Webster, which have long been used in this country and become familiar to students in the public schools and to the American people generally. The exceptions are only those considered necessary to conform to the modern standard of phonology. In these dictionaries *the same sounds are always represented by the same marks and letters*, no matter how varied their actual spelling in the language, or whether the sound is prolonged by accentuation or not. Thus the sound of *broad a*, heard in *fall*, is always represented by (*a*) as in *warm* (*wårn*), *storm* (*stårn*), and *long a* as in *able* and *preface* is marked (*ā*) long, *i* in *ice* and *idea* marked (*i*) long, etc. The precise sound of every syllable, whether accented or unaccented, is always clearly and exactly indicated.

The sound of *a* in *ask* is distinguished from the sound of the same letter in *soda*, the former being represented by *ä*, and the latter by *æ*. The omission of these nice distinctions of the vowel sounds by other lexicographers, the lack of systematized diacritical marking, and the use of different symbols to indicate the same sounds, have added to the difficulty of conveying a correct idea of the pronunciation of words.

IN WEBSTER'S NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, every vowel sound but the short one has a distinctive diacritical mark to represent it. The fact that a vowel is unmarked indicates that its sound is *short*. All other vowel sounds being marked, it is entirely unnecessary to indicate the short sound. Every consonant used in the respelling for pronunciation always has its own peculiar unvarying sound, none being employed that has more than one sound, with the exception of *g*, which always indicates its hard sound, heard in *go*. The sound of *th* as in *thick* is represented by common Roman letters, while italics indicate the sound as in *the*.

When Webster's first dictionary was published, the plan of indicating the pronunciation of words by respelling them phonetically was not adopted by him. Hence every sound of a letter had to be indicated by a particular mark placed over or under the letter or letters that represented it in the words of the vocabulary. Thus he used three distinct ways of showing the following sound in his dictionary: to indicate the vowel sound heard in *wolf*, a dot was placed under the *o* in that word; to indicate the same sound in the word *wood*, a breve was placed over the two *o's*; and to indicate the same sound in the word *pull*, a dot was placed under the *u*. When the modern system of indicating the pronunciation by phonetic respelling was introduced, the necessity for using more than one mark to indicate one sound was obviated. The same mark could now be used in each of the three cases.

The same system was formerly followed in the sound of *o* as in *move*. The sound of this vowel in *move* was indicated in some places as follows: *mōv*. But the sound of *u* in *rude* is the same; it was indicated by placing two dots under the *u*. In WEBSTER'S NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, the one marking indicates the one sound in both words as follows: *mūv* and *rūd*.

Key to the Pronunciation

ē	indicates sound heard in	pale, paid, freight, prey, great.
æ	" " "	hat, pad, fan, shall.
ā	" " "	task, trance, clasp, shaft, glass.
ā	" " "	far, alms, father, half, laugh, ah.
ʌ	" " "	fall, talk, author, awe, fought, form.
ā	" " "	fare, hair, bear, their, where.
ʌ	" " "	above, diamond, sofa, temple.
ē	" " "	me, machine, meat, sweet, bier,
e	" " "	met, equity, bury, terrible.
ē	" " "	her, earn, bird, firm.
ī	" " "	mite, mine, my, might, height.
i	" " "	mit, abyss, division, enmity.
ō	" " "	go, hold, coal, snow, tableau.
o	" " "	not, comma, folly, was, what.
ō	" " "	move, too, food, rule, rude.
o	" " "	wolf, woman, book, would, pull.
ū	" " "	mute, stew, your, union, mature.
u	" " "	hut, sun, hurry, rustic, onion.
ū	" " "	burn, furl, car, world.
oi	" " "	oil, voice, boy, oyster.
ow	" " "	how, town, then, found.
th	" " "	thin, through, wealth, breath.
th	" " "	then, thou, breathe, soothe.
g	" " "	go, dog, longer, bigger.
j	" " "	ginger, longitude, hedge.
s	" " "	sense, loose, stay, force, acid.
z	" " "	zeal, lazy, easy, clothes.
sh	" " "	closure, cohesion, grander, mirage.
kh(ʁh)	" " "	loeh, Bach.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

<i>a.</i>	adjective	<i>lit.</i>	literally
<i>abbr., abbrev.</i>	abbreviated	<i>L. L.</i>	Late Latin
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	<i>math.</i>	mathematics
<i>alg.</i>	algebra	<i>M.</i>	middle
<i>Am.</i>	American	<i>mech.</i>	mechanics
<i>Ar.</i>	Arabic	<i>med.</i>	medicine
<i>arch.</i>	architecture	<i>Mex.</i>	Mexican
<i>art.</i>	article	<i>mil.</i>	military
<i>A. S.</i>	Anglo-Saxon	<i>mus.</i>	music
<i>astr., astron.</i>	astronomy	<i>myth.</i>	mythology
<i>Beng.</i>	Bengalese	<i>n.</i>	noun
<i>Bohem.</i>	Bohemian	<i>naul.</i>	nautical
<i>bot.</i>	botany	<i>neut.</i>	neuter
<i>Bras.</i>	Brazilian	<i>N. L.</i>	New Latin (indicating a modern scientific term)
<i>Bret.</i>	Breton	<i>Norm.</i>	Norman
<i>Canad.</i>	Canadian	<i>Norw.</i>	Norwegian
<i>cap.</i>	capital initial	<i>O.</i>	old
<i>Celt.</i>	Celtic	<i>obs.</i>	obsolete
<i>cf.</i>	compare	<i>opp.</i>	opposed
<i>Chal.</i>	Chaldean	<i>p.</i>	past
<i>chem.</i>	chemistry	<i>p. a., p. adj.</i>	participle adjective
<i>Chin.</i>	Chinese	<i>pa. t.</i>	past tense
<i>cog.</i>	cognate	<i>perh.</i>	perhaps
<i>collog.</i>	colloquial	<i>pers.</i>	person
<i>comp.</i>	comparative	<i>Pers.</i>	Persian
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	<i>Peruv.</i>	Peruvian
<i>contr.</i>	contraction	<i>Pg., Port.</i>	Portuguese
<i>corrup.</i>	corruption	<i>phil.</i>	philosophy
<i>Dan.</i>	Danish	<i>phot.</i>	photography
<i>dim.</i>	diminutive	<i>phys.</i>	physiology
<i>Dut., D.</i>	Dutch	<i>pl.</i>	plural
<i>E., Eng., Engl.</i>	English	<i>Pol.</i>	Polish
<i>esp.</i>	especially	<i>pref.</i>	prefix
<i>ety., etym., etymol.</i>	etymology	<i>prep.</i>	preposition
<i>fem.</i>	feminine	<i>pres.</i>	present
<i>Flem.</i>	Flemish	<i>prob.</i>	probably
<i>fort.</i>	fortification	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun
<i>Fr.</i>	French	<i>prov.</i>	provincial
<i>freq.</i>	frequentative	<i>pr. p.</i>	present participle
<i>ful.</i>	future	<i>rhet.</i>	rhetoric
<i>Gael.</i>	Gaelic	<i>Rom.</i>	Roman
<i>gen.</i>	genitive	<i>Russ.</i>	Russian
<i>geol.</i>	geology	<i>S. A.</i>	South American
<i>geom.</i>	geometry	<i>Sans., Skt.</i>	Sanskrit
<i>Ger.</i>	German	<i>Scand.</i>	Scandinavian
<i>Goth.</i>	Gothic	<i>Sc., Scot.</i>	Scottish
<i>Gr.</i>	Greek	<i>sing.</i>	singular
<i>gram.</i>	grammar	<i>Sp.</i>	Spanish
<i>H.</i>	high	<i>superl.</i>	superlative
<i>Heb.</i>	Hebrew	<i>Sw.</i>	Swedish
<i>her.</i>	heraldry	<i>Syn.</i>	synonyms
<i>Hind.</i>	Hindustan	<i>Syr.</i>	Syrian
<i>I., It., Ital.</i>	Italian	<i>Teut.</i>	Teutonic
<i>Ice., Icel.</i>	Icelandish	<i>theol.</i>	theology
<i>imp.</i>	imperfect	<i>Tib.</i>	Tibetan
<i>ind.</i>	indicative	<i>Turk.</i>	Turkish
<i>indef.</i>	indefinite	<i>v.</i>	verb
<i>ind., interj.</i>	interjection	<i>vi.</i>	verb intransitive
<i>Ir.</i>	Irish	<i>vt.</i>	verb transitive
<i>irreg.</i>	irregular	<i>W., Wel.</i>	Welsh
<i>Jap.</i>	Japanese	<i>zool.</i>	zoology
<i>L.</i>	Latin	—.....	signifies "derived from"
<i>L. G.</i>	Low German		

(used chiefly in a bad sense). — **abetment**, *n.* — **abetter**, **abettor** (*ab-ët'tër*), *n.* [O. Fr. *abeter* = *a*, to, and *beter*, bait.]

abeyance (*a-bë'ans*), *n.* State of suspension; dormancy; expectation. [Fr. *a*, to, and *bayer*, gaze in expectation.]

abhor (*ab-här*), *vt.* [abhorring; abhorred.] Regard with extreme repugnance; loathe; abominate. — **abhorrence**, *n.* — **abhorrent**, *a.* [L. *ab*, from, and *horreo*, shrink.]

abide (*a-bid'*), *v.* [abiding; abode] I. *vt.* 1. Bide or wait for. 2. Endure; tolerate. II. *vi.* Continue; dwell; stay. — **abiding**, *a.* continuing; permanent; durable. [A. S. *abidan* = *a*, to, and *bidan*, wait.]

ability (*a-bil'i-ti*), *n.* [*pl.* abilities.] 1. Power. 2. Faculty. [See **ABLE**.]

Syn. Skill; talent; capacity. **abject** (*ab'jekt*), *a.* Mean; base; despicable; contemptible. — **abjection** (*ab-jek'shun*), *n.* Mean or low state; baseness. — **abjectly**, *adv.* [L. *abjectus*, cast away — *ab*, away, and *jacere*, throw.]

abjure (*ab-jör'*), *vt.* Renounce solemnly or on oath. — **abjuration** (*ab-jör-ä'shun*), *n.* [L. *ab*, off, and *iuro*, swear.] [on fire.]

ablaze (*a-bläz'*), *a. & adv.* In a blaze. **able** (*ä'b'l*), *a.* Having sufficient power, skill or means to do a thing. — **ably**, *adv.* [L. *habilis*, apt, — *habeo*, have, hold.]

Syn. Capable; competent; skillful; fitted; qualified; effective; efficient. **able** (*a-bl*), *suffix*. Fit for; subject to; worthy of; full of; etc.

ablution (*ab-lü'shun*), *n.* Act of washing. [L. *ab*, off, and *luo*, wash.]

abnegation (*ab-ne-gä'shun*), *n.* Denial; renunciation. [L. *ab*, away, and *negare*, deny. See **NEGATION**.]

abnormal (*ab-när'mäl*), *a.* Not normal or according to rule; irregular; unnatural. [L. *ab*, away from, and *norma*, a rule.]

aboard (*a-börd*), I. *adv.* On board; in a ship; on a train. II. *prep.* On board of.

abode (*a-böd'*), *n.* Dwelling place; home; stay. [See **ABIDE**.]

abolish (*a-bol'ish*), *vt.* Put an end to; annul. — **abolishable**, *a.* — **abolisher**, *n.* — [L. *ab*, from, and *oleo*, grow.]

abolition (*ab-o-lish'un*), *n.* Act of abolishing; state of being abolished. — **abolitionist** (*ab-o-lish'un-ist*), *n.* One who favors the abolition of anything, especially slavery.

abominable (*a-bom'i-na-bl*), *a.* Hateful; detestable. — **abominably**, *adv.*

abominate (*a-bom'i-nät*), *vt.* Abhor; detest extremely. — **abomination** (*a-bom-i-nä'shun*), *n.* Extreme aversion; anything abominable. [L. *abominor*, — *atus*; abhor, as of bad omen. See **OMEN**.]

aboriginal (*ab-o-rij'i-näl*), I. *a.* Primitive; first. II. *n.* A first or original inhabitant. [L. *ab*, from, and *origo*, beginning.]

aborigines (*ab-o-rij'i-nëz*), *n. pl.* of the rare *sing.* aborigine. People living in a country when first known.

abortion (*a-bär'shun*), *n.* Premature birth; anything which falls of reaching maturity. — **abortive**, *a.* Premature; unsuccessful. [L. *ab*, away, and *orior*, begin.]

abound (*a-bownd'*), *vt.* Be or have in great plenty. [L. *abundo*, to overflow, from *unda*, a wave.]

about (*a-bowt'*), I. *prep.* Round on the outside; around; here and there in; near to; concerning; engaged in. II. *adv.* Around; nearly; here and there.

— *Phrases*: **BRING ABOUT**, cause to take place. — **COME ABOUT**, take place. — **GO ABOUT**, prepare to do. [A. S. *abutan* — *a*, on, *be*, by, *utan*, outside.]

above (*a-buv'*), I. *prep.* On the up side; higher than; more than; beyond; superior to. II. *adv.* Overhead; in a higher position, order, or power; in heaven. [A. S. *abu'an* — *a*, on, *be*, by, and *ufan*, high.]

aboveboard (*a-buv'börd*), *a. and adv.* Open; fairly; without trickery.

abrade (*ab-räd'*), *vt.* Scrape or rub off. [L. *ab*, off, and *rado*, scrape.]

abrasion (*ab-rä'shun*), *n.* 1. Act of scraping or rubbing off. 2. Matter scraped or rubbed off.

abreast (*a-brest'*), *adv.* Side by side.

abridge (*a-brij'*), *vt.* Shorten. [Fr. *abréger* — *L. ab*, and *brevis*, short.]

abridgment (*a-brij'ment*), *n.* 1. Shortening. 2. Shortened form. [um.]

Syn. Abstract; synopsis; compend. **abroad** (*a-bräd'*), *adv.* 1. Out of doors; at large. 2. In foreign lands. 3. In circulation.

abrogate (*ab-ro-gät*), *vt.* Repeal, annul. — **abrogation**, *n.* [L. *ab*, from, and *rogo*, ask.]

abrupt (*ab-rupt'*), *a.* Sudden; unexpected; steep. — **abruptly**, *adv.* — **abruptness**, *n.* [L. *ab*, off, and *rupto*, break.] [abstain. [L.]

abs- prefix. Away, from, as **abstract**, **absciss** (*ab'ses*), *n.* Collection of pus within some tissue of the body; tumor. [L. *abs*, away, and *cedo*, go.]

abscend (*ab-skond'*), *vt.* Hide one's

äbs, äb, äsk, äkr, äll, äre, äbove; mä, met, hä; mäts, mät; näts, not, mäts, wäts; mäts, hüt, bärs, öll, öul, thän.

- academy** (ə-kad'e-mi), *n.* 1. Originally, the school of Plato. 2. Society of artists, or men of letters. 3. Intermediate school. [Gr. *akadēmia*, the garden where Plato taught.]
- acanthus** (ə-kan'thus), *n.* 1. Prickly plant, *bear's breech*. 2. In architecture, an ornament resembling its leaf. [Gr. *akē*, a point, and *anthos*, a flower.]
- accede** (ək-sēd'), *vt.* Agree or assent. [L. *ad*, to, and *cedo*, go.]
- accelerate** (ək-sel'ēr-āt), *i. vt.* Increase the speed of; hasten the progress of. *ii. vt.* Move more rapidly.
- acceleration** (ək-sel'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* —**accelerative** (ək-sel'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *celer*, swift.]
- accent** (ək-sent'), *n.* Modulation of the voice; stress on a syllable or word; mark used to indicate this stress. [L. *accentus*, note, —*ad*, and *canto*, sing.]
- accent** (ək-sent'), *vt.* Express or note the accent. [ing to accent.]
- accidental** (ək-sent'fū-əl), *a.* Pertaining to.
- accentuate** (ək-sent'ū-āt), *vt. i.* Mark or pronounce with accent. 2. Give prominence to. —**accents'ation**, *n.*
- accept** (ək-sept'), *vt. i.* Receive when offered. 2. Agree to. 3. Promise to pay. [L. *ad*, to, and *capio*, take.]
- Syn.* Take; admit; accede to; assent to; accommodate one's self to; listen to; grant; approve.
- acceptable** (ək-sept'ə-bl), *a.* Such as to be accepted; pleasing; agreeable. —**acceptably**, *adv.* —**acceptableness**, **acceptability**, *n.*
- acceptance** (ək-sept'ans), *n.* 1. Favorable reception. 2. Agreeing to terms. 3. Accepted bill.
- acceptation** (ək-sept'ā'shun), *n.* 1. Received meaning of a word. 2. Reception, coupled with approbation.
- accepter** (ək-sept'ēr), **acceptor** (ək-sept'ūr), *n.* One who accepts.
- access** (ək'ses or ək'ses'), *n.* 1. Admission to a place or person; approach; passage. 2. Addition; increase. [See **ACCEDE**.]
- accessory** (ək'ses'ə-ri), *a.* Same as **ACCESSIBLE** (ək'ses'ə-bl), *a.* That may be approached. —**accessibly**, *adv.* —**accessibility**, *n.*
- accession** (ək'sesh'un), *n.* 1. Addition. 2. That which is added. 3. Attainment. 4. Assent.
- accessory** (ək'ses'ə-ri), *i. n.* [pl. accessories.] Abettor; accomplice; subordinate part. *ii. a.* Contributing; aiding; abetting. [See **ACCEDE**.]
- accidence** (ək'si-dens), *n.* The part of grammar treating of the inflections of words (because these changes are
- "accidentals" of words and not "essentials"). [See **ACCI-DENT**.]
- accident** (ək'si-dent), *n. i.* Undesigned, unforeseen, or unexpected occurrence, especially if it be calamitous; chance happening; casualty. 2. Unessential quality or property. [L. *ad*, to, and *cado*, fall.]
- accidental** (ək'si-dent'əl), *i. a. i.* Happening by chance. 2. Not essential. *ii. n.* A non-essential feature of property. —**accidentally**, *adv.*
- acclaim** (ək-klām'), *i. vt.* Applaud. *ii. vt.* Shout applause. [L. *ad*, to, and *clamo*, shout.]
- acclamation** (ək-klām-ē'shun), *n.* 1. Shout of applause. 2. Formal, *visa voce* vote of approval.
- acclimate** (ək-klī'māt), **acclimatize** (ək-klī'mā-tīz), *vt.* Inure to a new climate. —**acclimatization** (ək-klī-mā-tīz-ā'shun), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and Eng. **CLIMATE**.]
- acclivity** (ək-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [pl. acclivities.] Upward slope. [L. *ad*, to, and *clivus*, a slope.]
- accommodate** (ək-kom'ō-dāt), *vt. i.* Comply with the wishes of; oblige. 2. Adapt; adjust; make suitable. 3. Supply; make provision for. [L. *ad*, to, and *commodo*, adapt.]
- accommodating** (ək-kom'ō-dā-ting), *a.* Affording accommodation; obliging.
- accommodation** (ək-kom'ō-dā'shun), *n.* 1. Fitness; adjustment. 2. Provision of convenience. 3. Loan of money.
- accompany** (ək-kum'pā-ni), *vt.* [Ac-com'panying, accompanied.] Go with; attend; play or sing an accompaniment. —**accompaniment** (ək-kum'pā-ni-ment), *n.* 1. That which accompanies. 2. Subordinate part in music. —**accompanist**, *n.* One who plays the accompaniment in a piece of music. [Fr. *accompagnier*. See **COMPANY**.]
- accomplice** (ək-kom'plis), *n.* Associate in crime. [L. *ad*, to, and *complex*, -*iste*, joined.]
- accomplish** (ək-kom'plish), *vt.* Perform; effect; fulfill. [L. *ad*, to, and *compleo*, -*plere*, to fill up.] —**accomplished** (ək-kom'plish't), *a.* Complete in acquirements; polished. —**accomplishment** (ək-kom'plish-ment), *n.* 1. Full performance of an undertaking; completion. 2. Ornamental acquirement.
- accord** (ək-kard'), *i. vt.* Grant. *ii. vt.* Agree; be in correspondence; harmonize. [L. —*ad*, and *cor*, cords, heart.]
- Syn.* Concede; give; reconcile.

āte, fā, thā, fī, fū, fū, above; mē, mēt, hē; mīte, mīt; mōte, mēt, mōre, wōte; mūte, hūt, būrn; cūl, owl, thēn.

accord (ak-kard'), *n.* 1. Agreement; harmony. 2. Spontaneous action, as in the phrase *own accord*.—**accord-ance**, *n.* Agreement; conformity; harmony.—**accord'ant**, *a* Agreeing; corresponding; in harmony.

accord (ak-kard'ing), *a.* In accordance; agreeing.—*According as*, in proportion as.—*According to*, in accordance with, or agreeably to.—**accord'ingly**, *adv.* 1. Suitably; in a conformable manner. 2. In assent.

Syn. Therefore; wherefore.

accordion (ak-kar'di-un), *n.* Portable musical instrument, played with bellows and keys. [From **ACCORD.**]

accost (ak-kost'), *vt.* 1. Speak to first; address. 2. Approach; come face to face with; make up to. [*L. ad, to, and costa, side.*]

accouchement (ak-köch'ment. Fr. pron. ak-kösh-mong), *n.* Delivery in child-bed.

account (ak-kownt'). I. *vt.* Reckon as; assign for; compute; explain. II. *vi.* Assign a reason (for). [Fr. accomplir.—L. *ad*, to, *com*, together, and *uto*, reckon.]

account (ak-kownt'), *n.* 1. Computation; reckoning. 2. Statement; record; narrative. 3. Value; consideration. 4. Sake; behalf.—**accountable** (ak-kownt'a-bl), *a.*—**accountability**, *n.*—**accountably**, *adv.*—**accountant** (ak-kownt'ant), *n.* One who keeps or is skilled in accounts.

accouter, accoutre (ak-kō' tēr), *vt.*
Furnish military dress and trappings;
equip.—**accouterments, accou-**
trements, n. pl. [Fr. *accouter*—of
doubtful origin.]

accredit (ak-kred'it), *vt.* Give credit, trust, honor or authority to. [*L. ad, to, and credo, trust. See CREDIT.*]

accretion (ak-krē'shun), *n.* Act of growing; increase. [L. *ad*, to and *creasco*, grow.]

accrue (ak-kro'), *vt.* Come to; be added to. [*L. ad, to, and cresco, grow.*]

accumbent (ak-kum'bent), *a.* Lying down or reclining on a couch. [*L. ad. to. and cumbo, lie.*]

accumulate (ak-kū'mū-lăt). I. *vt.* Heap or pile up; amass. II. *vt.* Increase greatly, as of profits, wealth, etc.—**accumulation**, *n.* Heaping up.—**accumulative**, *a.*—**accumulator**, *n.* 1. One who or that which accumulates. 2. An electric storage battery. [*L. ad. to, and cumulus, a heap.*]

accuracy (ak'ū-ra-si), *n.* Correctness; exactness; accurateness.

accurate (ak'ū-rāt), a. Very exact;

done with care.—ac'curately, *adv.*—ac'curateness, *n.* [*L. ad, to, and cura, care.*]

accursed (ak-kürst' or ak-kür'sed), *a.*
Subjected to a curse; doomed; ex-
tremely wicked; execrable. [*L. ad, at,*
and CURSE.]

accusative (ak-kū'za-tiv). I. a. Accusing. II. n. *Gram.* The case of a noun on which the action of a verb falls (in English, the objective.)

accuse (ak-kūz'), *vt.* Bring a charge against; charge with crime.—**accu-sa'tion**, *n.*—**accu'satory**, *a.* [*L.—causa, cause.*]

Syn. Indict; criminate; impeach;
arraign: reproach: censure.

accustom (ak-kus'tum), *vt.* Make familiar by custom. [See CUSTOM.]

ace (ās), *n.* One-spot of cards and dice;
unit. 2. A valiant aviator. [*L. as*,
unit.]

-aceous (ă-shus), *suffix*. Having the quality of. as herbaceous. [L. *-aceus*.]
acerbity (ă-sēr'bi-ti), *n.* [pl. acerbities (ă-sēr'bi-tiz.)] Sourness; harshness; bitterness; severity. [L. *acerbus*, harsh to the taste.] [acid.]

acetate (as'e-tāt), *n.* Salt of acetic
acetic (a-set'ik), *a.* Of or like vinegar;
sour. [*L. acetum*, vinegar.]

acetify (a-set'i-fi), *vt.* and *vi.* [acetify-
ing, acetified.] Turn into vinegar.

acetylene (a-set'i-lên), *n.* Illuminating gas obtained by the action of water on calcium-carbide.

ache (āk), *I. vt.* Suffer pain of the body or mind. *II. n.* Pain of the body or mind. [A. S. *ecce, eche.*]

achieve (a-chēv'), *vt.* Perform; accomplish; gain; win.—**achievement**, *n.* 1. Successful performance; exploit. 2. Escutcheon.

achromatic (ak-rō-mat'ik), *a.* Transmitting colorless light, as a lens. [Gr. *a.* priv. and *chroma*, color.]

acid (as'id), I. a. Sharp to the taste ; sour. II. n. 1. Sour substance. 2. Substance that will unite with a base

acidify (a-sid'i-fi), vt. [acidifying, acidified.] Convert into acid.

acidity (a-sid'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being acid or sour.

acidosis (as'ī-dō'sis), *n.* A pathological physical condition in which there is a depletion of the alkali reserve of the body: acid intoxication.

-acious suffix. Full of; characterized by, as pertinacious. [*L. -ax, -acis.*]

acknowledge (ak-nol'ej), *v.* Admit, own, confess; certify.—**acknowl'-edgment**, *n.* Recognition; admis-

šite, šat, šak, šar, šall, šare, above; mš, met, hšr; mite, mit; nšte, not, mšve, wqif;
mšte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

doc.; confession; thanks; receipt. [A. S. *ac*, on, and KNOWLEDGE.]

acme (ak-mē), *n.* Top or highest point; crisis, as of a disease; perfection; climax. [Gr. *akē*, a point.]

aconite (ak'o-nit), *n.* Poisonous plant, wolfsbane or monk's hood; poison from it. [L. *aconitum*.—Gr. *akoniton*.]

acorn (āk'orn), *n.* Seed or fruit of the oak. [A. S. *acer*, a field. See **ACORN**.]

acoustic (ə-kŭ'stik or ə-kow'stik), *a.* Pertaining to the sense of hearing or to the theory of sounds; pertaining to sound; designed to facilitate hearing. — **acoustics**, *n.* Science of sound. [Gr. *akouo*, hear.]

acquaint (ak-kwānt), *vt.* Cause one to know; inform. — **acquainted**, *p. adj.* Familiar with; known to one another. — **acquaintance** (ak-kwāntans), *n.* 1. Familiar knowledge. 2. Known person. — **acquaintanceship**, *n.* Familiar knowledge; state of having acquaintance. [L. *ad*, to, and *cognitus*, known.]

acquiesce (ak-kwi-es'), *vt.* Assent to; accept tacitly or formally. — **acquiescence**, *n.* Quiet assent or submission. — **acquiescent**, *a.* Resting satisfied; easy; submissive. [L. *ad*, to, and *quies*, rest.]

acquire (ak-kwir'), *vt.* Get or gain something material or intellectual. — **acquisition**, *n.* 1. Act of acquiring. 2. That which is acquired; attainment. — **acquisitive** (ak-kwir-it-iv), *a.* Desirous of acquiring. — **acquisitiveness**, *n.* — **acquisitively**, *adv.* [L. *ad*, to, and *quæro*, seek.]

acquit (ak-kwit'), *vt.* [acquitting; acquitted or acquit.] 1. Pronounce one innocent of a crime, sin, or fault. 2. Set free from obligation. 3. Discharge the trust imposed in one. — **acquittal**, *n.* The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted. — **acquittances** (ak-kwit'tans), *n.* Discharge; receipt. [L. *ad*, to, and *quæto*, settle.]

Syn. Absolve; exonerate; exculpate.

acre (āk'r), *n.* Tract of land containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4,840 square yards. It formerly signified any field, whatever its superficial area. [A. S. *acer*, field.]

acrid (ak-rid), *a.* Biting to the taste; pungent; bitter. — **acridity** (ak-rid'i-ti), *n.* [L. *acer*, acris, sharp.]



acrimonious (ak-ri-mō'ni-us), *a.* Sharp; bitter; sarcastic.

acrimony (ak-ri-mō-ni), *n.* Bitterness of feeling or language. [L. *acrimonia* — *acer*, sharp.]

acrobat (ak-ro-bat), *n.* Rope dancer; trapeze-performer; tumbler; vaunter. — **acrobatic**, *a.* [Gr. *akrobates*, walking on tiptoe.]

acropolis (ə-krop'o-lis), *n.* Citadel especially of Athens. [Gr. *akropolis* — *akros*, the highest, and *polis*, city.]

across (ə-kros'), *adv.* Crosswise of; from side to side of. *II. ad.* Crosswise; from one side to the other. [Prefix *a*, and **CROSS**.]

acrostic (ə-krost'ik), *n.* Composition in verse in which the first or last or certain other letters of the lines, taken in order, form a name or sentence. [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, line.]

act (akt), *v.* 1. *vt.* Do; perform; feign; imitate or play the part of. *II. vi.* 1. Exert force or influence; produce an effect; behave; do; perform on the stage. 2. Serve in the place of another. *III. n.* Something doing or done; exploit. 2. Law or decree. 3. Section of a play. [L. *ago*, *actum*, put in motion. Sans. *ak*, drive.]

acting (ak'ting), *a.* Act of performing a part, assumed or dramatic; action.

actinism (ak'tin-izm), *n.* Chemical force of the sun's rays, as distinct from light and heat. [Gr. *aktis*, ray.]

action (ak'shun), *n.* 1. State or process of acting. 2. Thing done; deed. 3. Battle. 4. Lawsuit. — **actionable** (ak'shun-ə-bl), *a.* Liable to a lawsuit.

active (ak'tiv), *a.* 1. That acts; energetic; busy; operative. 2. In *gram.* *a.* Transitive. *b.* Denoting the subject as acting. — **actively**, *adv.* — **activeness**, *n.* [See **ACT**.]

Syn. Lively; prompt; agile; quick.

actor (ak'tŭr), *n.* One who acts; a stage-player. — **actress**, *n. fem.*

actual (ak'tŭ-al), *a.* 1. Real; existing in fact and now, as opposed to an imaginary or past state of things. *II. n.* Something actual or real. — **actually**, *adv.* — **actuality**, *n.*

actuary (ak'tŭ-ār-i), *n.* 1. Registrar or clerk. 2. Statistician of an insurance company. [L. *actuarius*, a clerk.]

actuate (ak'tŭ-āt), *v.* 1. *vt.* Put into or incite to action; influence. *II. vi.* Act. [See **ACT**.]

acuteness (ə-kŭt-nēs), *n.* Acuteness of mind; quickness of perception; penetration. [L. *acus*, sharpen.]

acupuncture (ak-ə-punk'tŭr), *n.* Operation for relieving pain by puncturing.

acme, dot, thak, thir, fall, thre, above; mō, met, hār; mite, mit; nō, not, mōve, weth; mŭte, hut, būrn; ell, owl, s'

adjunct (ad-junkt'). I. *a.* Joined or added to subordinately. II. *n.* Something united to another, but not essentially a part of it; assistant.—**adjunction**, *n.*—**adjunctive**, *a.* and *n.*—**adjunctively**, *adv.* [*L. ad, and jingo, join.*]

adjuration (ad-jō-rā'shun), *n.* Act of adjuring; charge or oath used in adjuring.

adjure (ad-jōr'), *vt.* Charge on oath, solemnly. [*L. ad, to, and juro, swear.*]

adjust (ad-just'), *vt.* Arrange properly; regulate; settle.—**adjustable**, *a.*—**adjuster**, *n.*—**adjustment**, *n.* [*L. ad, to, and jus, right.*]

Syn. Rectify; adapt; suit; fit.
adjutancy (ad-jō-tan-si), *n.* Office or rank of an adjutant.

adjutant (ad-jō-tant'), *n.* 1. Military officer whose duty it is to assist the commanding officer. 2. East-Indian stork or crane, 5 to 6 feet high. [*L. adjuto — adjuro — ad, to, and juro, assist.*]



Adjutant

admeasure (ad-mezh'ōr'), *vt.* Apportion.—**admeasurement**, *n.* Measurement; amount; fixation.

administer (ad-min'is-tēr'), I. *vt.* 1. Manage, conduct. 2. Dispense, as justice, the sacraments, etc. 3. Tender (an oath). 4. Give, as medicine; supply; inflict. 5. Grant; bestow; afford. II. *vt.* 1. Contribute; bring aid. 2. Act as administrator. [*L. ad, to, and minister.*]

administration (ad-min-is-trā'shun), *n.* Act of administering; power or party that administers.—**administrative**, *a.*—**administrator**, *n.*—**administratrix**, *n. fem.*—**administrationship**, *n.*

admirable (ad-mi-rā-bl), *a.* Worthy of being admired.—**admirably**, *adv.* [See ADMIRE.]

admiral (ad-mi-ral'), *n.* Naval officer of the highest rank.—**admiralty**, *n.* Body of officers having charge of naval affairs. [*Fr. amiral, from Ar. amir (ameer), a chief.*]

admiration (ad-mi-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of admiring. 2. Wonder coupled with approbation.

admire (ad-mir'), I. *vt.* Regard with esteem and approval. II. *vt.* Wonder.—**admirer**, *n.* One who admires; lover.—**admiringly**, *adv.* [*L. ad, at, and miror, wonder.*]

admissible (ad-mis'i-bl), *a.* That may be admitted or allowed.—**admissibly**, *adv.*—**admissibility**, *n.*

admission (ad-mish'un), *n.* Act of admitting; state of being admitted; price paid for entrance; leave to enter; concession in an argument; acknowledgment. [See ADMIT.]

admit (ad-mit'), *v.* [admit'ting; admit'ted.] I. *vt.* Permit to enter. 2. Accept as valid; concede. II. *vi.* Be susceptible (of); permit (of);—**admittance**, *n.* Leave to enter, admission. [*L. ad, to, and mitto, send.*]

admixture (ad-miks'tūr), *n.* 1. Act of mixing. 2. State of being mixed. 3. That which is mixed. 4. Something added to the chief ingredient. [*L. ad, to, and misceo, mix.*]

admonish (ad-mon'ish), *vt.* Warn; reprove mildly; exhort. [*L. ad, to, and moneo, remind.*]

admonition (ad-mō-nish'un), *n.* Kind reproof; counsel; advice.—**admonitory**, *a.* Containing admonition.

ade (ā-dē'), *n.* Fuss; bustle. [*Mid. Eng. ad, and do.*] [Sp. Am.]

adobe (ā-dō'bā), *n.* Sun-dried brick.

adolescence (ad-ō-les'ens), *n.* Period of youth.

adolescent (ad-ō-les'ent), I. *a.* Growing to manhood or womanhood. II. *n.* One growing to manhood or womanhood. [*L. ad, to, and olesco, grow.*]

adopt (ā-dopt'), *vt.* Receive or assume as one's own what is another's, as a child, an opinion, etc.—**adoption**, *n.*—**adoptive**, *a.* That adopts or is adopted. [*L. ad, to, and opto, choose.*]

adorable (ā-dōr'ā-bl), *a.* Worthy of divine honors. 2. Worthy of the utmost love and respect.—**adorably**, *adv.*

adoration (ad-ō-rā'shun), *n.* Act of adoring; worship; homage.

adore (ā-dōr'), I. *vt.* 1. Worship with profound reverence. 2. Love or regard in the highest degree. II. *vt.* Offer adoration.—**adorer**, *n.* One who adores; lover.—**adoringly**, *adv.* [*L. ad, to, and oro, speak, pray.*]

adorn (ā-dorn'), *vt.* Decorate; embellish; beautify; set off.—**adorning**, *n.*—**adorningly**, *adv.*—**adornment**, *n.* [*L. ad, to, and orno, decorate.*]

adown (ā-down'), *prep.* and *adv.* Towards the ground; down; downward, in space or time.

adrift (ā-drift'), *adv.* Floating at random; moving as if driven by the wind. [*A. S. pref. a, on, and drift.*]

adroit (ā-droit'), *a.* Expert with the hands; dexterous; skillful.—**adroitly**, *adv.*

āde, fat, shak, shē, tēll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, māt; ašē, not, mōve, wēll; mūte, hut, bērn; oī, owī, shēn.

ly, adv.—adroitness, *n.* [Fr. *à, to, and droit, right.*]
adulation (ad-ū-lā'shun), *n.* Flattery; fawning.—**adulatory**, *a.* Flattering; servilely praising. [*L. adulor, fawn upon.*]
adult (a-dult), *I. a.* Grown up; mature. *II. n.* Grown up person. [*L. adultus, full grown.*]
adulterate (a-dul'tēr-ēt), *I. vt.* Make impure by admixture; lower in quality by intermixing. *II. a.* Corrupted or debased by the admixture of a less valuable substance.—**adulterately, adv.**—**adulteration** (a-dul'tēr-ā'shun), *n.*—**adulterer** (a-dul'tēr-ēr), *n.* Man guilty of adultery.—**adulteress** (a-dul'tēr-es), *n. fem.*—**adulterous** (a-dul'tēr-us), *a.* Guilty of adultery; illicit.—**adulterously** (a-dul'tēr-us-lī), *adv.*—**adultery** (a-dul'tēr-ī), *n.* Violation of the marriage-bed. [*L. ad, to, and alter, other.*]
adumbrant (ad-um'brant), *a.* Giving a faint shadow or resemblance of.
adumbrate (ad-um'brāt), *vt.* Give a faint shadow of; exhibit imperfectly; foreshadow.—**adumbration** (ad-um-brā'shun), *n.*—**adumbrative** (ad-um'brā-tiv), *a.* Faintly representing. [*L. ad, near, and umbra, shadow.*]
advance (ad-vāns'), *I. vt. 1.* Put or move forward. *2.* Promote to a higher position. *3.* Promote the progress of. *4.* Propose. *5.* Supply beforehand; loan. *II. vt. 1.* Make progress; move forward. *2.* Rise in rank or value, etc. *Syn.* Bring forward; further; raise; improve; furnish; allege; progress.
advance (ad-vāns'), *n. 1.* Progress; improvement. *2.* Promotion. *3.* Rise in price. *4.* Supplying of money or goods beforehand; money or goods so supplied.—*In advance*, in front; beforehand.—**advanced**, *a. 1.* Moved forward. *2.* In the front rank as regards progress. *3.* Well up in years.—**advancement**, *n.* Preferment; improvement; rise in value; prepayment; money advanced. [*Fr. avancer*—*L. ab, from, and ante, before.*]
advantage (ad-vān'taj), *I. vt.* Promote the interest of; benefit. *II. vt.* Be advantageous. [*Fr. avant, before.*]
advantage (ad-vān'taj), *n.* Any favorable state, condition or circumstance; superiority; gain; benefit.—*Take advantage of*, outwit; overreach; profit by.
advantageous (ad-vān'taj-us), *a.* Of advantage.—**advantageously, adv.**—**advantageousness, n.**

advent (ad'vent), *n. 1.* Arrival, coming. *2. (A)* Coming of Christ. *3. Four* weeks before Christmas. [*L. ad, to, and venio, come.*]
adventitious (ad-ven'tish-us), *a.* Accidental; not essential; out of the ordinary.—**adventitiously, adv.**
adventure (ad-ven'tür), *I. n. 1.* Risk, hazard. *II. vt.* Attempt, dare. *III. n.* Enterprise of hazard or risk; remarkable occurrence.—**adventurer**, *n.* One who adventures.—**adventures**, *n. fem.*—**adventurous**, **adventuresome**, *a.* Inclined to adventure; enterprising.—**adventurously, adv.**—**adventurousness, n. [*L. adversurus, about to come or happen.* See **ADVENT.**]
adverb (ad'verb), *n.* In Grammar, any word qualifying a verb, adjective or other adverb.—**adverbial**, *a.*—**adverbially, adv.** [*L. ad, to, and verbum, word.*]
adversary (ad'ver-sär-i), *n.* Opponent, antagonist, enemy. [See **ADVERSE.**]
adverse (ad'vers), *a.* Acting in a contrary direction; opposing; thwarting; unprosperous.—**adversely, adv.**—**adverseness, n.** [*L. adversus—ad, against, and verio, verum, turn.*]
adversity (ad'ver-si-ti), *n.* Adverse fate or condition; affliction; hardship.
advert (ad-vert'), *I. vt.* Turn the mind (to); refer (to). *II. vt. Notice.*—**advertence**, *n.* Attention; heedfulness; regard.—**advertency, n. Act of turning the mind.—**advertent, a. Attentive; heedful.—**advertently, adv.**
advertise (ad'ver-tiz or ad-vertiz'), *I. vt.* Give public notice of; inform the public by means of newspapers, posters, circulars, etc. *II. vt.* Publish, post or circulate an advertisement.—**advertiser, n.** One who advertises. [*Fr., from I.* See **ADVERT.**]
advertisement (ad'ver-tiz-ment or ad-vertiz-ment), *n. 1.* Public notice. *2.* Legal notification; notice.
advertising (ad'ver-tiz-ing), *n.* The public announcement of any fact, product, or service with the intent to induce action, use or purchase.
advise (ad-vis'), *n. 1.* Counsel; opinion as to conduct. *2.* Information.
advisable (ad-viz-ə-bl), *a.* Proper to be advised; expedient.—**advisableness, n.** Quality of being advisable.—**advisably, adv.**
advise (ad-viz'), *I. vt.* Counsel; give advice to. *2.* Communicate notice to. *II. vt.* Consult (with).—**advised** (ad-vizd'), *a.* Done with advice or deli-******

šše, šat, šak, šir, šal, šare, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit, nōte, not, mūve, wōif;
 mēte, hut, būm; oil, owl, shen.

beration; well considered, deliberate. —**advisedly** (ad-vīz-ed-ly), *adv.* Deliberately. —**adviser** (ad-vī-zēr), *n.* One who advises. —**advisory** (ad-vī-zūr-ī), *a.* 1. Having power to advise. 2. Containing advice. [O. Fr. *adviser*.]
advocacy (ad-vō-kā-si), *n.* Act of pleading for; defense.
advocate (ad-vō-kāt), *v.* 1. Plead in favor of; defend. II. *n.* One who pleads the cause of another in court; one who defends or promotes a cause. [L. *ad*, to, and *voco*, call.]
adworsom (ad-vow'sun), *n.* The right of presentation to a vacant benefice. [L. *advocatio*.]
adz, **adze** (adz), *n.* Carpenter's tool having a thin arched blade with its edge at right angles to the handle. [A. S. *adæa*.]
æ (S or e). Latin diphthong corresponding to the Greek *ai*, and used chiefly in words derived from the Greek language. When fully naturalized in English the Greek *ai*, and Latin *æ* have now become *e*, as *ægis*, *egis*; *æon*, *eon*; *æolian*, *eolian*; etc.
aerate (ā-ēr-āt), *vt.* Put air or gas into; charge with carbonic acid; subject to the action of air. [L. *aer*, air.]
aeration (ā-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* Exposure to the action of air. — **aerator** (ā-ēr-ātūr), *n.* Apparatus for aerating.
arial (ā-ēr-ī-āl), *a.* Belonging to the air; consisting of air; produced by air; high in the air. [L. *aer*, air.]
erie (ā-ēr-ī), *n.* Nest of a bird of prey, on a lofty crag. [L. *aer*, air.]
aeriform (ā-ēr-i-farm), *a.* Having the form of gas. [L. *aer*, air.]
aerodrome (ā-ēr-o-drōm), *n.* Flying
aerogram (ā-ēr-o-gram), *n.* Message sent by wireless telegraphy.
—olite (ā-ēr-o-lit), *n.* Meteoric stone; meteorite. [Gr. *aer*, and *lithos*, stone.]
aeronaut (ā-ēr-o-nūt), *n.* One who sails or floats in the air, as in a balloon or by means of an aeroplane. — **aeronautic**, *a.* Pertaining to air-navigation. — **aeronautics**, *n.* Science or art of sailing or floating in the air.
aeroplane (ā-ēr-o-plān), *n.* Machine having power to rise or float in air without the aid of gas or rarefied air.
aerostatic (ā-ēr-o-stat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to aeration. — **aerostatic railroad**, *n.* Inclined railroad operated by balloons. — **aerostatics**, *n.* Science of the equilibrium of air or of elastic fluids; science of raising and guiding balloons. [Gr. *aer*, air, and *statikos*, relating to equilibrium.]

aerostation (ā-ēr-o-stā'shun), *n.* Art of raising and managing balloons.
aesthetic (es-thet'ik), *a.* 1. Having a sense of the beautiful. 2. Pertaining to the fine arts. — **aesthetics**, *n.* Science of the beautiful. [Gr. — *aisthē*, that, perceive by the senses.]
afar (ā-fār), *adv.* Far away.
affable (af'ā-bl), *a.* Condescending; of easy access and manners; courteous; complaisant. — **affability**, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *facilis* — *fari*, speak.]
affair (af-fār), *n.* That which is to be done; business of any kind; dispute of a serious kind. — **affaires**, *pl.* Concerns; circumstances; business. [Fr. *à*, to, and *faire*, do.]
affect (af-fekt'), *vt.* 1. Act upon; change. 2. Touch the feelings of. 3. Make a show or pretence of. 4. Be partial to; frequent. [L. *ad*, and *facio*, do.]
Syn. Influence; concern; move; pretend; put on; assume; overcome.
affectionism (af-fek-tā'shun), *n.* Striving after; attempt to assume what is not natural; pretence.
affected (af-fekt'ed), *a.* 1. Full of affection. 2. Touched with emotion. — **affectedly**, *adv.* — **affectedness**, *n.*
affecting (af-fek'ting), *a.* Having power to move the affections; pathetic.
affection (af-fek'shun), *n.* 1. State of being affected. 2. Feeling; disposition; attachment; fondness; love. 3. Attribute, quality, or property. 4. Disease, morbid state. [L. See **AFFECT**.]
affectionate (af-fek'shun-āt), *a.* Full of affection; fond; loving. — **affectionately**, *adv.* [Disposed.]
affectioned (af-fek'shun'd), *a.*
afferent (af-er-ent), *a.* *Phys.* Conducting to, as the nerves that convey sensations to the nerve centers. [L. *ad*, to, and *fero*, carry.]
affiance (af-fi-āns), *i.* *n.* Faith pledged (to); trust; marriage contract. II. *vt.* Pledge faith; betroth.
affiant (af-fi-ant), *n.* One who makes an affidavit. [L. *ad*, to, and *fides*, faith.]
affidavit (af-i-dā-vit), *n.* Declaration in writing, sworn to before a magistrate. [L. *affido*, pledge one's faith.]
affiliate (af-fi-lī-āt), *vt.* Receive into a family as a son, into a society as a member, or into intimate relation; ally; consort; associate. — **affiliation**, (af-fi-lī-ā'shun), *n.*
affinity (af-in'i-ti), *n.* Nearness of kin, agreement, or resemblance; chemical attraction; tendency to come together. — *pl.* **affinities**, relationship, kinship. [L. *ad*, at, and *finis*, boundary.]

āte, ate, thāt, ēir, īgill, ēire, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nēte, net, mōve, wēit; mēte, hūt, būte; oīl, oīl, shēn.

or legal majority (as at 21 years). 4. Oldness; the declining years of life. 5. One of the stages of human life, as the stages of infancy, of youth, of manhood, etc. 6. Period of time; epoch; era; century; generation, etc. [Fr.—*L. aetas*, age.]

aged (ā'jēd). I. *a.* Advanced in years; of a certain age. II. *n. pl.* Old people.

agency (ā'jēn-si), *n.* 1. Operation. 2. Means of producing effects. 3. Office or business of an agent.

Syn. Action; instrumentality.

agent (ā'jēnt). I. *a.* Acting, as opposed to being acted upon or passive. II. *n.* 1. Person or thing that acts or produces an effect. 2. Means whereby anything is effected; factor. 3. One who acts for another. [*L. agens*, doing.]

agglomerate (ag-glōm'ēr-ēt). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Make into a ball, into a mass; grow into a ball or mass. II. *a.* Gathered into a ball or mass. III. *n.* Mass growing or heaped together.—**agglomeration**, *n.* Confused mass. [*L. ad*, to, *glomus*, ball, globe.]

agglutinate (ag-glō'ti-nāt), *vt.* Cause to adhere, as by glue. **agglutination**, *n.*—**agglutinative**, *a.*

aggrandize (ag-grān-diz). I. *vt.* Make great or greater in rank, honor or power. II. *vi.* Become greater.—**aggrandizement** (ag-grān'diz-ment), *n.* [*L. ad*, to, and *grandis*, great.]

aggravate (ag-grāvāt), *vt.* Provoked; make worse.—**aggravation**, *n.* vexation; addition to bad qualities.

Syn. Exasperate; irritate; increase; heighten; exaggerate; intensify.

aggregate (ag-grē-gāt). I. *vt.* Collect into a sum or mass; accumulate. II. *vi.* Unite. [*L. ad*, to, and *gregis*, gregis, flock.]

aggregate (ag-grē-gāt). I. *a.* Formed of parts taken together. II. *n.* Sum total.—**aggregation** (ag-grē-gā'shun), *n.* Act of aggregating; state of being collected together; combined whole.



aggression (ag-grēs'shun), *n.* First act of hostility or injury. [*L. aggressor*, *aggressor*—*ad*, at, and *gradior*, step.]

aggressive (ag-grēs'siv), *a.* Making the first attack; prone to make an attack.—**aggressively**, *adv.*—**aggressiveness**, *n.*

aggressor (ag-grēs'shēr), *n.* One who first commences hostility or gives offence. **aggrieve** (ag-grēv), *vt.* Give pain or sorrow; oppress; injure. [*L. ad*, to, and *gravis*, heavy, grave.]

aghost (ā-gēs't), *a.* Surprised with horror. [*A. S.* intens. pref. *a*, and *gæsten*, terrify.] [*aghis*—*ago*, do.]

agile (ā'jil), *a.* Active, nimble. II. **agility** (ā'jil-i-ti), *n.* Quickness of motion; nimbleness; activity.

agitate (ā'jī-tāt). I. *vt.* 1. Move or shake briskly. 2. Disturb or excite the feelings. 3. Discuss. II. *vi.* Arouse public attention or interest.—**agitation** (ā'jī-tā'shun), *n.* Commotion; perturbation of mind; discussion.—**agitator** (ā'jī-tā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which agitates. [*L. agito*, freq. of *ago*, put in motion.]

aglee (ā-glē), *adv.* Wrong. [Scotch.] **aglow** (ā-glō), *a.* glowing.

agnail (ā-gnāl), *n.* Corn; whitlow; hangnail (loose skin at root of nail).

agnostic (ag-nos'tik). I. *n.* One who holds that we know or can know nothing of God and the infinite, as we are limited to experience. II. *a.* Pertaining to agnosticism.—**agnosticism** (ag-nos'ti-sizm), *n.* Doctrine of the agnostics. [*Gr. a priv.* and *gnostikos*, able to know.]

ago (ā-gō), *adv.* and *a.* Gone, past; as, a year ago. [*M. E.* agōn.]

agog (ā-gog), *adv.* and *a.* Eager; in a state of excited desire. [*rent*.

agoing (ā-gō'ing), *a.* In motion; cur-

agonize (ā-gō-niz). I. *vt.* Distress with extreme pain; torture. II. *vi.* Be in extreme pain; suffer anguish.

agony (ā-gō-ni), *n.* Extreme pain of body or mind. 2. Violent struggle, as for life. [*Gr. agon*, arduous struggle.]

Syn. Anguish; pang; throes; torment. **agrarian** (ā-grā-ri-an). I. *a.* Pertaining to land, or to the equal distribution of the land. II. *n.* One who favors agrarianism.—**agrarianism**, *n.* Principle of a juster distribution of the land. [*L. agrarius*—*ager*, a field.]

agree (ā-grē), *vt.* 1. Be of one mind; concur. 2. Assent to. 3. Harmonize; resemble; match; suit; correspond. 4. Promise or undertake. 5. Be nutritious, or good for one's health. [*L. ad*, to, and *gratus*, pleasing.]

agreeable (ā-grē-ā-bl), *a.* Suitable; pleasant; conformable to; willing to agree.—**agreeably**, *adv.*—**agreeability**, *agreeableness*, *n.*

agreement (ā-grē-ment), *n.* 1. Concord; conformity. 2. Bargain or contract; mutual assent.

āte, fat, tāk, fār, fāi, fāre, above; mē, met, hār; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wit; mīte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

agricultural (ag-ri-kul'tūr-əl), *a.*
Relating to agriculture.
agriculture (ag-ri-kul'tūr), *n.* Art,
science or practice of cultivating the
land. [*L. ager*, a field, and *cultura*,
cultivation.]
agriculturist (ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist), *n.*
One skilled in agriculture.
aground (ə-grown'd), *adv.* Stranded.
ague (ā-gū), *n.* Fever coming in peri-
odical fits, accompanied with shiver-
ing; chills and fever.—**agueish** (ā-
gū-ish), *a.* Like an ague; chilly;
shivering. [*Fr. aigu*, sharp—*L. acutus*.
See ACUTE.]
ah (ā), *interj.* Expression of surprise,
joy, pity, inquiry, complaint, compas-
sion, etc., according to the manner of
utterance.
aha (ā-hā), *interj.* Exclamation of
pleasure, surprise, contempt, etc.
ahead (ə-head'), *adv.* Further on; in
advance; headlong; forward.
ahoy (ə-hoi'), *interj.* *Naut.* Used in hail-
ing vessels, as "ship ahoy!"
aid (ād), *i. vt. and vt.* Help; succor.
II. n. Assistance; person or thing that
helps; aide-de-camp. [*Fr. aider*, help.]
Syn. Assist; sustain; support; be-
friend; relieve; co-operate with.
aide-de-camp (ā'de-kong), *n.* [*pl.*
aides-de-camp.] Officer assisting the
general; aid [*Fr.*
ail (ā), *vt.* Be sick c" in pain.
aileron (ā-le-ron), *n.* One of the adjust-
able winglets on either side of an
aeroplane. [*Fr. aile*, wing.]
aim (āim), *i. vt.* Point, as a weapon or
firearm. *II. vt.* Guess; strive (at); en-
deavor (to). *III. n.* Act of aiming; ob-
ject aimed at; purpose; endeavor.—
aimless, *a.* Without aim.—**aim-
lessly**, *adv.*—**aimlessness**, *n.* [*O.Fr.*
asmer—*L. ad*, to, and *astimio*, reckon.]
air (ār), *i. n.* 1. Fluid we breathe; at-
mosphere. 2. Light breeze. 3. Tune
or melody. 4. Appearance or mien;
affected manner; show of pride;
haughtiness. 5. Vent; publicity. *II.*
vt. 1. Expose to the air; ventilate;
dry. 2. Make public; parade; display.
[*Gr. aer*, air.]
airedale (ār'dāl), *n.* A breed of dog.
Largest of the terriers.
airplane (ār'plān), *n.* Aeroplane.
airy (ār'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of air; be-
longing to the air; in air; unsub-
stantial; unreal; buoyant; ethereal.
2. Vain; light of heart; vivacious;
gay. 3. Affected.—**airily** (ār'i-lī), *adv.*
aisle (ī), *n.* 1. Passageway between
seats in a church or hall, or counters
in a store, etc. 2. Wing of a church.

ajar (ə-jār'), *adv.* Partly open. [*Mid.*
Eng. on char.]
akimbo (ə-kim'bō), *adv.* With hand
on hip, and elbow bent outward.
[*Etymology doubtful.*]
akin (ə-kin'), *a.* Of kin; related by
blood or by nature; having the same
properties or nature.
al-, *prefix*, as in *alkali*. [*Ar. the.*]
alabaster (al'ə-bās-tēr), *n.* 1. Semi-
transparent kind of gypsum or sub-
phate of lime. *II. a.* Made of ala-
baster. [*Etymology doubtful.*]
à la carte (ā-lā-kārt'), *adv.* Ordering
each dish separately. The opposite is
table d'hôte, when the meal is ordered
and paid for as a whole. [*Fr.*]
alak (ə-lak'), *interj.* Exclamation ex-
pressing sorrow. *Alas!*—**alak-a-**
day, *interj.* *Alas the day!*
alacrity (ə-lak'rī-tī), *n.* Briskness;
cheerful readiness; promptitude. [*L.*
alacer, brisk.]
à la mode (ā-lā-mōd'), *adv.* According
to the mode or fashion. [*Fr. à la mode*.]
alarm (ə-lärm'), *i. vt.* Give notice of
danger; fill with dread; excite fear;
call to arms. *II. n.* 1. Notice of danger.
2. Surprise and fear. 3. Contrivance
to arouse from sleep, or give notice
of danger. [*L. ad*, to, and *arma*, arms.]
alarmist (ə-lärm'ist), *n.* One who ex-
cites alarm; one given to prophes-
ing danger or disaster.
alas (ə-lās'), *interj.* Exclamation ex-
pressive of sorrow, grief or pity. [*Fr.*
hélas—*L. lassus*, wearied.]
albatross (al'ba-
tros), *n.* Large,
long-winged sea-
bird, of the petrel
family. [*Sp. alba-*
troste.]
albino (al-bī'nō),
n. Person or ani-
mal whose skin
and hair are un-
naturally white, and pupil of the eye
red or pink.—*pl. albīnos*. [*It. albino*,
whitish—*L. albus*, white.]
album (al'būm), *n.* Book for the col-
lection of portraits, autographs or
the like. [*L. albus*, white.]
albumen (al-bū'men), *n.* White of
eggs; substance like white of egg, in
animal and vegetable matter.—**albu-**
minous, *a.* Like or containing al-
bumen. [*L. albus*, white.]
alcalde (āl-kāl'dā), *n.* A judge or ma-
gistrate. [*Sp.*—*Ar. al*, the, and *kād*,
judge.] [*In alchemy.*]
alchemist (al'kem-ist), *n.* One skilled
in alchemy (al'ke-mī), *n.* Early name of



Albatross.

- chemistry. [Ar. *al*, the, and *kīmā*, secret, hidden.]
- alcohol** (al'kō-hol), *n.* Pure or highly rectified spirit, a liquid obtained from fermented saccharine solutions by distillation. (The intoxicating principle of all vinous and spirituous liquors.)
- alcoholic** (al-kō-hol'ik), *a.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *koh*, fine powder of antimony, used for painting the eyebrows.]
- alcove** (al'kōv), *n.* Recess in a room; shady retreat. [Ar. *al*, the, and *quobah*, chamber.]
- alder** (al'dēr), *n.* Small tree usually growing in moist ground. [A.S. *aler*.]
- alderman** (al'dēr-man), *n.* Municipal legislator; member of a city council, representing a ward.—*pl.* aldermen. [A. S. *alder*, older, and *man*, man.]
- ale** (āl), *n.* Liquor made from malt, dried at low heat. [A. S. *alu*, beer.]
- alert** (al-ērt'), *a.* Watchful.—**alertness**, *n.* [Fr. *alerte*, on the watch.] *Syn.* Vigilant; lively; nimble; quick.
- algæ** (al'gæ), *n.* [*pl.* al'gæ] Sea-weed. [L.]
- algebra** (al'jē-bra), *n.* Science and art of calculating by means of a highly systematized notation.—**algebraic**, *a.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *jabr*, combination.]
- alias** (ā'li-as), *adv.* Otherwise. II. *n.* Assumed name.—*pl.* aliases. [L.]
- alibi** (al'i-bi), *n.* Plea that the accused was elsewhere when the crime was committed. [L. = elsewhere.]
- alidade** (al'i-dād), *n.* Arm movable over a graduated circle, carrying an index or a vernier. [Ar. *al*, the, and *adūd*, arm.]
- alien** (ā'li-en), I. *a.* Foreign; of another country; II. *a.* Foreigner.—**alienism** (ā'li-en-ism), *n.* 1. State of being an alien. 2. Study of mental diseases.—**alienist** (ā'li-en-ist), *n.* One skilled in the treatment of mental diseases. [L. *alius*, other.]
- alienate** (ā'li-en-āt), *vt.* 1. Estrange. 2. Transfer a right or title to another.—**alienable** (ā'li-en-a-bl), *a.*—**alienation** (ā'li-en-ā'shun), *n.*
- alight** (ā-lit'), I. *vt.* 1. Settle upon. 2. Dismount; descend. 3. Happen on; meet with. II. *a.* Lighted; on fire.
- align** (ā-lin'), *v.* Same as **ALINE**.
- alike** (ā-lik'), I. *a.* On the same model. II. *adv.* In like manner; equally.
- aliment** (al'i-ment), *n.* Food, nourishment.—**alimental** (al-i-men'tal), *a.* 1. Nutritious. 2. Pertaining to aliment.—**alimentary** (al-i-men'ta-ri), *a.*—**alimentation** (al-i-men-tā'shun), *n.*
- alimony** (al'i-mō-ni), *n.* Portion of husband's estate or income allowed to wife on legal separation.
- aline** (ā-lin'). I. *vt.* Adjust by a line; arrange in a line. II. *vt.* Fall in line; line up.
- aliquant** (al'i-kwant), *a.* That does not divide without a remainder (5 is an aliquant of 16). [L. *ali*, any, and *quantus*, how great.]
- aliquot** (al'i-kwot), *a.* That divides another quantity without a remainder (5 is an aliquot of 16). [L. *ali*, any, and *quot*, how many.]
- alive** (ā-liv'), *a.* 1. Living; not dead; existing. 2. Responsive. 3. Keenly attentive; active; lively.
- alchemist** (al'ka-hest), *n.* Supposed universal solvent of the alchemists. [A word made up, probably, by Paracelsus.]
- alkali** (al'ka-li or al'ka-ly), *n.* Substance which neutralizes acids, combines with fats to make soap, etc., like potash, soda, ammonia, etc.—**alkaline** (al'ka-lin or al'ka-lin), *a.* Having the properties of alkali. [Ar. *al*, the, and *kali*, glasswort.]
- alkaloid** (al'ka-loid), I. *a.* Resembling an alkali in properties. II. *n.* Alkaline principle of a plant, as morphine, quinine, etc.
- all** (āl), I. *a.* Whole of; every particle of; whole extent; entire duration of. II. *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely. III. *n.* Whole; entire number; total. [A. S. *eal*, all.]
- Allah** (al'ā), *n.* Name of God amongst the Mohammedans. [Ar. *al*, the, and *lāh*, God.]
- allay** (al-lā'), *vt.* Calm; soothe; alleviate; appease; soften; mitigate. [A.S. *alecan*, lessen.]
- allegation** (al-le-gā'shun), *n.* Affirmation; plea; assertion. [See **ALLIANCE**.]
- allege** (al-lej'), *vt.* Affirm; aver. [Fr. *alleguer*—L. *lego*, send with a charge.] *Syn.* Assert; urge; declare; adduce; plead; maintain; advance; assign.
- allegiance** (al-lē-jāns), *n.* Tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign or of a citizen to his government. [L. *ad*, to, and *ligo*, bind.]
- allegory** (al-lē-gō-ri), *n.* Figurative speech or story; symbolic representation, whether by speech or otherwise.—**allegoric** (al-lē-gō-rik), *a.* In the form of allegory; figurative. [Gr. *allos*, other, and *agoreuo*, speak.]
- allegretto** (al-lē-gret'tō), *a.* In music, less quick than *allegro*. [Ital.]
- allegro** (al-lē-grō), *adv.* In music, sprightly; quick. [Ital.]
- alleviate** (al-lē-vi-āt), *vt.* Ease; lessen; make light; mitigate.—**alleviation** (al-lē-vi-ā'shun), *n.* Act of relieving

āle, jae, thak, tār, tār, tār, above; mē, met, hār; mite, mite; nōte, not, mōte, wōte; mūte, hut, būra; oī, oī, ōm.

or making light; state of being relieved. — **alleviative** (al-lē'vī-ā-tiv). I. **a.** Relieving. II. **a.** Means of relieving. [*allev*, a passage.]

alley (al'ē), **n.** Narrow passage. [*Fr.* **All Fools' Day**, **n.** First day of April **all-fours** (al-fōrz), **n.** Game of cards. *On all fours*, on hands and feet.

alliance (al-lī'āns), **n.** 1. Union by treaty, or marriage, etc. 2. Persons or states so united. [*Fr.* See **ALLY**.]

Syn. League; federation; brotherhood; bond; confederacy; affinity. **allied** (al-līd'), **a.** 1. Bound together in a league, or united in marriage. 2. Related to by affinity; akin to.

alligator (al-gā-tūr), **n.** American crocodile. (*Sp. el, the, and lagarto, lizard.*)



Alligator.

alliteration (al-lit-ēr-ā'shun), **n.** Beginning of several words with the same letter. [*L. ad, to, and littera, letter.*]

allot (al-lōt'), **vt.** Set apart; place to. — **allocation** (al-lō-kā'shun), **n.** Allotment; allowance made upon an account. [*L. ad, to, and locus, place.*]

allocation (al-lō-kū'shun), **n.** Formal address. [*L. ad, to, and loquor, speak.*]

allopathy (al-lō-pā-thī), **n.** System of medicine opposed to homeopathy. — **allopathic** (al-lō-pā-thīk), **a.** Pertaining to allopathy. — **allopathist** (al-lō-pā-thīst), **n.** One who practices or believes in allopathy. [*Gr. allos, another, and pathos, disease.*]

allot (al-lōt'), **vt.** Parcel out; bestow by lot; apportion. — **allotment**, **n.** 1. Share allotted. 2. Act of allotting. [*Fr. allotter.*]

allow (al-lōw'), **I. vt.** 1. Permit; sanction; tolerate. 2. Grant; give. 3. Admit; acknowledge. 4. Deduct. II. **vt.** Make allowance; abate in selling. [*Fr. allower, — L. ad, to, and laudo, praise.*]

allowable (al-lōw-ā-bl), **a.** That may be allowed; permissible. — **allowably**, **adv.** — **allowableness**, **n.**

allowance (al-lōw-āns), **I. n.** 1. Grant; acceptance. 2. Sanction, tolerance. 3. Deduction; abatement. 4. Allotment. II. **vt.** Limit to a certain amount, of money, food or the like.

alloy (al-lō'), **I. vt.** 1. Mix metals. 2. Debase by mixing. II. **n.** 1. Mixture of metals. 2. Base metal mixed with a finer. 3. Good mixed with evil. [*Fr. allouer, alouer — L. ad, to, and ligo, bind.*]

All Saints' Day, **n.** First day of November. [*November.*]

All Souls' Day, **n.** Second day of **allspice** (al'spī), **n.** Jamaica pepper, the berry of the pimento.

allude (al-lūd'), **vt.** Refer to indirectly. [*L. ad, to, and ludo, play.*]

allure (al-lūr'), **vt.** Entice; tempt. — **allurement**, **n.** [*See LURE.*]

Syn. Attract; decoy; seduce; lure. **allusion** (al-lū'zhun), **n.** Indirect reference; hint; suggestion. — **allusive** (al-lū'siv), **a.** Hinting at; referring to indirectly. [*See ALLUDE.*]

alluvial (al-lū'vī-āl), **a.** Deposited by water; pertaining to alluvium.

alluvium (al-lū'vī-um), **n.** Earth washed down and deposited by water. — **pl. alluvia** (al-lū'vī-ā). [*L. ad, to, and luo, wash.*]

ally (al-lī'), **I. vt.** Unite by marriage, or treaty. II. **n.** 1. Person bound to another by kinship or marriage. 2. State bound to another by league or treaty. [*L. ad, to, and ligo, bind.*]

almanac (al-mā-nak), **n.** Book with a calendar of months, weeks, days, etc. [*Ar. al, the, and manakh, calendar.*]

almighty (al-mī'tī), **a.** and **n.** All powerful. — *The Almighty*, the omnipotent God.

almond (ā'mund), **a.** 1. Fruit of the almond tree. 2. Tonsil.

almshouse (al'mun-ēr), **n.** Distributor of alms. — **almshouse** (al'mun-rī), **n.** Place where alms are distributed.

almost (al'mōst), **adv.** Nearly; well nigh; for the greatest part. [*Eng. ALL and MOST.*]

alms (āms), **n.** Gratuitous gift to the poor. [*M. L. elemosina, A. S. almyssa, from the Greek eleos, pity.*]

aloe (al'ō), **n.** Tree of several species belonging to the order of *lily-worts*. [*Gr. aloē, aloe.*]

aloes (al'ōz), **n.** Medicinal gum of the aloft (ā-lōft'), **adv.** 1. On high; above. 2. At the mast-head.

alone (ā-lōn'), **a.** 1. By one's self; unaccompanied. 2. Peerless; unequalled. [*Eng. ALL and ONE.*]

along (ā-lang), **I. adv.** Lengthwise; onward in time or space. II. **prep.** The length of. — **alongside** (ā-lang'sīd), **adv.** By the side of. [*A. S. andlang.*]

aloof (ā-lōf'), **adv.** At a safe distance; apart.

alopecia (al-o-pē-sī-ā), **n.** Loss of hair in spots; baldness. [*Gr.*] **loud voice.**

aloud (ā-lōwd'), **adv.** Loudly; with a **alp** (alp), **a.** High mountain.

alps (al-pak's), **n.** 1. Species of

llama found in Peru. 2. Kind of thin cloth made from its wool.

alpha (al'fa), *n.* 1. First letter of the Greek alphabet. 2. First or beginning. 3. The brightest star in a constellation.

alphabet (al'fa-bet), *I. n.* Letters of a language. *II. vt.* Arrange in alphabetical order; indicate by means of the alphabet. [Gr. *alpha*, *a*, and *beta*, *b*.]

alpine (al'pin), *a.* 1. Pertaining or similar to the Alps. 2. Lofly.

already (al-red'i), *adv.* Now; up to this time; so soon. [Eng. ALL READY.]

also (al'so), *adv.* Likewise; in addition. [Eng. ALL and SO.]

altar (al'ter), *n.* Place for sacred offerings; communion table. [L. *altus*, high.]

alter (al'ter), *I. vt.* Make a change in; modify; vary. *II. vi.* Become changed or modified. — **alteration** (al'ter-ā'shun), *n.* Act of altering; the change made. — **alterative** (al'ter-ā-tiv), *a.* Having the power to alter. *n.* Medicine that restores the healthy functions of the body. [L. *alter*, another.]

altercate (al'ter-kāt), *vt.* Contend in words. — **altercation** (al'ter-kā'shun), *n.* Controversy; wrangle. [L. *altercor*, wrangle.]

alternate (al'ter-nāt), *I. a.* By turns; reciprocal; one after another in regular order. *II. a. i.* That which occurs by turns. 2. One designed to take the place of another in case of failure to act. — **alternately** (al'ter-nāt-i), *adv.* By turns; "turn about." — **alternation** (al'ter-nā'shun), *n.* Reciprocal succession. [L. *alternus*, every other.]

alternate (al'ter-nāt), *I. vt.* Perform by turns; cause to succeed by turns. *II. vt.* Follow reciprocally; happen by turns.

alternative (al'ter-nā-tiv), *I. a.* Pertaining to either one of two things, excluding the other. *II. n.* Choice between two things; one of two things.

alternator (al'ter-nā-tūr), *n.* Alternating current dynamo.

although (al-thō), *conj.* Admitting; notwithstanding; even if. [See THOUGH.]

altitude (al'ti-tūd), *n.* Height. [L. *alto* (al'to), *n.* Originally, the highest



Greek Altar.

part sung by males; now, the part sung by the lowest female voices. [It. — *L. altus*, high.]

altogether (al-to-geth'er), *adv.* All together; wholly; completely; without exception.

alto-relievo (al-tō-rē-lē'vō), *n.* High relief; figures that project half or more from the surface on which they are sculptured. [It. *alto*, high. See RELIEF.]

altruism (al'trō-izm), *n.* Principle of living and acting for the interest of others. — **altruist**, *n.* Believer in altruism. — **altruistic**, *a.* According to altruism.

alum (al'um), *n.* Common alum is a mineral salt, the double sulphate of aluminium and potash. It crystallizes easily in octahedrons, is soluble in water, has a sweetish-sour taste and is a powerful astringent. [L. *alumen*.]

alumina (a-lō'mi-nā), *n.* The oxide of aluminium. — **aluminous**, *a.* Containing alumina.

aluminium (a-lō'mi-num), **aluminium** (a-lō-mi-ni-um), *n.* Metal resembling silver, and remarkable for its lightness and resistance to oxidation.

alumnus (a-lū'm-nus), *n.* Graduate of a college. — *pl.* alumni (a-lū'm-ni).

always, (al'wāz), *always* (al'wā), *adv.* Continually; forever; regularly; invariably. [Eng. ALL and WAY.]

am (am), *First pers. sing. pres. indicative of the verb to be.* [See BE.]

amain (a-mān'), *adv.* With sudden force; at full speed; at once.

amalgam (a-mal'gām), *n.* Compound of mercury with another metal; any compound or mixture. [Gr. *malakos*, soft.]

amalgamate (a-mal'gā-māt), *I. vt.* Mix mercury with another metal; compound, combine; unite. *II. vi.* Combine in an amalgam; blend. — **amalgamation**, *n.*

amanuensis (a-man-ū-en'sis), *n.* One who writes to dictation; copyist; secretary. [L. *ab*, from, and *manus*, hand.]

amaranth (am'a-ranth), *n.* Plant of the genus *Amaranthus*, with flowers that last long without withering. 2. Imaginary flower that never fades. 3. Color bordering on purple. — **amaranthine** (am-a-ran'thin), *a.* Pertaining to or like amaranth; unfading; immortal; of a purplish color. [Gr. *a*, *priv.* and root *mar*, wither.]

amass (a-mās'), *vt.* Collect in large quantity or amount; accumulate. [L. *ad*, to, and *massa*, a mass.]

amateur (am-a-tūr'), *n.* One who cultivates, practices any art, study, sport, etc., for the mere love of it, and not professionally. The term is sometimes used adjectively. [Fr.—*L. amator*, lover.]

amative (am'a-tiv), *a.* Relating to love; amorous. — **am'ativeness**, *n.* Propensity to love. [From *L. amo*, -*atum*, love.]

amatory (am'a-tō-ri), *n.* Relating to, or causing love; expressive of love.

amaurosis (a-ma-rō'sis), *n.* Partial or total loss of sight, without any perceptible external change in the eye. [Gr. *a priv.* and *mauros*, dark.]

amaze (a-māz'), *vt.* Confound with surprise or wonder; bewilder; astonish.—**amaze'ment**, *n.* Feeling of surprise mixed with wonder; confusion.—**amaz'ing**, *par. a.* Causing amazement; astonishing.—**amaz'ingly**, *adv.* [Prefix *A* and *MAZE*.]

Amazon (am'a-zon), *n.* One of a fabled nation of female warriors; any female warrior; a mannish woman.—**Amazonian** (am-a-zō'nī-an), *a.* Of or like an amazon; of masculine manners; warlike.

ambassador (am-bas'a-dūr), *n.* Diplomatic minister of the highest rank.—**ambas'sadress**, *n. fem.* [*L. ambactus*, servant.]

amber (am'bēr), *i. n.* Yellowish fossil resin. *II. a.* Consisting of or resembling amber. [Ar. *andār*.]

ambergris (am'bēr-gris), *n.* Fragrant waxlike substance, of a gray color, found on the sea coast of warm countries, and in the intestines of the spermaceti whale. [AMBER, and Fr. *gris*, gray.]

ambidexter (am-bi-dek'stēr), *n. 1.* One who uses both hands with equal facility. 2. Double dealer. — **ambidex'trous**, *a.* [*L. ambo*, both, and *dexter*, right hand.]

ambient (am'bi-ent), *a.* Surrounding; circling about. [*L. ambō*, about, and *eo*, go.]

ambiguity (am-bi-gū'i-ti), *n.* Uncertainty or doubleness of meaning.

ambiguous (am-bi-gū'ū-us), *a.* Of doubtful signification. — **ambig'uously**, *adv.* [*L. ambigo*, drive about.]

Syn. Dubious; equivocal; uncertain.
ambition (am-bish'un), *n. 1.* Desire for honor and power. 2. Desire for superiority or excellence. 3. Ruling passion or chief aim of one's life. [*L. ambō*, about, and *eo*, thum, go.]

ambitious (am-bish'us), *a. 1.* Full of ambition; desirous of power; aspir-

ing. 2. Desirous of appearing superior; pretentious. — **ambitiously**, *adv.*—**ambitiousness**, *n.*

amble (am'bl), *i. vt. 1.* Move easily and without jolts. 2. *vt. Pace.* *II. a.* Easy gait of pacer. [*L. ambulo*, walk.]

ambrosia (am-brō'zhi-a), *n.* Fabled food of the gods; delicious food. — **ambrosial** (am-brō'zhi-al), *a.* Fragrant; delicious. [Gr. *a priv.* and *brotos*, mortal.]

ambulance (am'bū-lans), *n.* Vehicle for conveying the sick and wounded to hospitals. [*L. ambulo*, walk.]

ambulatory (am'bū-lā-tō-ri), *i. a.* That has the power of walking; moving from place to place; formed for walking. *II. n.* Space in a building for walking. [AMBUSH]

ambuscade (am-bus-kād'), *n.* Same as ambush. (am'bush). *I. vt. 1.* Lie in wait for. 2. Attack suddenly from a concealed position. *II. n.* Lying in wait to attack an enemy by surprise. 2. Place of hiding. 3. Attack. 4. Troops in ambush. [*It. an*, in, and *bosco*, wood.] [Ar. *amir*.]

amir (ā-mēr'), *n.* Prince; ruler; emir. **ameliorate** (a-mē'iō-rāt), *i. vt.* Make better; improve. *II. vi.* Grow better.

—**ameliora'tion**, *a.* —**ameliora'tion**, *n.* [*L. ad*, to, and *melior*, better.]

amen (ā-men' or (in music) ā-men'), *interj.* So let it be; verily so. [Heb.]

amenable (a-mē'nā-bl), *a. 1.* Liable or subject to. 2. Easy to govern; obedient. **amenability**, *n.* — **ame'nableness**, *n.* — **ame'nably**, *adv.*

amend (a-mend'), *vt. and vi.* Make or become better. — **amend'able**, *a.* — **amend'ment**, *n.* [*L. e*, out of, and *menda*, fault.] [*tify*.]

Syn. Correct; emend; righten; reamends (a-mendz'), *n. pl.* Supply of a loss; compensation.

amenity (a-men'i-ti), *n.* Pleasantness as regards situation, climate, manners, or disposition. — *pl.* **amenities**, [*L. amicus*, pleasant.]

amerce (a-mers'), *vt.* Punish by a fine. **amercement**, *n.* Penalty inflicted. [*L. merces*, fine.]

American (a-mer'i-kan), *i. a.* Pertaining to America, especially to the United States. *II. n. 1.* Native of America. 2. Citizen of the United States. — **Americanism**, *n.* Word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Americans. — **Americanize**, *vt. and vi.* Make or become like Americans, in customs, etc.

amethyst (am'e-thist), *n. 1.* A bluish-violet variety of quartz. 2. Bluish-

violet color. [Gr. *a* priv. and *metho*, to be drunk; the stone was supposed to prevent drunkenness.]
amiability (ā-mi-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being amiable or of exciting love.
amiable (ā-mi-ā-bl), *a.* Possessed of pleasing qualities; worthy of love.—
amiably, *adv.* [L. *amabilis*, lovable.]
amicable (am'i-kā-bl), *a.* Friendly; peaceable.—**amicableness** (am'i-kā-bl-ness), *n.*—*amiably*, *adv.*
amice (am'is), *n.* Oblong piece of linen covering shoulders, worn by priests.
amid (ə-mid'), *prep.* In the midst or middle; among.—**amidships**, *adv.* Half way between the stem and stern.
amidst (ə-midst'), *Same as AMID.*
amiss (ə-mis'), *1. a.* Wrong; in error. *II. adv.* In a faulty manner. [See *MISS*.] [will. [L. *amissus*, friend.]
amity (am'i-ti), *n.* Friendship; good
ammonia (am-mō-ni-ā), *n.* 1. Pungent volatile alkali in hartshorn. 2. Spirits of hartshorn.—**ammoniacal** (am-mō-ni-ā-kal), *a.* Pertaining to ammonia. [From *sal ammoniac*, a salt first obtained near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*, in Egypt.]
ammunition (am-mū-nish'un), *n.* Anything used for *munition* or defense: military stores; powder, balls, etc. used for fire-arms. [Fr. — L. *munus*, defense.]
amnesty (am'nes-ti), *n.* General pardon for political offenders. [Gr. *a* priv. and *mnestis*, remembered.]
ameeba (ā-mē-bā), *n.* Common microscopic organism of the simplest structure and constantly changing its shape.—*pl* **ameebas** or **ameebæ**. [Gr. *ameibō*, change.]
among (ə-mung'), — **amongst** (ə-mungst'), *prep.* Mingled with; in the midst of or of the number of. [A. S. *onmang*, *gemang*, between.]
amorous (am'o-rus), *a.* Inclined to love; fondly in love; enamored.—**amorously**, *adv.* — **amorousness**, *n.* [L. *amor*, love.]
amorphous (ə-mar'fus), *a.* Having no determinate form; uncrystallized. [Gr. *a* priv. and *morphe*, form.]
amount (ə-mount'). *I. vt.* Rise by accumulation; come to; result in; be equivalent to. *II. a.* Whole sum; effect or result; sum total. [O. Fr. *amonier* — L. *ad*, to, and *mons*, mountain.]
ampere (am-pär'), *n.* Unit of measurement of electric current strength. (The current produced by an electromotive force of one volt and flowing through a circuit of one ohm resist-

ance.) [Named after the French electrician, Ampère, who died 1836.]
amphibious (am-fb'i-us), *a.* Living both under water and on land. [Gr. *amph*, both, and *bios*, life.]
amphitheater, **amphitheatre** (am-fī-thē'a-tēr), *n.* Theater with seats all around the arena. [Gr.]
ample (am'pl), *a.* Large; abundant.—**amply**, *adv.* — **ampleness**, *n.*
Syn. Wide; extensive; abundant; spacious; copious; plenteous.
amplification (am-pli-fī-kā-shun), *n.* 1. Enlargement; the act of amplifying. 2. Diffusiveness of description or argument.
amplify (am'pli-fi), *I. vt.* Make more copious in expression; add to. *II. vi.* Be diffuse in argument or description; dilate. [L. *amplus*, large, and *facio*, make.]
amplitude (am'pli-tūd), *n.* Largeness
amputate (am'pū-tāt), *vt.* Cut off; **amputation**, *n.* [L. *amb*, round, and *putare*, prune.]
amulet (am'ū-lēt), *n.* Gem or other object carried about the person, as a charm against evil. [Etymology doubtful.]
amuse (ə-mūz'), *vt.* Entertain, divert; beguile with expectation.—**amusement**, *n.*—**amusing**, *a.*
Syn. Recreate; please; gratify.
an (an). Form of the indefinite article, used before words beginning with the sound of a vowel. [A. S. *ana*.]
an-, *1.* Form of the Greek prefix *a-*. 2. Form of the Greek prefix *ana-*.
ana-, *prefix.* Up; back; as, *analyze*, *anatomy*. [Gr.]
-ana, *suffix.* Belonging to; denoting a collection of; such as sayings, anecdotes, etc., as *Johnsoniana*. [L.]
anachronism (an-ak'rō-nizm), *n.* Misplacing events, persons or conditions in time, as introducing cannon in speaking of the siege of Troy. [Gr. *ana*, back, against, and *chronos*, time.]
anaconda (an-ə-kon'da), *n.* 1. Large snake of Ceylon. 2. Species of boa of South America.
anæmia (ə-nēm-i-ā), *n.* Morbid want of blood; condition of the body after great loss of blood. [Gr. *a* priv. and *haima*, blood.]
anæsthesia (an-es-thē-si-ā), *n.* Loss of the sense of touch; incapacity of feeling. [Gr. *a* priv. and *asthesis*, sensation.]
anæsthetic (an-es-thē-tik), *I. a.* Producing insensibility. *II. n.* Drug that produces insensibility.

a (an'a-gram), *n.* Word or phrase formed by transposing the letters of another. [Gr. *ana*, again, and *grapho*, write.]

analgesia (an-al-jē-si-a), *n.* In *pathol.* Absence of pain, whether in health or disease. [Gr. *a* priv. and *algos*, pain.]

analogical (an-a-loj'i-kal), *a.* Implying analogy.—**analogically**, *adv.*—**analogicalness**, *n.*

analogous (an-a-lo-gus), *a.* Having analogy; similar.

analogue (an'a-log), *n.* That which bears an analogy to something else.

analogy (an-a-lo-jī), *n.* 1. Likeness of relations of things otherwise different. 2. Likeness. (Figures of speech are based on analogy, as in calling lightning a light.)—*pl.* **analogies**. [Gr. *ana*, according to, and *logos*, ratio.]

analysis (an-a-lī-sis), *n.* Resolving or separating a thing into its elements or component parts. [See **ANALYZER**.]

analyst (an'a-līst), *n.* One skilled in analysis.

analytic (an-al-ī-tīk), — **analytical** (an-al-ī-tīk-al), *a.* Pertaining to analysis; resolving into first principles.—**analytically**, *adv.*

analyze (an'a-līz), *vt.* Resolve a thing into its constituent elements; make a critical examination of. [Gr. *ana*, back again, and *lyo*, loosen, solve.]

anapest (an'a-pest), *n.* Metrical foot consisting of three syllables, two short and the third long, or (in Eng.) two unaccented and the third accented. [Gr. *ana*, back, and *peio*, strike.]

anarchism (an'ar-kīzm), *n.* Doctrine of anarchy.—**anarchist** (an'ar-kīst), *n.* One who advocates, excites or promotes anarchy; one who favors the assassination of rulers as a means of abolishing government.

anarchy (an'ar-kī), *n.* 1. Theory of abolition of the government of man by man. 2. Society without government. 3. Want of social order. [Gr. *an* priv. and *arche*, government.]

anathema (a-nath'e-ma), *n.* Ecclesiastical curse; curse; person cursed. [Gr.]

anatomic (an-a-tom'ik), **anatomical**, *a.* Relating to anatomy.—**anatomist**, *n.* One skilled in anatomy.

anatomize, *vt.* Dissect; lay open minutely.

anatomy (an-a'to-mī), *n.* 1. Art of dissecting. 2. Science of the structure of the body, learned by dissection. 3. Bodily frame; skeleton. [Gr. *ana*, up, and *temno*, cut.]

anecroid (an-ē-roid), *a.* Forming nouns from adjectives in *-ant*, or from verbs, as significance, forbearance. [L. *-antia*.]

ancestor (an'ses-tūr), *n.* Progenitor; forefather.—**ancestral** (an'ses-tral), *a.*—**ancestress** (an'ses-tres), *a.* *See* [L. *ante*, before, and *cedo*, go.]

ancestry (an'ses-trī), *n.* Line of ancestors; lineage.—*pl.* **an'cestries**.

anchor (ang'kūr), *n.* 1. A. I. Hooked iron instrument that holds a ship, being dropped by chain or cable to bottom

fix abidingly. III. *vt.* 1. Cast anchor; stop; rest. 2. Become fixed. [Gr. *agkos*, bend, hook.]

anchorage (ang'kūr-aj), *n.* 1. Ground for anchoring. 2. Support that holds on like an anchor. 3. Duty imposed on ships for anchoring.

anchoret (ang'kūr-et), **anchorite** (ang'kūr-it), *ns.* One who has withdrawn from the world; a hermit. [Gr. *ana*, back, and *choro*, go.]

anchovy (an-chō'vī), *n.* [*pl.* **anchovies**.] Small fish of the herring kind, about three inches long. [Sp. *anchova*.]

ancient (ān'shent), *a.* Belonging to former times; very old.—**anciently**, *adv.*—**ancientness**, *n.* [M. L. *anteanus*, former.]

Syn. Antique; antiquated; obsolete; primitive; old-fashioned.

and (and), *conj.* Signifies addition, and is used as a connective. [A. S.]

andante (an-dan'tē), *a.* In music, moderately slow; expressive. [It.]

andiron (and'i-urn), *n.* Iron support for wood in open fireplace; movable fire-iron; fire-dog. [A. S. *brandisen*.]

anecdote (an'ek-dot), *n.* Isolated incident of life; short story.—**anecdotal** (an-ek-dot'ik-al), *a.* Consisting of or like anecdotes. [Gr. *an* priv. and *ekdotos*, published—*ek*, out, and *didomi*, give.]

anemometer (an-e-mom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the force of the wind. [Gr. *anemos* wind, and *metēr*.]

anemone (an-em'o-nē), *n.* Plant of the crowfoot family; wind-flower. [Gr. *anemos*, wind.]

anent (a-nent'), *prep.* 1. Opposite. 2. About; concerning. [A. S. *aneſan*, even with.]

anecroid (an'e-roid), *a.* Containing no liquid. *n.* Barometer without liquid or quick-silver. [Gr. *a* priv. and *anero*, wet.]

aneurism (an'ū-rizm) *n.* Soft tumor arising from the dilatation of an artery. [Gr. *ana*, up, and *eury*, wide.]

anew (a-nū'), *adv.* Newly; again.

angel (an'jēl), *n.* 1. Divine messenger; ministering spirit. 2. Old English coin of the value of 10s., bearing the figure of an angel.—**angelic** (an-jel'ik).—**angelical** (an-jel'ik-al). *a.* Resembling or of the nature of an angel.—**angelically**, *adv.* [Gr. *angelos*, messenger.]

angelus (an'jēl-us), *n.* 1. Prayer to Virgin Mary. 2. Bell tolled at 6 A. M., noon and 6 P. M., when the prayer is to be recited. 3. Name of famous painting by Millet.

anger (ang'gēr), *l. vt.* Make angry. *II. n.* Strong passion of the mind excited by injury. [L. *ango*, strangle.]
Syn. Ire; wrath; rage; vexation; resentment; indignation; fury.

angina (an-jī'na or an-jī'na), *n.* Any inflammatory disease of the throat.—**Angina pectoris**, spasms of the chest. [L. *ango*, strangle.]

angle (ang'g'l), *n.* Corner; inclination to each other of two intersecting straight lines. [L. *angulus*, corner.]

angle (ang'g'l), *vt.* Fish with a rod, line and hook; entice; try to gain by some artifice. [A. S. *angel*, hook.]

Anglican (ang'glik-an), *a.* English.—**Anglicanism**, *n.* 1. Attachment to English institutions, esp. the Church of England. 2. Principles of the English (Episcopal) Church. [See ENGLISH.]

Anglice (ang'glic-es), *adv.* In English.—**Anglicism** (ang'glic-izm), *n.* English idiom or peculiarity of language.—**Anglicise** (ang'glic-siz), *vt.* Give an English form to; express in English idiom. [Latinized forms.]

Anglo- (ang'glō), *prefix.* Used in compound words; as *Anglo-Saxon*, etc.

Anglo-Saxon (ang'glō saks'un), *n.* and *a.* Refers to the Angles and Saxons, Teutonic tribes, who settled in England about A. D. 449, and their influence upon the development of the English people.

angry (ang'grī), *a.* 1. Inflamed; painful. 2. Excited with anger; aggravated.—**angrily** (ang'grī-lī), *adv.*

anguish (ang'gwish), *n.* Excessive pain of body or mind; agony. [L. *ango*, strangle.]

angular (ang'gū-lār), *a.* 1. Having angles or corners. 2. Constrained in manner; awkward.—**angularity**, *n.* *ularly*, *adv.* [See ANGLE.]

anil (an'il), *n.* West Indian species of indigo plant. [Ar. *al*, the, and *nil*, indigo.]

anile (an'il or an'il), *a.* Old-womanish; imbecile.—**anility**, *n.* State of being anile. [L. *anus*, old woman.]

aniline (an'il-in), *n.* Product of coal tar or benzol, extensively used in dyeing. [See ANIL.]

animadversion (an-i-mad-ver'shun), *n.* Criticism, censure, reproof.

animadvert (an-i-mad-vert'), *vt.* Criticise or censure; remark upon. [L. *animus*, ad, to, and *verto*, turn.]

animal (an'i-mal), *n.* 1. Organised being, having life, sensation, and voluntary motion. 2. Human being in whom the animal propensities predominate. *II. a.* Like an animal; sensual. [L.]

animalcule (an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* Microscopic animal.—**animalculum** (an-i-mal'kū-lum), *n.* Animalcule.—*pl.* animalcula. [N. L.]

animalism (an'i-mal-izm), *n.* State or quality of being actuated by animal appetites only; sensuality.

animate (an'i-māt), *l. vt.* Give life to; enspirit. *II. a.* Possessing animal life, vigorous.—**animated**, *a.* 1. Full of spirit. 2. As if endowed with life.—**animation**, *n.* 1. Act of animating. 2. State of being animated. 3. Appearance of life. [thuse; cheer; gladden.]
Syn. Inspire; enliven; quicken; en-

animism (an'i-mizm), *n.* Doctrine that animal life and bodily development are caused by a soul. [From L. *anima*, soul.]

animosity (an-i-mos'i-ti), *n.* Bitter hatred; active enmity. [From L. *animositas*.]

animus (an'i-mus), *n.* Spirit; motive; enmity. [L. *animus*, spirit.]

anise (an'is), *n.* Plant bearing aromatic, carminative seeds.—**aniseed**, *n.* Seed of the anise plant.

ankle (ang'ki), *n.* Joint connecting the foot and the leg. [A. S. *andrew*.]

anklet (ang'klet), *n.* Ornament worn on the ankle, as a bracelet is on the wrist. [annals.]

annalist (an'al-ist), *n.* Writer of annals (an'alz), *n. pl.* Relation of events in order of time; record, chronicles. [L. *annales*—*annus*, year.]

anneal (an-nēl'), *vt.* 1. Temper by heating and then slowly cooling. 2. Fix colors on glass, etc., by heating. [A. S. *an*, on, and *aelan*, burn.]

annex (an-neks'), *l. vt.* Add at the end; join; connect.—**annex** (an-neks' or an'eks'), *II. n.* Something added, as an

note, fat, thick, far, fall, fare, above, mō, met, hēr, mite, mit, nēte, not, mōve, wōte, mūte, but, bērn; oil, owl, then.

extension of a building.—**annexation** (an-nek-sā-shun), *n.* Act of annexing; the thing annexed. [L. *ad*, to, and *neco*, the.]

annihilate (an-nī-lī-lāt), *vt.* Reduce to nothing; destroy. — **annihilation** (an-nī-lī-lāshun), *n.* [From L. *ad*, to, and *nihi*, nothing.]

anniversary (an-ī-vēr-sā-ri), *I. a.* Recurring yearly. *II. n.* Day of the year on which an event happened; annual celebration of such a day. [L. *annus*, year, and *versio*, turn.]

annotate (an-ō-tāt), *I. vt.* Make notes upon. *II. vt.* Make notes or comments.—**annotation** (an-ō-tā-shun), *n.* Act of annotating; note.—**annotator** (an-ō-tā-tūr), *n.* Writer of annotations; commentator.

announce (an-noun's), *vt.* State the approach or presence of; give notice of.—**announcement**, *n.* Act of announcing; matter announced. [L. — *annūcio*, deliver news.] [tell; herald.]

Syn. Proclaim; declare; advertize;

annoy (an-nō'), *vt.* Trouble; vex; bother; worry; irritate. — **annoyance**, *n.* Act of annoying; state of being annoyed; that which annoys. [Norm. *annoyer*, hurt—L. *necce*, injure.]

annual (an-ū-āl), *I. a.* 1. Yearly; occurring every year. 2. Lasting only one year. 3. Reckoned by the year. 4. Performed in a year. *II. n.* 1. Plant that lives but one year. 2. Book published yearly. — **annually**, *adv.* Yearly; every year. [L. *annuus* — *annus*, year.] [payable yearly.]

annuity (an-nū-ī-ti), *n.* Sum of money

annul (an-nū-l'), *vt.* [annul'ing; annulled (an-nūld').] Abolish; make null. [L. *ad*, to, and *nullum*, nothing.]

Syn. Repeal; nullify; abrogate.

annular (an-ū-lār), *a.* In the form of a ring. [L. *annulus*, ring.]

annulated (an-ū-lāt-ed), *a.* Formed or divided into rings.

annunciate (an-nun-shi-āt), *vt.* Announce. — **annunciation** (an-nun-shi-āt-shun), *n.* 1. Act of announcing. 2. That which is announced.—**Annunciation Day**, *n.* Anniversary of the angel's salutation to the Virgin Mary; the 25th day of March.

annunciator (an-nun-shi-āt-tūr), *n.* One who or that which announces; device for announcing a call.

anode (an-ōd), *n.* Pole at which current enters electrolytic cell; positive pole of voltaic current.

anodyne (an-ō-dīn), *n.* Medicine that allays pain. [Gr.]

oint (ā-noīnt'), *vt.* Spread oint-

ment or oil on; consecrate (with oil). [O. Fr. *moindre*—L. *in*, on, and *ungo*, smear.]

anomaly (ā-nom'ē-lī), *n.* Irregularity; deviation from rule. — **anomalous**, *a.* Irregular.

anon (ā-nōn'), *adv.* Upon; again; soon. [A. S. *an*, at once.] [mon.]

anon (ā-nōn') *a.* Abbreviation of anonymous (ā-nōn'ī-mus), *a.* Having no name; without the name of the author.—**anonymously**, *adv.* [Gr. *an* priv. and *onyma*, name.]

another (an-ū-thēr), *a.* Not the same; one more; any other.

anserine (an-sēr-in), *a.* Referring to, or resembling a goose. [L. *anser*, a goose.]

answer (ān'sēr), *I. vt.* 1. Reply to; respond to. 2. Satisfy or solve. 3. Suit; meet the requirement of. 4. Refute. 5. Stand (for). *II. vt.* 1. Reply. 2. Act in response. 3. Correspond (to). 4. Be responsible. 5. Be suitable. *III. n.* 1. Reply. 2. Response. 3. Solution.—**answerable** (ān'sēr-ē-bil), *a.* 1. Capable of being answered. 2. Accountable. 3. Suitable.—**answerably**, *adv.*

Syn. Rejoinder; response; reply.

ant (ānt), *n.* Small insect; emmet. [A contraction of *antennae*—A. S. *antenna*.]

ant, *prefix.* Against, etc. [See *Anti*.]

ant, *suffix.* Used to form adjectives, as *repentant*. [L. *pr. par.* ending.]

antacid (ant-ā-sīd), *n.* Medicine which counteracts acidity. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *acid*.]

agonism (an-tag'o-nizm), *n.* Option in a struggle or strife.—**agonist** (an-tag'o-nist), *n.* One who contends or struggles with another; opponent.—**antagonistic** (an-tag'o-nis'tik), *a.* Contending against; opposed to.—**antagonize** (an-tag'o-niz), *vt.* Contend against or oppose. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *agon*, contest.]

antarctic (ant-ārkt'ik), *a.* Relating to the south polar regions. [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *ARCTIC*.]

ante (ānt'), *prefix.* Before, as in *antecedent*. [L. *ante*, before.]

ant-eater (ānt'ēt-ēr), *n.* Quadruped that feeds on ants. [the war.]

ante-bellum (ānt'e-bel'um), *a.* Before the war.

antecedent (ānt'e-sēd'), *I. a.* Going before in time; prior. *II. n.* 1. That which goes before in time or place. 2. Noun or pronoun to which a relative pronoun refers.—**antecedents**, *n. pl.* History; previous con-

duct.—*antecedently, adv.*—*antecedence, n.* Precedence.
antechamber (an'te-chām-bēr), *n.* Chamber leading to a principal apartment; anteroom.
antedate (an'te-dāt), *vt.* 1. Inscribe with an earlier date than the true one. 2. Be of older date than. 8. Anticipate. [*L. ante, before, and DATE.*]
antediluvian (an-te-di-lō-vi-an), *1. a.* 1. Existing or happening before the deluge. 2. Antiquated. *II a.* One who lived before the flood. [*L. ante, before, and diluvium, flood.*]
antelope (an'te-lōp), *n.* Quadruped intermediate between the deer and goat.
antemeridian (an-te-me-ri-dī-an), *a.* Before midday or noon.
antemundane (an-te-mun-dān), *a.* Of the time before the world was made.
antenna (an'ten'a), *n.* Feeler on the head of an insect.—*pl. antennae* (an'ten'ē). [*L.*] *fore marriage.*
antenuptial (an-te-nup'shāl), *a.* **Anterior** (an'tē-ri-ōr), *a.* Before, in time or place; in front. [*L. compar. degree of anterior—ante, before.*]
anteroom (an'te-rōm), *n.* Room leading into a chief apartment. [*L. ante, before, and room.*]
anthem (an'them), *n.* 1. Piece of sacred music sung in alternate parts. 2. Piece of sacred music set to a passage from Scripture. [*A. S. antefen—Gr. antiphōnē—anti, in return, and phōnē, voice.*]
anther (an'ther), *n.* Top of stamen in a flower, containing the pollen. [*Gr.*]
anthology (an-thol'o-jī), *n.* Collection of poems or choice literary extracts.—**anthological, a.** [*Gr. anthos, flower, and logos, gather.*]
anthracite (an'thra-sīt), *n.* Kind of hard coal that burns almost without flame. [*See ANTHRAX.*]
anthrax (an'thraks), *n.* 1. Carbuncle. 2. Splenic fever of sheep and cattle. [*Gr. anthrax, burning coal.*]
anthropoid (an'thro-pōid), *1. a.* Resembling man. *II a.* Ape. [*Gr. anthropos, man, and eidos, form.*]
anthropology (an'thro-pōl'o-jī), *n.* Science of man and mankind.—**anthropological** (an'thro-pō-lōj'i-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to anthropology.—**anthropologist, n.** One versed in anthropology. [*Gr. anthropos, man, and logos, doctrine.*]



Antelope.

anti-, prefix. Signifies against, opposite, or in place of. [*Gr.*]
antic (an'tik), *1. a.* 1. Ancient. 2. Grotesque. 3. Odd. *II a.* 1. Capricious; freak. 2. Fantastic figure. 3. Buffoon. [*L. antiquus, ancient.*] *list of Christ.*
Antichrist (an'ti-krist), *n.* Antagonist of Christ.
antichristian (an'ti-kris'ti-an), *a.* Relating to Antichrist; opposed to Christianity.
anticipate (an-tis'i-pāt), *1. vt.* 1. Be beforehand in acting, in seeing, or in realizing; forestall. 2. Foresee, foretaste; be prepared for; expect. *II vt.* Take up or consider something beforehand. [*L. ante, and capio, take.*]
anticipation (an-tis-i-pē'shūn), *n.* Act of anticipating; foretaste.
Syn. Expectation; previous notion.
anticlimax (an-ti-kli'maks), *n.* Opposite of climax; a fault of style, consisting in a descent from stronger to weaker terms, or from more important to less important items. [*Gr. anti, against, and CLIMAX.*]
antidote (an'ti-dōt), *n.* Medicine that counteracts the effects of poison; counteractive against any evil.—**antidotal** (an'ti-dō-tāl), *a.* [*Gr. anti, against, and dōtōs, given.*]
antelope. See ANTELOPE.
antimony (an'ti-mō-nī), *n.* Silvery-white metal, very brittle, much used in the alloys (pewter, etc.) and in medicine.
antinomian (an-ti-nō-mi-an), *1. a.* Pertaining to the antinomians. *II n.* One of a sect which holds that the moral law is superseded by the Gospel. [*Gr. anti, against, and nomos, law.*]
antinomy (an'ti-nō-mī), *n.* 1. Contradiction between two laws or principles. 2. A law contradicting another. 3. Contradiction of reason and absolute conception. (Instance: Infinite space or time, although necessary absolute conceptions, are incomprehensible.)
antipathy (an-tip'a-thī), *n.* Natural opposition; aversion; repugnance. [*Gr. anti, against, and pathos, feeling.*]
antipodes (an-tip'o-dēz), *n. pl.* Those on the other side of the globe, whose feet are opposite to ours. [*Gr. anti, opposite to, and pōdes, feet.*]
antipyretic (an-ti-pi-ret'ik), *1. a.* Effective against fever. *II n.* Remedy for fever. [*Gr. anti, against, and pyretos, fever.*]
antiquarian (an-ti-kw'ē-ri-an), *1. a.* Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity. *II n.* Antiquary.—**antiquarianism, n.** Fondness for antiquities.

ānt, ōnt, tīak, tīr, tēll, tīr, tēve; mō, mōt, hēr; mīto, mīt; mōto, mōt, mōto, wōit; mōto, hāt, hīr; all. evl, thēm.

antiquary (an'ti-kw'ri), *n.* 1. One devoted to the study of antiquities. 2. Dealer in old books, etc. 3. Custodian of a museum of antiquities.

antiquated (an'ti-kw'ed), *a.* Grown old; out of fashion; obsolete.

antique (an-t'ik), *i. a.* Ancient; old-fashioned. *II. n.* 1. The style of Rome and Greece. 2. Any thing very old; relic of antiquity.—**antique'ly**, *adv.* In an antique manner.—**antique'ness**, *n.* [*L. antiquus*, ancient.]

antiquity (an-tik'wi-ti), *n.* 1. Ancient time. 2. Great age. 3. Relics of the past; anything belonging to ancient times.

antiseptic (an-ti-sep'tik), *i. a.* Destroying the germs of putrefaction, fermentation or disease. *II. n.* Anything used to destroy disease-germs.

antispasmodic (an-ti-spas-mod'ik), *a.* Counteracting spasms.

antithesis (an-tith'e-sis), *n.* Figure in which thoughts or words are set in contrast.—*pl.* antith'es'es. [*Gr.*]

antithetic (an-ti-thet'ik), **antithet'ical**, *a.* Pertaining to, abounding in, or prone to, antithesis. [*Gr.*]

anti-toxin (an-ti-tox'in), *n.* Serum used to neutralize diphtheritic toxin.

antler (an'tl'r), *n.* Stag's horn.

antonym (an'to-nim), *n.* Word of an opposite meaning; *opp.* to synonym.

anvil (an'vil), *n.* Iron block on which metal is hammered. [*A. S. æn*, on, and *fitl*, fold.]

anxious (angh'shus), *a.* In suspense; very desirous.—**an'xiously**, *adv.*—**an'xiousness**, *n.*—**anxiety**, (ang'si-ti), *n.* [*L. anxius—ango*, strangle.]

Syn. Solicitous; concerned; troubled; disturbed; watchful; eager.

any (an'i), *a.* and *pron.* One indefinitely; some or any number indefinitely. [*A. S. ænig*, one, only.]

anything (en'th'ing), *i. a.* and *pron.* A thing indefinitely. *II. adv.* At all. **orta** (a'rt'a), *n.* Great artery that rises from the left ventricle of the heart. [*Gr. aorta—airo*, raise.]

pace (a-p'is) *adv.* 1. At a quick pace. 2. Leisurely.

apart (a-p'irt'), *adv.* Separately; aside; asunder. [*See PART.*]

apartment (a-p'irt'ment), *n.*—Room in a house; suite of rooms.—**apart'ment house**, *n.* House with several distinct apartments for family use.

apathy (ap'e-thi), *n.* Want of feeling; want of passion; indifference.—**apathetic** (a-p'e-thet'ik), *a.* In a state of apathy; indifferent. [*Gr. a priv.* and *patheo*, feeling.]

ape (āp). *I. n.* 1.

Quadrumanous animal with human teeth and without a tail. 2. Monkey. 3. Silly imitator. *II. vt.* Imitate servilely; mimic. [*A. S. apē*, *ape*.]

aperient (a-p'ē-ri-ent), *i. a.* Opening; mildly purgative. *II. n.* Any laxative medicine. [*L. aperio*, open.]

aperture (a-p'ēr-tūr), *n.* Opening; hole; gap or passage. [*L. apertura*.]

apex (ā'p'eks), *n.* Highest point.—*pl.* ap'ices or ap'ices (ā'p'ē-sēz). [*L.*]

aphasia (ā-fā'zi-ā), *n.* Loss of the power of speech, without injury to the vocal organs. [*Gr.*]

aphelion (ā-fē-l'ion or ā-fēr'um), *n.* Point of a planet's orbit farthest away from the sun. [*Gr. apo*, from, and *helios*, sun.]

aphis (ā'fis), *n.* Plant louse.—*pl.* aphides (ā'f'ē-sēz). [*Gr.*]

aphorism (ā-fō-riz'm), *n.* Brief pithy saying; adage. [*Gr. apo*, off, and *horizo*, bound, divide.]

apiary (ā'p'iar-i), *n.* Place where bees are kept. [*L. apis*, bee.]

apiece (a-p'ēs), *adv.* Each; for each one; each by itself.

apish (ā'p'ish), *a.* Apelike; imitative.—**ap'ishly**, *adv.*—**ap'ishness**, *n.*—**aplomb** (ā-plang'), *n.* Self-possession; assurance. [*Fr.*]

apocalypse (a-pok'a-lips), *n.* Revelation; (A) revelation of St. John. [*Gr. apo*, off, and *kalypto*, cover.]

Apocrypha (ā-pok'ri-fa), *n.* Certain books appended to the Old Testament, regarded as uncanonical by the Greek and the Protestant Churches. [*Gr. apo*, away, and *krypto*, hide.]

apogee (ap'ō-jē), *n.* Point of a heavenly body's orbit farthest away from the earth. [*Gr. apo*, from, and *ge*, earth.]

apologetic (ā-pol'ō-jet'ik), *i. a.* Excusing; said or written in defense. *II. n.* Apology.—**apologet'ically**, *adv.*

apologue (ap'ō-log), *n.* Moral tale; fable. [*Gr. apologos*, fable.]

apology (ā-pol'ō-jī), *n.* Something spoken to ward off an attack; defense or justification.—**apolo'gist**, *n.* Defender.—**apolo'gize**, *vt.* Make an apology, excuse oneself. [*Gr. apo*, from, and *logos*, speech.] [*APPOPHTHEGM.*]

apophthegm (ā-p'ō-thēm), *n.* See



Ape.

apoplectic (ap-ō-plek'tik), *a.* Of, or predisposed to, apoplexy.

apoplexy (ap-ō-plek-sī), *n.* Loss of sensation and motion by a cerebral shock; stroke of paralysis. [From *Gr. apo*, from, and *pleo*, strike.]

aport (a-pōrt'), *adv.* On or toward the left side of a ship.

apostasy (a-pōs'ta-sī), *n.* Abandonment of one's religion, principles or party. [Gr.—*apo*, off, and *stasis*, stand.]

apostate (a-pōs'tāt), *1. a.* False; traitorous; fallen. *II. n.* One guilty of apostasy; renegade. — **apostatize** (a-pōs'ta-tīz), *vt.* Commit apostasy.

apostle (a-pōs'l), *n.* 1. One of the twelve commissioned by Christ to preach the Gospel. 2. One sent on or dedicated to some high mission. 3. Devoted follower and advocate. — **apostleship** (a-pōs'l-ship), *n.* Office or dignity of an apostle. [Gr. *apo*, away, and *stello*, send.]

apostolic (ap-ōs-tol'ik), **apostolical** (ap-ōs-tol'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining or according to the apostles. — **apostolically**, *adv.*

apostrophe (a-pōs'trō-fē), *n.* 1. *Gram.* Mark ('), used to show the omission of a letter, or to indicate the possessive case. 2. *Rhet.* A sudden turning away from the subject to address some person or object present or absent. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *strophe*, turning.]

apostrophize (a-pōs'trō-fīz), *vt.* 1. Address by apostrophe. 2. Omit a letter; make the sign (').

apothecary (a-pōthē-kār-i), *n.* Dispenser of medicines; druggist, pharmacist. [Gr. *apothēke*, storehouse—*apo*, away, and *thēke*, chest.]

apothegm (ap-ō-thēm), *n.* Short pithy sentence, as a proverb. [Gr. *apo*, out, and *phthengomai*, speak plainly.]

apothecosis (a-pō-thē-ō-sis), *n.* Enrollment among the gods; deification; excessive exaltation. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *thēos*, god.]

appall, **appal** (ap-pal'), *vt.* [appall'ing; appalled (ap-pald'), *1.* Depress with fear or horror; terrify; dismay. [L. *ad*, to, and *pallidus*, pale.]

apparatus (ap-a-rā'tus), *n.* Instrument or equipment for performing an operation. [L. *ad*, and *paro*, prepare.]

apparel (ap-par-el), *1. vt.* [apparel'ing or apparel'ing; appareled or appareled (ap-par-el'd).] Clothe; dress. *II. n.* Covering for the body; raiment. [L. *ad*, to, and *paro*, prepare.]

Syn. Attire; habiliments; costume; vesture; garments.

apparent (ap-pā-rent), *a.* 1. That may

be seen; evident; visible; obvious. & Seeming; not real. — **apparently**, *adv.* [L. *apparens*.] [See **APPEAR**.]

apparition (ap-a-rish'un), *n.* Specter

appeal (ap-pēr'), *1. vt.* Remove a cause to a higher court. *II. vt.* Refer to a superior court; refer to another as witness. 2. Invoke aid, pity or mercy. 3. Have recourse to. *III. n.* 1. Act of appealing. 2. Reference to another; recourse. 3. Earnest entreaty. [L. *appello*, address.]

appear (ap-pēr'), *vi.* 1. Become visible; come into view; come before. 2. Be evident; seem probable; seem, though not real. — **appearance**, *n.* 1. Act of appearing. 2. Thing seen. 3. Apparent likeness. 4. Show; look and bearing. 5. Coming into court. 7. Assumption of a character in a play etc. [L. *ad*, to, and *pareo*, come forth.] [of being appeased.]

appeasable (ap-pē-zā-bl), *a.* Capable

appease (ap-pēz'), *vt.* Pacify; quiet; allay. [From L. *ad*, to, and *paz*, peace.]

appellant (ap-pel'ant), *n.* One who appeals. [nounce of appeals.]

appellate (ap-pel'āt), *a.* Having cog-

appellation (ap-pel'ā-shun), *n.* That by which a thing is called; name. [See **APPEAL**.]

appellative (ap-pel'a-tiv), *1. a.* 1. Serving to name. 2. Common; general. *II. n.* 1. Specific designation. 2. Common name (as man, fish) as distinct from a proper name.

append (ap-pend'), *vt.* Attach; subjoin. — **appendage**, **appendix**, *1.* appendices or appendices.] *ne.* — **ing** appended. [L.—*pendo*, hang.]

appendicitis (ap-pen-di-sīt'is), *n.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix. See cut **INTESTINE**, p. 285.

appertain (ap-ār-tān'), *vt.* Belong to; relate to. [Fr. from L. *ad*, to, and *pertinere*, belong.]

appetence (ap-ē-tens), **appetency** (ap-ē-tens-i), *n.* Natural craving; propensity. [L. *ad*, to, and *peto*, seek.]

appetite (ap-ē-tī), *n.* Natural desire; hunger; desire for food; physical or mental craving. [See **APPETITION**.]

appetizer (ap-ē-tī-zēr), *n.* Something which excites appetite.

appetizing (ap-ē-tī-zing), *a.* That excites appetite.

applaud (ap-plād'), *vt.* and *vi.* Praise; express approval by clapping the hands. [L. *ad*, to, and *plaudo*, clap.]

applause (ap-plāz'), *n.* Act of applauding; praise by acclamation. — **applaudive** (ap-plāz'iv), *a.* Expressing applause.

fāte, fāt, tāk, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hār; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mēve, wēt; mīte, but, būrn; oil, owl, then.

apple (ap'pl), *n.* 1. Well-known fruit. 2. Tree on which it grows. 3. Name given to various fruits. [A. S. *æpl*.]
appliance (ap-pli'ans), *n.* 1. Act of applying. 2. Thing applied; means used.
applicable (ap-pli-k'a-bl), *a.* That may be applied; suitable; relevant. — **applicability**, *n.* Quality of being applicable. — **applicably**, *adv.*
applicant (ap-pli-kant), *n.* — One who applies; candidate.
application (ap-pli-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of applying. 2. Thing applied. 3. Solicitation. 4. Close attention.
applique (ap-pli-kā'), *a.* Put on something else, as lace or embroidery on a silk fabric.
apply (ap-pli'). I. *vt.* [applying; applied'.] 1. Lay on. 2. Employ. 3. Devote. II. *vt.* 1. Solicit. 2. Have reference. [From *L. ad*, to, and *plco*, fold.]
appoint (ap-poin't), I. *vt.* Fix; assign; ordain; name for office; commission; set apart. 2. Equip; furnish. II. *vt.* Determine or decree. — **appoint'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of appointing. 2. Situation or office assigned. 3. Agreement. 4. What is decreed or appointed. — *pl.* appointments. Equipments; accoutrements. [Fr. — *L. ad*, to, and *punctum*, point.]
apportion (ap-pōr'shun), *vt.* Portion out; divide in shares. — **apportionment**, *n.* [*L. ad*, to, and *portio*, portion.]
apposite (ap-ō-zit), *a.* Adapted; suitable; very applicable. — **oppositely**, *adv.* — **oppositeness**, *n.* [*L. ad*, to, and *pono*, postum, place.]
apposition (ap-ō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of adding. 2. State of being placed together or against. 3. *Gram.* Annexing of one noun to another, (or of a noun to a pronoun, etc.) in the same case or relation. [See **APPPOSITE**.]
appraise (ap-prāz), *vt.* Set a price on; value. — **appraisal** (ap-prā'zāl), *n.* Valuation. — **appraisement**, *n.* Valuation. — **appraiser**, *n.* One who appraises. [*L. ad*, to, and *pretium*, price.]
appreciable (ap-prē'shi-a-bl), *a.* That may be estimated or determined. — **appreciably**, *adv.*
appreciate (ap-prē'shi-āt), I. *vt.* 1. Value. 2. Estimate duly. 3. Be aware of, detect. II. *vt.* Rise in value. — **appreciation** (ap-prē'shi-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of setting a value on. 2. Just estimation. 3. Rise in value. — **appreciative** (ap-prē'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Capable of appreciation. [*L. ad*, to, and *pretium*, price.]

apprehend (ap-pre-hend'), I. *vt.* 1. Take hold of. 2. Seize with the mind; recognize. 3. Expect with fear. II. *vt.* Imagine. [*L. ad*, to, and *prehendo*, seize.]
Syn. Catch; seize; arrest; comprehend; conceive; believe; fear; dread.
apprehensible (ap-pre-hen'si-bl), *a.* That may be apprehended.
apprehension (ap-pre-hen'shun), *n.* 1. Act of apprehending or seizing. 2. Laying hold of with the mind. 3. Fear of future evil.
apprehensive (ap-pre-hen'siv), *a.* 1. Fearful; suspicious. 2. Quick of perception. — **apprehensively**, *adv.* — **apprehensiveness**, *n.*
apprentice (ap-prent'is), I. *vt.* Bind to a craft or trade. II. *n.* 1. Learner, beginner. 2. One bound to another to learn a trade, art, or business. [O. Fr. — *L. apprentices*, learn.]
apprise, **apprise** (ap-priz'), *vt.* Give notice; inform. [From root of **APPREHEND**.]
approach (ap-prōch'), I. *vt.* Come near to; make advances to. II. *vt.* Draw near. III. *n.* 1. Act of drawing near. 2. Access; avenue. 3. Approximation; nearness. — **approaches**, *a. pl.* Works thrown up by besiegers, to protect them in their advances. — **approachable**, *a.* [Fr. *approcher* — *L. ad*, to, and *prope*, near.]
approbation (ap-prō-bā'shun), *n.* Act of approving; commendation. [See **APPROVE**.]

Set apart for a purpose. II. *a.* Suitable; adapted. — **approprately**, *adv.* — **appropriateness**, *n.* — **appropriation**, *n.* [*L. ad*, to, and *proprius*, own.] [*proving*; approbation.]
approval (ap-prō'vāl), *n.* Act of approving. — **approve** (ap-prōv'), I. *vt.* Esteem good; commend; sanction. II. *vt.* Express or feel approbation. — **approvingly**, *adv.* [*L. ad*, to, and *probo*, test.]
approximate (ap-prōks'f-māt), I. *vt.* Come near; approach. II. *a.* Approaching, near. — **approximatively**, *adv.* — **approximation**, *n.* Act of process of approximating; result of approaching correctness. [*L. ad*, to, and *proximus*, nearest.]
appurtenance (ap-pūr'te-nans), *n.* That which appertains to; appendage. — **appurtenant**, *a.* Appertaining to. [See **APPURTAIN**.]
apricot (ā'pri-ōt or ā'pri-kōt), *n.* 1. Well-known fruit. 2. Tree that yields it. [Of uncertain etymology.]

April (Āprīl), *n.* Fourth month of the year. [*L. Aprīlis.*]

apron (ā-prun or ā-purn), *n.* Covering worn in front. [*O. Fr. naperon, cloth.*]

apropos (ā-prō-pō'), *adv.* 1. To the purpose; appropriately. 2. By the way. *II. a.* Opportune, fitting. [*Fr.*]

apse (aps), *n.* Recess-like part of a building. [*L. apsis.*]

apt (apt), *a.* 1. Fit; pertinent. 2. Liable; inclined. 3. Able.—**aptly**, *adv.*—**aptness**, *n.* [*L. aptus, fit.*]

apteryx (ap'tēr-iks), *n.* Bird of New Zealand, with rudiments of wings and no tail. [*Gr.* = wingless.]

aptitude (ap'ti-tūd), *n.* 1. Fitness. 2. Tendency. 3. Readiness. [*See* **APT.**]

aqua fortis (ā-kwa-fōrtis), *n.* Weak nitric acid. [*L.* = strong water.]

aquarium (ā-kwā-ri-um), *n.* Vessel or building for water plants or animals.—*pl.* aquariums or aquaria.

Aquarius (ā-kwā-ri-us), *n.* Constellation of the zodiac. [*L.* = waterman.]

aquatic (ā-kwa-tik), *a.* Pertaining to water. *II. n.* Water plant or animal.—**aquatics**, *n. pl.* Water sport.

aqueduct (ā-kwe-duk't), *n.* Artificial channel for conveying water. [*posited* by water.]

aqueous (ā-kwe-us), *a.* Watery; de-

aquiline (ā-kwi-lin), *a.* Hooked; of or like an eagle. [*L. aquila, eagle.*]

Arab (ar'ab), *n.* Native of Arabia.—**arab**, *n.* Street boy or girl.

arabesque (ar-a-besk'), *a.* After the manner of Arabian designs. *II. n.* Fantastic painted or sculptured ornament consisting of geometrical lines, foliage, vines and fruits, but no animal forms.

Arabian (ā-rā'bī-an), *a.* Pertaining to Arabia. *II. n.* Native of Arabia.

Arabic (ar'a-bik), *a.* Relating to Arabia, or to its language. *II. n.* Language of the Arabians.

arable (ar'abl), *a.* Fit for plowing or tillage. [*L. arabilis.*]

arbitrator (ār-bi-trā-tor), *n.* Umpire; judge. [*L. ad, to, and bēto, go or come.*]

arbitrament (ār-bi-trā-ment), *n.* Decision of an arbitrator.

arbitrary (ār-bi-trā-ri), *a.* Depending on the will; not bound by rules

abusing power; despotic.—**arbitrarily**, *adv.*—**arbitrariness**, *n.*

arbitrate (ār-bi-trāt), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Decide as arbitrator. 2. Settle by arbitration.

arbitrator (ār-bi-trā-tor), *n.* Arbitrator; arbiter.

arbor (ār'būr), *n.* 1. Inclosed space covered with vines; bowyer. 2. Tree, as distinguished from a shrub. 3. Principal axis of a machine.—**arbo-**

reous (ār-bō're-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to trees.—**arborescent** (ār-bō-res'ent), *a.* Growing or formed like a tree.—**arboriculture** (ār'būr-i-kul-tūr), *n.* Culture of trees. [*L. arbor, tree.*]

arbutus (ār-būt-us), *n.* 1. Evergreen shrub called "strawberry tree." 2. "Trailing arbutus" or "mayflower."

arc (ār-k), *n.* Segment of a circle.—**arc-light**, *n.* Electric light formed by passage of voltaic current between two carbon points.

arcade (ār-kād'), *n.* 1. Walk arched over. 2. Long arched gallery with shops on both sides. 3. Row of pillared arches.

Arcadian (ār-kā-di-an), *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia, a district in Greece; pastoral; rural.

arcane (ār-kān), *a.* Hidden, secret. *II. n.* Secret remedy; powerful charm. [*L.*]

arcana (ār-kā-nā), *n. pl.* secrets. [*L.*]

arcnum (ār-kā-num), *n.* Secret.—**arch** (ār-ch), *a.* Covered with an arch.

arch (ār-ch), *a.* Form into a curve. *II. vt.* Be shaped like a curve. *III. n.* 1. Curved structure, the two ends of which rest on supports. 2. Anything of similar form; the sky, etc. [*L. arcus, bow.*]

arch (ār-ch), *a.* Playfully cunning; roguish; sly.—**archly**, *adv.*—**archness**, *n.* [*Etymology doubtful.*]

arch (ār-ch; before a vowel ārk), *pref.* Signifies principal, chief. [*Gr. archos, chief.*]

archæology (ār-ke-ō-lō-jī), *n.* Science of antiquities, ancient art, custom, etc.—**archæological**, *a.*—**archæologically**, *adv.*—**archæologist**, *n.* [*Gr. archaios, ancient, and logos, discourse.*]

archaic (ār-kā'ik), *a.* Ancient; antiquated.—**archaism** (ār-kā'iz-ism), *n.* Obsolete expression.

archangel (ār-kān-jel), *n.* Angel of the highest order.

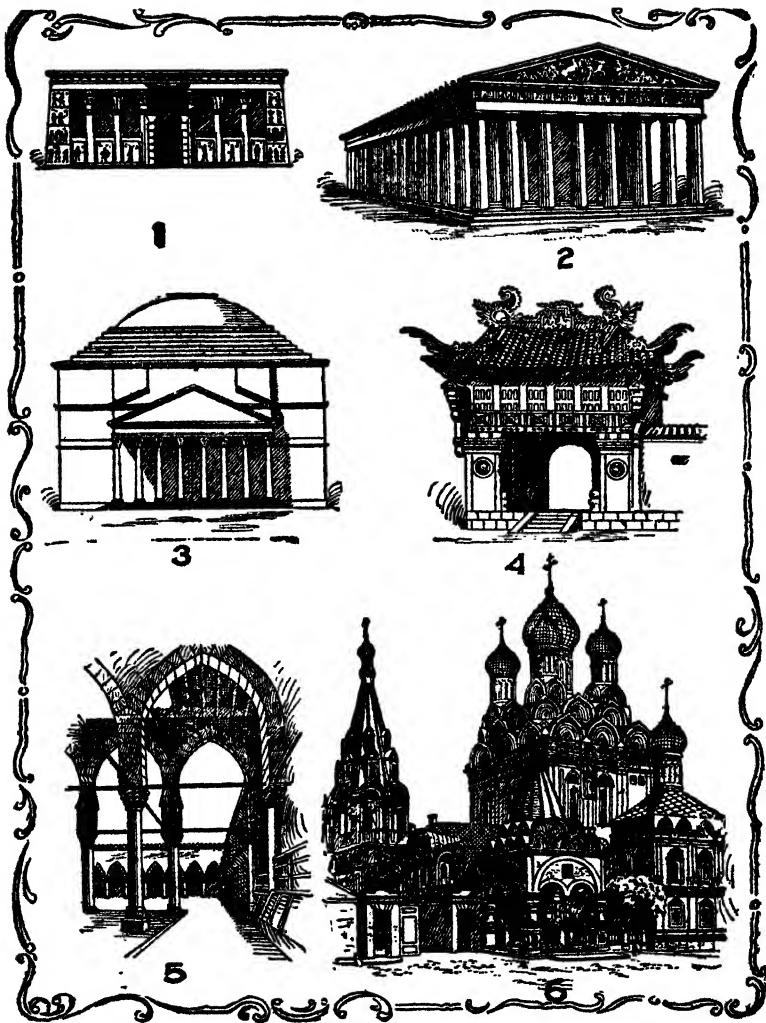
archbishop (ār-ch-bish'up), *n.* Chief bishop; the bishop of a province as



Aquarius. (m)



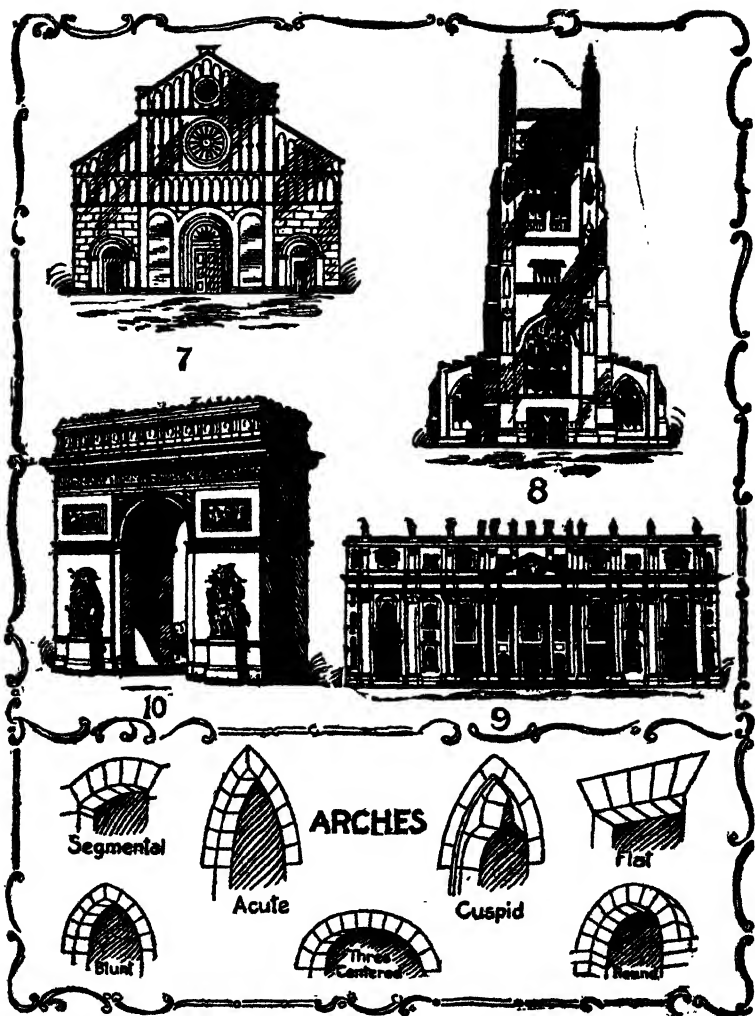
Arcade.



STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE

- Egypti. Temple on the Island of Elephantine. 2. Greek—The Parthenon of Athens
 3. Roman—The Pantheon at Rome. 4. Chinese—Entrance to Temple of Confucius.
 5. Saracenic—Mosque of Cairo, Egypt. 6. Russian—Cathedral at Moscow.

(See Columns, Plates IX. X.)



STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE

CONTINUED FROM PLATE IV.

7. Romanesque—Cathedral of Zara, Dalmatia. 8. Gothic—Cathedral of York, England.
 9. Renaissance—St. Peter's, Rome, Italy, East elevation. 10. Modern
 Renaissance—Arc de Triomphe, Paris, France.

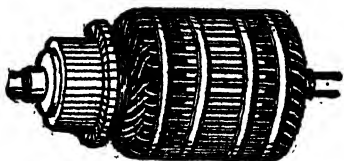
well as his own diocese.—**archbishopric** (ärch-bish'up-rik), *n.* Office and jurisdiction of an archbishop.
archdeacon (ärch-dē'kun), *n.* Officer next under a bishop.
archdiocese (ärch-dī'ō-sēz), *n.* Diocese of an archbishop.
archduke (ärch-dük), *n.* (now) Son of the emperor of Austria.—
archduch'ss, *n. fem.*—**archducal**, *a.*—**archduchy**, *n.* (formerly) Territory of an archduke.
archer (är'chēr), *n.* One who shoots with a bow and arrow.—**archery** (är'chēr-i), *n.* Art of shooting with a bow. [*L. arcus*, bow.]
archetype (är'ke-tip), *n.* Original pattern.—**archetypal** (är'ke-tip'al), *a.*
archiepiscopal (är'ki-e-pis'kō-pal), *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.—**archiepiscopacy** (är'ki-e-pis'kō-pal), *n.* Archbiscopric. [See **EPISCOPAL**.]
archipelago (ärk-i-pel'ä-gō), *n.* Sea abounding in small islands; group of islands. [*Gr. archē*, chief, and *pelagos*, sea.]
architect (är'ki-tekt), *n.* One who designs buildings and superintends their erection.—**architecture** (är'ki-tekt-tür), *n.* 1. Art or science of building. 2. Style of structure.—**architectural**, *a.* [*Gr. archē*, chief, and *tekton*, builder.]
architrave (är'ki-trāv), *n.* Part of a structure that rests directly on the column. [*Gr. archē*, chief, and *L. trabe*, beam.]
archive (är'kiv or är'kiv), *n.* Public record or paper.—**archives** (är'kivz), *n. pl.* 1. Place where public papers and records are kept. 2. The papers and records so kept. [*Gr. arkhion*, a government office.] [*der an arch.*]
archway (ärch'wä), *n.* Passage un-
artic (är'k'lik), *a.* Northern, pertaining to the region round the north pole; extremely cold. [*Gr. arktos*, bear.]
ard, *suffix*. Intensive, as *drum*, *coward*. [*Fr.*—*Ger. hart*, hard.]
ardency (är'den-si), *n.* Quality of being ardent.
ardent (är'dent), *a.* Intense; eager; zealous; hot; burning.—**ardently**, *adv.*—**ardentness**, *n.* [*L. ardens ardeo*, burn.]
ardor (är'dör), *n.* Warmth of passion or feeling. [*L.*—*ardeo*, burn.]
Syn. Eagerness; fervor; intensity; warmth; heat; zeal.
arduous (är'dū-us), *a.* Difficult to accomplish.—**arduously**, *adv.*—**arduousness**, *n.* [*L. arduus*, steep.]
(är), *v. Pl. pres. ind. of ar.*

are (är), *n.* Superficial measure, containing 100 square meters, or 119.6 square yards. [*L. area*.]
area (ä're-a), *n.* 1. Plain surface included within limits. 2. Vacant space about a building. 3. Superficial contents of any figure. 4. Region. [*L.*]
arena (ä-rē-na), *n.* 1. Open space strewn with sand, in a Roman amphitheater, for contests. 2. Any place of public action. [*L. arena*, sand.]
argent (är'jent), *a.* Made of or like silver. [*Fr.*—*L. argentum*, silver.]
argillaceous (är-jil'ä-shus), *a.* Of the nature of clay.
argon (är'gon), *n.* Original chemical element, constituting about one per cent of the atmosphere. [*vessel*.]
argosy (är'gō-si), *n.* Large merchant
argue (är'gü), *v. t.* Prove by argument. *II. v. i.* Dispute. [*D. arguo*, prove, *Syn.* Debate; discuss; reason.
argument (är'gü-ment), *n.* Reason offered as proof; discussion.—**argumentation**, *n.*—**argumentative**, *a.*—**argumentatively**, *adv.*—**argumentativeness**, *n.* with a hundred eyes.
arid (är'id), *a.* Dry; parched.—**aridity**, *n.*—**aridness**, *n.* [*L. aridus*, dry.]
Aries (ä'ri-ēs), *n.* Constellation of the zodiac. [*L.* = ram.]
aright (ä-riv'), *adv.*
 In a right way; correctly.
arise (ä-riz'), *v. t.* [*arising*; *arose*; *arisen* (ä-riz'n)]. Rise; spring forth; appear. [*A.S. a*, out from, and *rihan*.]
arista (ä-ris'tä), *n.* An awn.
aristocracy (är-is-tok'ra-si), *n.* 1. Government by the nobles. 2. Nobility of a state. [*Gr. aristos*, best, and *kratos*, sway.]
aristocrat (är-is'tō-krat), *n.* One who belongs to aristocracy; haughty person.—**aristocratic**, *a.*—**aristocratically**, *adv.*
arithmetical, *a.*—**arithmetically**, *adv.*
arithmetic (ä-rith'me-tik), *n.* Science of numbers; art of reckoning by figures.—**arithmetical**, *a.*—**arithmetically**, *adv.*—**arithmetician** (ä-rith-me-tish'un), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic. [*Gr. arithmos*, number.]
arium, *suffix*. Forming nouns marking place for, as *sanitarium*=place for health.
ark (ärk), *n.* 1. Vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the flood. 2. Sacred repository of the tables of the Mosaic law, etc. 3. The vessel which concealed the



infant Moses. 4. Large flat boat. [L. *arca*, chest.]
arm (ärm), I. n. 1. Weapon. 2. Branch of military service. II. vt. Furnish with weapons; fortify. III. vt. Take

arm (ärm), I. n. 1. Shoulder to the hand. 2. Anything resembling the human arm. 3. Figuratively, power or might. [A. S.]
armada (är-mä'dä or är-mä'dä), n. Fleet of warships. [Sp.]
armadillo (är-mä-dil'ö), n. Small quadruped of South America, with a bony shell. [Sp.]



Armature coil.

armature (är-mä-tür), n. 1. Armor; means of defense. 2. Piece of soft iron applied to a magnet to keep the magnetic power undiminished. 3. In a dynamo the iron wound with insulated wire, the movement of which induces currents of electricity in its coils.

armistice (är-mis-tis), n. Short suspension of hostilities; truce. [Fr. — L. *arma*, arms, and *sisto*, stop.]

armor (är-mür), I. n. Defensive arms or dress; plating of ships of war, etc. II. v. Supply with or put on armor.

armorer (är-mür-ër), n. Maker or repairer or keeper of armor.

armorial (är-mö-ri-äl), a. Pertaining to armor, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family.—**armory** (är-mür-i), n.

army (är-mi), n. 1. Large organized body of armed men trained for war. 2. Great number. [Fr. *armée*.]

arnica (är-nr-ka), n. I. A plant. 2. A medicine made from it.

aroma (ä-rö-mä), n. Fragrance in plants and other substances. [Gr.]

aromatic (ä-rö-mät'ik), I. a. Fragrant; spicy. II. n. Plant or drug with a fragrant odor, and usually a warm, pungent taste.

around (ä-rownd'), I. prep. 1. About. 2. On all sides of; encircling. II. adv. On every side; in a circle; from place to place. [A. on, and *roun*.]

arouse (ä-rowz), vt. Wake up; stir up.

arraign (är-rän'), vt. 1. Accuse. 2. In law. Call upon one to answer an indictment in court.—**arraignment**, n. [L. *ad*, to, and *ratio*, account.]

arrange (är-rän'), vt. Put in order, dispose, prepare.—**arrangement**, n. [See *RANGE*.]

arrant (är-rant), a. Notorious, downright. [Fr. *arrant*, vagabond.]

arras (är-as), n. Tapestry. [From Arras, in France, where first made.]

array (är-rä'), I. vt. Arrange; dispose. 2. Deck; dress. II. n. 1. Order, especially of battle. 2. Impaneled jury. 3. Showy arrangement. 4. Dress; equipage. [See *READY*.]

arrear (är-rär'), n. That which remains unpaid and overdue; mostly used in the plural. [Fr. *arriéré*, behind.]

arrest (är-rest'), I. vt. 1. Stop; check; detain. 2. Seize or apprehend by legal warrant. 3. Engage; occupy. II. n. 1. Seizure. [L. *ad*, to, and *resto*, remain.]

arrival (är-riv'al), n. 1. Act of arriving. 2. One who or that which arrives.

arrive (är-riv'), vt. 1. Come to or reach a place. 2. Attain to any object. [Fr. *arriver*—L. *ad*, to, and *ripa*, bank.]

arrogance (är'ö-gans), n. Undue assumption of importance; conceit.

Syn. Insolence; presumption.

arrogant (är'ö-gant), a. Overbearing; full of assumption; haughty.—**arrogantly**, adv.

arrogate (är'ö-gät), vt. Make undue claims to, from vanity or false pretensions.—**arrogation**, n.

arrow (är'ö), n. Straight, slender, pointed weapon, made to be shot from a bow.—**arrow-headed**, a. Shaped like the head of an arrow.—**arroyo** (är-rö-i), a. Formed or moving like an arrow. [A. S. *arewe*.]

arrowroot (är'ö-ro't), n. Nutritive farinaceous substance, made from the roots of certain West Indian plants.

arsenal (är'se-näl), n. Place where naval or military arms and munitions are manufactured or stored. [Ar. *där*, a house and *cinä'ah*, art.]

arsenic (är'se-nik), n. 1. Soft gray-colored metal. 2. White oxide of the metal, which is a virulent poison. [Gr. *arsen*, male, on account of its great strength.]

arson (är'sun), n. Crime of wilfully



Arrowroot.

äste, fat, thät, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nöte, not, növe, wöl; nöte, but, hüm; all, owl, stem.

burning a building. [Fr. — L. *ardeo*, *arere*, burn.]

art (ärt), *v.* Second person sing. present indicative of BE. [A. S. *ært*.]

art (ärt), *n.* 1. Skill; occupation requiring skill. 2. Rules and methods. 3. Production of the beautiful. 4. Productions of man. 5. Contrivance; cunning. [L. *ars*, —root *ar-*, *fit*.]

artery (ärt'ēr-i), *n.* Vessel which conveys blood from the heart; channel. —**arterial** (ärt'ēr-i-al), *a.* [Gr. *arteria*, pipe.]

Artesian (ärt'ēzhan) well, *n.* Deep, narrow boring for water, first made at Artois, France.

artful (ärt'fəl), *a.* 1. Done with skill. 2. Cunning. 3. Skillful. 4. Artificial. **artichoke** (ärt'i-chök), *n.* Edible plant with large scaly heads like the cone of a pine. —**Jerusalem** *a.*, species of sunflower with tuberous roots.

article (ärt'i-k'l), *i. vt.* Draw up or bind by articles. **II. n.** 1. Separate element or part. 2. One of the particles *an* or *a* and *the*. [L.]

articulate (ärt'ik'ü-lä), *i. vt.* 1. Joint. 2. Form into distinct sounds, syllables, or words. **II. vt.** Pronounce distinctly. **III. a.** 1. Formed with joints. 2. Distinctly syllabled. 3. Expressed in articles. —**articulately**, *adv.* —**articulativeness**, *n.* —**articulation**, *n.* 1. Joining, as of bones. 2. Articulate sound. 3. Distinct utterance. [L. *articulo*, furnish with joints.]

artifice (ärt'ti-fis), *n.* Crafty device; trick; fraud. —**artificer** (ärt'ti-fēr), *n.* Skilled workman; artistic worker; inventor or contriver. —**artificial** (ärt'ti-fish'al), *a.* 1. Made by art. 2. Not natural; fictitious; feigned. [L. *ars*, *artis*, art, and *facio*, make.]

artillerist (ärt'til'ēr-ist), *n.* One skilled in artillery.

artillery (ärt'til'ēr-i), *n.* Ordnance, such as cannon, mortars, etc. 2. Branch of military service which uses ordnance. [Fr. *artillerie*.]

artisan (ärt'i-zan), *n.* One skilled in a mechanic art.

artist (ärt'ist), *n.* One who practices an art, especially one of the fine arts, as painting, sculpture, architecture.



Arteries
in human head.

artiste (ärt-täst'), *n.* Expert in any work requiring skill and dexterity, as a hair dresser, cook, etc. [Fr.]

artistic (ärt-tist'ik), **artistical**, *a.* Pertaining to an art; conforming to art. —**artistically**, *adv.*

artless (ärt'les), *a.* Without guile, craft, or stratagem; sincere; ingenuous; unaffected. —**artlessly**, *adv.* —**artlessness**, *n.*

-ary, *suffix*. Denoting: 1. Agent in performing any act or doing any work; as *notary*; 2. Place for, as *library*. [From L. *-arius*, *-arium*.]

Aryan (är'i-an), *i. a.* Belonging to the Indo-European family or language. **II. n.** 1. Indo-European. 2. Original language of the Aryans.

a (az), *adv.* and *conj.* Similarly; for example; while; in like manner; when; for instance; thus. [A. S. *eal swa*, just so.]

asafoetida, **asafoetida** (as-a-fet'i-da), *n.* Medicinal gum, having an offensive smell, made from a Persian plant called *asa*.

asbestos (as-bes'tus), *n.* Fibrous, non-combustible mineral resembling flax in appearance. [Gr. *a priv.* and *bestos*, extinguished.]

ascend (as-send'), *i. vt.* Climb or go up on. **II. vt. Climb, rise. [L. *ad*, up, and *scendo*, climb.]**

ascendant (as-send'ant), *i. a.* Superior; predominant; above the horizon. **II. n. Superiority; domination.**

ascendency (as-send'en-si), *n.* Controlling influence.

ascension (as-sen'shun), *n.* Rising or going up. —**Ascension Day**, *n.* Festival held to commemorate Christ's ascension to heaven. (Second Thursday before Whitsuntide). [L. *ascensio*, —*ascendo*, ascend.]

ascend (as-sent'), *n.* 1. Act or way of ascending. 2. Elevation.

ascertain (as-sär-tän'), *vt.* Obtain certain knowledge of; determine. —**ascertainable**, *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *certus*, sure.]

ascetic (as-set'ik), *i. a.* Excessively rigid; austere; reclude. **II. n. One rigidly self-denying in religious observances; reclude. —**asceticism** (as-set'i-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *asketo*, exercise.] **ascribe** (as-krib'), *vt.* Attribute; impute. [L. *ad*, to, and *scribo*, write.]**

Syn. Assign; attribute; refer.

aseptic (a-sep'tik), *i. a.* Free from septic matter or disease-germs; not liable to putrefaction. **II. n.** Aseptic substance. [Gr. *a priv.* and *septos*, putrid.]

ash (ash), *n.* Well-known timber tree or its wood. [A. S. *æsc*.]

ash (ash), *n.* Singular of **ASHES**, much used in chemistry. [shame.]

ashamed (a-shāmd'), *a.* Affected with **ashen** (ash'en), *a.* Pertaining to, or made of ashes, or the ash tree; ash-colored.

ashes (ash'es), *n. pl.* 1. Dust or remains of anything burnt. 2. Remains of the dead; dead body; perished hopes; humiliation. [A. S. *æsc*.]

ashore (a-shōr'), *adv.* On shore, to the shore. [Lent.]

Ash Wednesday, *a.* First day of **ashy** (ash'y), *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or like ashes; ash-colored; pale.

aside (a-sid), *I. adv.* 1. On or to one side; apart; away; off. 2. Privately. II. *n.* Something said or done aside or privately [for like an ass.]

askine (as'i-nin or as'i-nin), *a.* Of **ask** (ask), *I. vt.* 1. Request; solicit; beg. 2. Inquire; interrogate. 3. Require; demand. II. *vt.* 1. Make inquiry. 2. Make request. [A. S. *askan*, ask.]

askance (a-skans'), **askant** (a-skant'), *adv.* Sideways; with disdain or suspicion. [awry; asquint.]

askew (a-skū'), *adv.* On the skew;

askant (a-skant'), *a. and adv.* On the slant; obliquely.

asleep (a-slep'), *a. and adv.* I. In sleep; sleeping. 2. Having a peculiar numb or prickly feeling.

aslope (a-slop'), *a. and adv.* On the slope; in a sloping or leaning attitude.

asp (asp'), *n.* Venomous serpent of Egypt. [Gr. *aspis*.]

asparagus (as-par'a-gus), *n.* Plant whose tender shoots are edible. [Gr.]

aspect (as'pekt), *n.* 1. Sacred Asp. Appearance; look; mien.

2. View; phase. 3. Position of one planet as regards another. [L. *ad*, to, and *specto*, look.]

aspen (as'pen) I. *a.* Pertaining to or like the aspen; shaking; tremulous. II. *n.* Species of poplar, remarkable for its trembling leaves. [A. S. *asp*.]

asperity (as-per'i-ti), *n.* Roughness; acrimony. [L. *asper*, rough.]

asperse (as-pēr's), *vt.* Bespatter with evil reports; calumniate. — **asper-sion**, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *spargo*, scatter.]

Syn. Abuse; vilify. See **SLANDER**.

asphalt (as'fal'), **asphaltum** (as-fal'tum) I. *n.* A native bitumen or composition used for paving, roofing,

flooring. II. *vt.* Cover or pave with asphalt. [Gr. *asphaltos*.]

asphyxia (as-fiks'i-a), *n.* Suspended respiration; as in drowning or from gases. — **asphyxiated**, *a.* — **asphyxiation**, *n.* Suffocation. [Gr. — *a* priv. and *spyzō*, throbs.]

aspic (as'pik), *n.* Meat jelly. [F.]

aspirant (as-pi'rant), I. *a.* Aspiring. II. *n.* Candidate.

aspirate (as-pi-rāt), I. *vt.* Pronounce with a full breathing (represented by *h*, as in *house*). II. *n.* Aspirated letter. III. *a.* Pronounced with full breathing. [See **ASPIRE**.]

aspiration (as-pi-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of aspiring; high desire. 2. Inhalation of air.

aspire (as-pir'), I. *vt.* Aim at. II. *vt.* 1. Aim high. 2. Rise; soar. — **aspi-ring**, *a.* Ambitious — **aspiringly**, *adv.* [L. *ad*, to, and *spiro*, breathe.]

ass (äs), *n.* 1. Quadruped of the horse family. 2. Dull, stupid fellow. [A. S.]

assail (as-säl'), *vt.* Attack; assault. — **assailable**, *a.* — **assailant** (as-sä-lant), I. *a.* Attacking; assaulting. II. *n.* One who assails. [L. *ad*, at, and *salio*, leap.]

assassin (as-sas'in), *n.* One who kills by surprise or secret assault. — **assasinate** (as-sas-i-nät), *vt.* Murder suddenly, violently. — **assassination** (as-sas-i-nät'shun), *n.* [Fr. — *Ar. Hashashin*, a sect of fanatics who fortified themselves to deeds of murder with *hashish*.]

assault (as-säl'), I. *vt.* Make an attack upon. II. *n.* Attack, verbal or physical; storming, as of a fort. [L. *ad*, at, and *salvus*, a leap.]

assay (as-sä'), I. *vt.* Test accurately; determine the amount of a metal in an ore or alloy. II. *n.* 1. Act of assaying. 2. Substance to be assayed. — **assayer**, *n.* One who assays. [See **ESSAY**.]

assemblage (as-sem'blaj), *n.* 1. Act of assembling or fitting. 2. Collection of persons or things.

assemble (as-sem'bl), I. *vt.* 1. Call or bring together; collect; convene. 2. Fit together. II. *vt.* Meet; congregate. [Fr. *assembler* — L. *ad*, to, and *similis*, similar, like.]

assembly (as-sem'bl'), *n.* Collection of individuals in the same place for a purpose.

assent (as-sent'), I. *vt.* Concur. II. *n.* Consent. [L. *ad*, to, and *sentio*, think.]

Syn. Agree; acquiesce; yield.

assert (as-sert'), *vt.* 1. Declare strongly; affirm; aver. 2. Maintain or de-



send; vindicate a title to.—**assertion** (as-sēr'shun), *n.* [L. *asserto*, join.]
Syn. Affirm; aver; asseverate; protest; maintain; pronounce.
assess (as-sēs'), *vt.* 1. Tax. 2. Value property for the purpose of taxation. 3. Fix.—**assessment**, *n.*—**assessable**, *a.* That may be assessed; liable to assessment. [L. *ad*, and *sedeo*, sit.]
assessor (as-sēs'ŭr), *n.* 1. One appointed to assess. 2. Associate or assistant.
assets (as'ets), *n. pl.* Available property, as for the payment of debts, etc. [Fr. *asset*, enough.]
asseverate (as-sev'ēr-ĕt), *vt.* Declare seriously or solemnly.—**asseveration**, *n.*
assiduity (as-si-dū'i-ti), *n.* Constant or close application; persistency.
assiduous (as-sid'ū-us), *a.* Constant in application; diligent.—**assiduously**, *adv.*—**assiduousness**, *n.* [From L. *ad*, to, and *sedeo*, sit.]
assign (as-sin'), *i. vt.* 1. Allot; apportion. 2. Fix; specify; designate; appoint. 3. Allege; point out. 4. Transfer. II. *vi.* Make an assignment. III. *n.* Assignee.—**assignable**, *a.* That may be assigned; transferable by writing.—**assignment** (as-sin'shun), *n.* 1. Act of assigning. 2. Appointment to meet. 3. Assignment. 4. Assignat; paper money.—**assignee** (as-si-nē'), *n.* One to whom a right or property is transferred.—**assignment**, *n.* 1. Act of assigning. 2. Thing assigned. 3. Writing by which something is assigned. [L. *ad*, to, and *signum*, sign.]
assimilate (as-sim'i-lĕt), *i. vt.* 1. Bring to a likeness. 2. Convert into a like organic substance. II. *vi.* 1. Become similar. 2. Be converted into the substance of the body.—**assimilation**, *n.*—**assimilative**, *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *similis*, like.]
assist (as-sist'), *i. vt.* Attend; help; sustain. II. *vt.* Render assistance.—**assistance**, *n.*—**assistant**, *n.* and *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *sisto*, stand.]
Syn. Second; back. See AID.
assize (as-siz'), *n.* Court of justice.—**assizes**, *n. pl.* Sessions of a court of justice. [O. Fr. *assise*, session.]
associate (as-sō'shi-ĕt), *i. vt.* Join; unite; combine; connect. II. *vt.* Keep company (with); act harmoniously. III. *a.* Joined or connected with. IV. *n.* One who or that which associates or is associated; companion, partner. [L. *ad*, to, and *socius*, companion.]
Syn. Ally; accomplice; mate; fellow.

association (as-sō'shi-ĕ'shun), *n.* 1. Act of associating. 2. Connection, as of ideas. 3. Society formed for promoting some object; corporation; partnership.
assort (as-sart'), *i. vt.* Arrange in sorts or lots; classify. II. *vt.* Agree; match; harmonize.—**assortment**, *n.* Act of assorting. 2. Quantity of things assorted. 3. Class in which something is assorted. [L. *ad*, to, and *sorto*, a lot.]
assuage (as-swāj'), *vt.* 1. Mitigate, allay. 2. Appease.—**assuagement**, *n.*—**assuasive** (as-swā'siv), *a.* Soothing; mitigating.
assume (as-sūm'), *i. vt.* Take upon one's self. 2. Take for granted. 3. Arrogate. 4. Pretend to possess. II. *vi.* Be arrogant.—**assuming**, *a.* Arrogant; haughty. [L. *ad*, to, and *sumo*, take.]
assumption (as-sūm'shun), *n.* 1. Act of assuming. 2. Supposition. 3. Feast of Aug. 15, celebrating the Virgin's resurrection.
assurance (a-shōr'ans), *n.* 1. Positive promise or declaration. 2. Confidence. 3. Impudence. 4. Insurance.
assure (a-shōr'), *vt.* 1. Make sure or secure. 2. Give confidence. 3. Tell positively. 4. Insure.—**assuredly** (a-shōr'ed-li), *adv.*—**assuredness** (a-shōr'ed-nes), *n.* [Fr. *assurer*—L. *ad*, to and *securus*, safe.]
Aster (as'tēr), *n.* Genus of plants with compound flowers, resembling stars. [Gr. *aster*, star.]
asterisk (as'tēr-isk), *n.* Star (*) used in printing to refer to a note, or denote omission. [Gr. *asteriskos*, dim. of *aster*, star.]
astern (a-stēr'), *adv.* Toward or at the hinder part of a ship.
asteroid (as'tēr-oid), *n.* One of the minor planets (over 465) between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. [Gr. *aster*, star, and *eidos*, form.]
asthma (as'mā or as'tma), *n.* Chronic intermittent disease affecting the respiration.—**asthmatic** (as-mat'ik), **asthmatical**, *n.* [Gr.]
astigmatism (as-tig-ma-tizm), *n.* Defect in the focus of the eye. [Gr. *a* priv. and *stigma*, point.]
astir (a-stēr'), *adv.* In motion; stirring.
astonish (as-ton'ish), *vt.* Stun with surprise or wonder.—**astonishing**, *a.* Wonderful.—**astonishingly**, *adv.*—**astonishment**, *n.* [See ASTOUND.]
Syn. Amaze; bewilder; confound; astound; stun; surprise; dumbfound.
astound (as-townd'), *vt.* Overwhelm with wonder. [A. S. *astuntan*, stun.]

ăse, ăt, ănk, ăr, ăll, ăre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wēt; mâte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

astral (as'tral), *a.* 1. Pertaining or similar to the stars. 2. *In theosophy.* Of a supersensible substance. [way.]
astray (a-strā') *adv.* Out of the right
astride (a-strid'), *adv.* and *prep.* With the legs wide apart; with one leg on each side of.
astrigent (as-trin'jent), *I. a.* Binding; contracting; opposed to laxative. *II. n.* Medicine that contracts the tissues and checks discharge. [L. *ad*, to, and *stringo*, draw tight.]
astrology (as-trol'o-jī), *n.* 1. Science of the stars. 2. Art of determining the influence of the heavenly bodies over human destiny. [Gr. *aster*, star, and *logos*, knowledge.]
astronomer (as-tron'o-mēr), *n.* One versed in astronomy.
astronomy (as-tron'o-mī), *n.* Science of the heavenly bodies.—**astron'omic**, **astronomical**, *a.*—**astronomically**, *adv.* [Gr. *aster*, star, and *nomos*, law.]
astute (as-tūt'), *a.* Of keen discernment; shrewd.—**astutely**, *adv.*—**astuteness**, *n.* [L. *astutus*.]
Syn. Crafty; cunning; penetrating; subtle; wily; sagacious.
auder (a-sunder), *adv.* Into parts; separately. [Pref. *a*, on, and *SUNDER*.]
asylum (a-sil'um), *n.* Place of retreat and security; institution for the care and relief of the sick or unfortunate. [Gr. *a* priv. and *styla*, right of seizure.]
at (at), *prep.* Denotes presence, nearness, or relation. [A. S. *æt*.]
atavism (at'a-vizm), *n.* Recurrence of a peculiarity of an ancestor. [L. *atavus*.—*avus*, grandfather.]
ataxia, **locomotor** (a-taks'i-a lō-kō-mō'tūr), *n.* Disease of spinal cord.
ate (ät), *v.* Past tense of **EAT**.
ate, *suffix*. 1. Verbal, as **navigate**. 2. Adjectival, as **desolate**. 3. Nounal, as **legat**. [Norm. Fr. *-at*—L. *atus*, *suffix* of *pa. por*.]
atheism (ä'the-izm), *n.* Disbelief in the existence of God. [Gr. *a* priv. and *theos*, God.]
atheist (ä'the-ist), *n.* One who adheres to atheism.—**atheistic** (ä'the-ist'ik), **atheistical** (ä'the-ist'ik-əl), *a.*—**atheistically**, *adv.*
atheneum, **atheneum** (ath-e-nē-um), *n.* Public institution for lectures, reading, etc. [Gr. *Athenalon*, temple of Athens.] [for.]
athirst (ä'thēr'st), *a.* Thirsty; eager
athlete (ath'lēt), *n.* 1. One skilled in physical exercises. 2. One vigorous and active.—**athletic**, *a.*—**athlet'ics**, *n. pl.* Athletic exercises.

athwart (ä-thwart'). *I. prep.* Across. *II. adv.* Sidewise; in a manner to cross and perplex. [See **THWART**.]
-ation, *suffix*. Signifies: 1. The act of; 2. The state of being. 3. That which.
atlas (at'las), *n.* Volume of maps. [Gr. *Atlas*, a Titan fabled to bear the world on his shoulders.]
atmosphere (at'mos-fēr), *n.* Air that surrounds the earth; any surrounding influence.—**atmospheric**, **atmospherical** (at-mos-fer'ik-əl), *a.* [Gr. *atmos*, air, and *sphaira*, a sphere.]
atoll (a-tol' or a-vol), *n.* Coral island, consisting of a ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon. [Malayan.]
atom (at'um), *n.* 1. Particle of matter so small as to admit of no division. 2. Anything extremely small.—**atom'ic**, **atomical**, *a.* [Gr. *atomos*,—*a* priv. and *temno*, cut.]
atomize (at'um-iz), *vt.* Reduce to atoms.—**atomization**, *n.*—**atomizer** (at'um-i-zēr), *n.* Instrument for spraying a liquid.
atone (ä-tōn'), *I. vt.* 1. Reconcile, unite. 2. Expiate, make reparation for. *II. vi.* Agree; make reparation.—**atonement**, *n.* [AT and ONE.]
atrium (ä'tri-um), *n.* [*pl.* *atria*.] Entrance hall. [L.]
atrocious (ä-trō'shūs), *a.* Extremely cruel or wicked; horrible; outrageous. [L. *atrox*, cruel.] [*ty* or wickedness.]
atrociousness, *n.* [See **ATROCIOUS**.]
atrociousness, *n.* [See **ATROCIOUS**.]
atrocity (ä-tros'i-ti), *n.* Horrible cruelty.
atrophy (ä'trō-fī), *I. vt.* Waste away; wither. *II. n.* Wasting away of the body, due to defective nutrition. [Gr. *a* priv. and *trepto*, nourish.]
attach (at-tach'). *I. vt.* 1. Fasten on; connect with; lay hold on. 2. Win or gain over. 3. Take by legal process. *II. vi.* Adhere; belong; take effect.—**attach'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of attaching. 2. Adherence; affection. 3. Seizure by legal process. 4. Writ by virtue of which seizure is made. [See **TACK**.]
Syn. Affix; connect; join; append.
attache (ät-tä-shä'), *n.* One of the suite of an ambassador. [Fr.]
attack (at-tak'). *I. vt.* Fall upon with violence; assault; assail. *II. vi.* Make an assault. *III. n.* Assault; onset; severe criticism or abuse. [Fr. *atta-*]

äte, **fat**, **täk**, **fär**, **gell**, **färe**, above; **mä**, **met**, **här**; **mife**, **mät**; **näte**, **not**, **müve**, **welt**; **mäte**, **hut**, **bürn**; **oil**, **owl**, **öten**.

attaint (at-tānt'), *vt.* Taint; stain; disgrace; corrupt; deprive of all inheritance and civil rights. [See TAIN'T.]

attar (at'ār), *n.* (also *ottar, otto*). Perfume extracted from flowers. [Ar. *itr*, fragrance.]

attempt (at-tem't'), *I. vt.* 1. Try; endeavor. 2. Attack. *II. n.* Effort; attack. [L. *ad*, to, and *tento*, try.]

Syn. Trial; exertion; essay; assault.

attend (at-tend'), *I. vt.* Accompany; wait on; minister to. 2. Be present at. 3. Accompany as a consequence. *II. vt.* 1. Listen; regard with attention.

2. Be in attendance.—**attendance**, *n.* 1. Act of attending; presence. 2. The persons attending.—**attendant**, *I. n.* 1. One who or that which attends or accompanies. 2. One present. *II. a.* Giving attendance; accompanying. [L. *attendo*—*ad*, to, and *tendo*, stretch.]

attention (at-ten'shun), *n.* 1. Act of attending; heeding; regarding attentively. 2. Act of civility or courtesy. 3. Care. 4. Military command requiring a pose of readiness.—**attentions**, *n. pl.* Acts of special regard.

attentive (at-ten'tiv), *a.* Heedful; intent; regardful.—**attentively**, *adv.*—**attentiveness**, *n.*

Syn. Observant; mindful; watchful; circumspect; courteous.

attenuate (at-ten'ü-ät), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become thin or slender.—**attenuation**, *n.* [L. *ad*, and *tenuis*, thin.]

attest (at-test'), *vt.* Bear witness to; certify officially; affirm; give proof of; manifest.—**attestation** (at-testā'shun), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *testis*, witness.]

Attic (at'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Attica or Athens. 2. Classical. 3. Pure; elegant.—**Attic salt**: Poignant, delicate wit.—**Atticism** (at'i-sizim), *n.* 1. Peculiarity of Attic style or idiom. 2. Elegant expression.

attic (at'ik), *n.* Uppermost room in a house; garret.

attire (at-ür'), *I. vt.* Dress; array. *II. n.* Dress; clothes; apparel. [A. S. *ätir*, adornment.]

attitude (at'i-tüd'), *n.* Posture or position; gesture; bearing; disposition of mind or feeling.—**attitudinal**, *a.*—**attitudinize** (at-i-tü'di-niz), *vi.* Assume affected attitudes or airs. [L. *aptitudo*—*aptus*, fit.]

attorney (at-ür-ni), *n.* One who is legally qualified to manage matters in law for others, to prosecute and defend actions, etc.; lawyer. [L. *ad*, to, and *torno*, turn.]

attract (at-trakt'). *I. vt.* 1. Draw or cause to approach by gravitation, magnetism, or affinity. 2. Draw by moral influence; allure; entice. *II. vi.* Possess or exert attractive power.

—**attraction** (at-trak'shun), *n.* Power or act of attracting.—**attractive**, *a.* Having the quality or power of attracting; alluring; enticing.—**attractively**, *adv.*—**attractiveness**, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *traho*, *trahum*, draw.]

attribute (at-trib'üt), *vt.* Ascribe, impute, assign, as belonging, caused by, or owing to.—**attributable**, *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *tribuo*, give.]

attribute (at'ri-büt), *n.* 1. That which is attributed. 2. That which is inherent in. 3. That which can be predicated of anything. 4. Quality or property.—**attribution** (at-trib'ü'shun), *n.* Act of attributing; that which is attributed.—**attributive** (at-trib'ü-tiv), *I. a.* Expressing an attribute. *II. n.* Word denoting an attribute, as an adjective.—**attributively** (at-trib'ü-tiv-i), *adv.* As a modifier, but not as the predicate.

attrition (at-trish'un), *n.* Rubbing of one thing against another; wearing down by friction. [L. *ad*, to, and *tero*, rub.] [monize; adjust

attune (at-tün'), *vt.* Put in tune; harmonize. (a'bürn). *I. a.* Reddish brown. *II. n.* Reddish brown color. [L. *auburnus*, whitish.]

auction (ak'shun), *I. vt.* Sell or dispose of at auction. *II. n.* Public sale to the highest bidders. [L. *augeo*, *auctum*, increase.]

auctioneer (ak-shun-är'), *I. vt.* Auction. *II. n.* One who sells at auction.—**audacious** (a-dä'shus), *a.* Daring; impudent; bold.—**audaciously**, *adv.*—**audaciousness**, *n.* [L. *audeo*, dare.]

audacity (a-das'ti), *n.* Boldness; impudence; effrontery.

audible (a-di-bl), *a.* Loud enough to be heard.—**audibly**, *adv.* [L. *audio*, hear.]

audience (a'di-ens), *n.* 1. Act of hearing. 2. Admittance to a hearing; formal interview. 3. Auditory; assembly of hearers.

audiphone (a'di-fōn), *n.* Instrument for enabling deaf persons to hear. [From L. *audio*, hear, and Gr. *phone*, sound.]

audit (a'dit). *I. vt.* Examine and adjust. *II. n.* Examination and verification of accounts by a person or persons duly authorized.—**auditor** (a'di-tür), *n.* 1. One who audits.

audition (ô-dish'ün), *n.* A hearing for evaluating talent.

auditorium (â-dî-tô-ri-um), *n.* 1. Room or space intended for an audience. 2. Building designed for the accommodation of a large audience.

auditory (â-dî-tô-ri), *l.* A. Pertaining to the sense of hearing or to an audience room. II *n.* 1. Audience room. 2. Audience.

auger (â'gër), *n.* Carpenter's tool used for boring holes in wood. [From *A. S.* *aga*, nave, and *gar*, borer.]

ought (ô), *l.* *n.* and *pron.* Ought; anything. II *adv.* In any way; at all. [A. S. *a*, ever, and *weht*, thing.]

augment (âg'ment'), *vt.* and *vi.* Make larger; increase; intensify. — **augmentation** (âg-men-tâ'shun), *n.* Act of augmenting; state of being augmented; increase; addition. — **augmentative** (âg-men-tâ-tiv), *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting. [L. *augmentum* — *augere*, increase.]

augment (âg'ment'), *n.* 1. Increase; intensification. 2. In *Gram.* Prefixed inflectional element.

augur (â'gür), *l.* *n.* Diviner; soothsayer. II *vt.* Foretell by signs; forebode. III *vt.* Conjecture from signs or omens; be a sign. — **augury**, *n.* 1. Art or practice of auguring. 2. Omen. — **augural**, *a.* Pertaining to augury. [From *L.* *avis*, bird, and *garrus*, talk.]

augment (â-gust'), *n.* Inspiring reverence or admiration. — **augmentally**, *adv.* [L. *augmentus* — *augere*, increase, honor.]

Syn. Majestic; magnificent; imposing; stately; grand; dignified; awful. **August** (â'gust), *n.* Eighth month of the year, so called by *Cæsar Augustus*, the first Roman emperor.

auk (âk), *n.* Web-footed sea-bird, found in northern seas. [Icel. *auka*.]



Auk.

aunt (änt), *n.* 1. Sister of one's father or mother. 2. Wife of one's uncle. [L. *avuncula*, father's sister.]

aural (â'ral), *a.* Pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing.

auréole (â're-ôl), *n.* Luminous emanation surrounding an object; glory; halo. [From *L.* *aurum*, gold.]

auricle (â'ri-kul), *n.* External ear. — **auricles** (â'ri-kulz), *n. pl.* Two ear-like cavities of the heart. [L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear.]

auricular (â'rikul-lar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hear-

ing; confined to the ear; known by hearsay. 2. Pertaining to the auricles of the heart.

auriferous (â-rîfër-us), *a.* Containing or yielding gold. [L. *aurum*, gold, and *fero*, bear.]

aurora (â'rô-ra), *n.* Dawn; goddess of dawn. — **aurora borealis** (ô'rë-kë-lis), *n.* Northern lights, a luminous, probably electric phenomenon seen in northern latitudes. — **auroral** (â'rô-ral), *a.* Pertaining to or like the aurora or dawn. [L.]

auspice (âs'pis), *n.* Omen; augury; patronage; influence. Generally in the *pl.*, **auspices** (âs'pis-es). — **auspicious** (âs'pish-us), *a.* Having good auspices or omens of success; favorable; fortunate. — **auspiciously**, *adv.* — **auspiciousness**, *n.* [L. *auspex*, — *avis*, bird, and *specio*, observe.]

austere (âs-tër), *a.* Harsh; unadorned. — **austerely**, *adv.* — **austere'ness**, **austerity** (âs-ter-i-ty), *ns.* [Gr. *austeros* — *avos*, sour, dry.]

Syn. Severe; severely simple; rigorous; stern; inclement.

austral (âs-tral), *a.* Southern. [L. *australis*, — *auster*, south wind.]

authentic (â-thent'ik), **authentic'ly**, *a.* Original; authorized; genuine. — **authentically**, *adv.* [Gr. *authentes*, — *autos*, self, and *entes*, being.]

authenticate (â-thent'ik-ât), *vt.* Make authentic; prove genuine. — **authentication** (â-then-ti-kâ'shun), *n.* Act of authenticating; confirmation. — **authenticity** (â-thent'is-i-ty), *n.* Quality of being authentic; genuineness.

author (â'thür), *n.* 1. One who produces or creates. 2. Beginner or first mover; cause. 3. One who composes or writes a book, poem, etc. — **author'ess** (â'thür-es), *n. fem.*

authoritative (â-thor-i-tâ-tiv), *a.* 1. Having authority. 2. Dictatorial. — **authoritatively**, *adv.*

authority (â-thor-i-ty), *n.* 1. Legal power or right to command or to act. 2. Person or persons invested with legal power or right. 3. Authoritative power, weight or influence derived from rank, office, character, age, experience, etc. 4. Authoritative precedent, official declaration, or legal decision. — **authorities**, *a. pl.* 1. Precedents, opinions, or sayings carrying weight. 2. Persons in power.

authorize (â'thür-iz), *vt.* 2. Give authority to; empower. 2. Sanction; permit; justify. — **authorization**, *n.*

âte, fat, tak, fâ, fall, färe, above; mē, met, hâr; mite, mî; mite, not, mîve, wê; mite, hut, būra; oil, owl, shen.

authorship (a'thūr-ship), *n.* 1. Being an author. 2. Source; origin.
autobiographer (a'tō-bi-og'rā-fēr), *n.* One who writes his own life. — **autobiographical**, *a.* — **autobiography**, *n.* Description of one's own life. [Gr.—*autos*, self, *bios*, life, and *graphō*, write.]
auto-boat (a'tō-bōt), *n.* Boat propelled by its own motor.
autocrat (a'tō-krat), *n.* Absolute sovereign. — **autocracy** (a'tō-krā-si), *n.* Absolute government by one man.

autocycle (a'tō-sikl), *n.* Bicycle propelled by its own motor.
autograph (a'tō-grāf), *n.* One's own handwriting.



Autocycle.

autoist (a'tō-ist), *n.* Chauffeur.
automaton (a-tōmā-ton), *n.* Machine automatic, automatical, *a.* [Gr.—*autos*, and *stematō*, strive, move.]

automobile (a'tō-mō-bīl), *n.* Vehicle propelled by its own motor.



Automobile.

autonomy (a-tōnō-mī), *n.* Self-government. [Gr.—*autos* and *nomos*, law.]
autopsy (a'tōp-sī), *n.* Examination of a corpse. [Gr.—*autos* and *opsis*, sight.]
autumn (a'tūm), *n.* Fall. — **autumnal** (a'tūm-nāl), *a.* [L.—*autumnus*.]
auxiliary (agz-īl'ī-ārī), *n.* 1. *a.* Helping; subsidiary. II. *n.* 1. Assistant. 2. Verb that helps to form moods and tenses of other verbs. — **auxiliaries**, *n. pl.* Foreign allied troops. [L.—*auxilium*, help — *augere*, increase.]

avail (a-vāil), *v.* 1. *vt.* Be of use; answer the purpose. II. *vt.* (one's self) Benefit. III. *n.* Service; advantage. — **available**, *a.* Suitable; usable. — **availability**, **availableness**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. ad, to, and valeo*, be of value.]
avalanche (avā-lānsh), *n.* Mass of snow sliding down from a mountain. [Fr.—*L. ad, to, and vallis*, valley.]
avarice (avā-ris), *n.* Eager desire for wealth; cupidity; covetousness.
avaricious (av-ā-rish-us), *a.* Extremely covetous; greedy of gain. — **avariciously**, *adv.* — **avariciousness**, *n.* [L.—*avarus*, greedy.]

Syn. Miserly; niggardly; penurious; stingy; greedy; close; parsimonious.
await (a-vāit'), *interj.* *Naut.* Cease; stop; stay; hold fast. [Dut.—*houd vast*, hold fast.]

avaunt (a-vānt'), *interj.* Begone! depart! [Fr.—*avaunt*, forward.]
Ave (ā-vā), *interj.* and *n.* Be well or happy; hail. — **Ave Maria** (ā-vā mā-rē-ā), prayer to the Virgin Mary.
avenge (a-venj'), *v.* 1. *vt.* Take satisfaction or inflict punishment for an injury. II. *vt.* Execute vengeance. [Fr.—*venger* — *L. vindico*, avenge.]

avenue (ā-venū), *n.* Passage way; broad street. [Fr.—*L. ad, to, and venio*, come.]

aver (a-vēr'), *vt.* [averring; averred (a-vēr'd).] Declare to be true; affirm or declare positively. — **avermant**, *n.* Positive assertion. [L.—*ad, to, and verus*, true.]

average (ā-vēr-aj), *n.* 1. *a.* Mean value or quantity of a number of values or quantities. II. *a.* Containing a mean value or proportion; ordinary.

average (ā-vēr-aj), *v.* 1. *vt.* Fix an average. II. *vt.* Exist in, or form a mean sum or quantity. [Fr.—*averia*, damage.]

averse (a-vēr's), *a.* Feeling a repugnance or dislike; unwilling; disinclined. — **aversely**, *adv.* — **aversement**, *n.* [L.—*aversus*, turned away.]
aversion (a-vēr'shun), *n.* 1. Dislike; hatred. 2. Object of dislike.

avert (a-vēr't'), *vt.* 1. Turn from or aside. 2. Prevent, or ward off. [L.—*averto* — *ab, from, and verto*, turn.]

aviary (ā-vī-ār-ī), *n.* Place for keeping birds. [From *L. avis*, bird.]

avidity (ā-vid'ī-tī), *n.* Eagerness; greediness. [L.—*avidus*, greedy.]

avocation (ā-vō-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Diversion, calling away. 2. Vocation, business. [L.—*ab, from, and voco*, call.]

avoid (a-void'), *vt.* Keep away from. — **avoidable**, *a.* — **avoidance**, *n.* Act of avoiding. [See VOIN.]

Syn. Elude; evade; shun.

avoirdupois (ā-vēr-dō-pōis'), *n.* and *a.* System of weights in which the pound equals 16 ounces. [From O. Fr.—*aver de pes*, goods of weight.]

avouch (a-vowch'), *vt.* Avow; assert; declare positively. [O. Fr.—*avouer* — *L. voco*, call.]

avow (a-vow'), *vt.* Declare openly; own, confess. — **avowal** (a-vow'al), *n.* Positive declaration; frank confession. — **avowedly**, *adv.* [Fr.—*avouer* — *L. ad, to, and voco*, vow.]

await (a-wāit'), *vt.* 1. Wait or look for. 2. Be in store for. [See WAIT.]

awake (ə-wāk'), *v.* [awāk'ing; swoke (ə-wōk'), or awaked (ə-wāk't).] *I. vt.* Rouse from sleep; put into action or new life; arouse; wake up. *II. vt.* Bestir oneself; rise; waken out of sleep or a state resembling it.

awake (ə-wāk'), *a.* Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

awaken (ə-wā'ken), *vt. and vt.* Awake.—**awaken**ing, *n.* 1. Act of awaking. 2. Revival, as of religion.

award (ə-wārd'), *a. vt.* Adjudge; assign; decree; apportion. *II. n.* 1. Judgment; decision of an arbitrator, or of a committee on premiums or prizes. 2. Document containing such a decision. 3. Matter, prize, or premium awarded. [See **WARD**.]

aware (ə-wār'), *a.* Apprised; conscious; vigilant. [See **WARE**.]

away (ə-wā'), *adv.* Absent; at or to a distance; aside; off.

awe (ā), *I. vt.* Strike with reverential fear; influence by fear, terror, or respect. *II. n.* Reverential fear; dread inspired by something sublime. [A. S. *ega*, fear.]

awestruck (ə'strūk'), *a.* Impressed with reverential fear or terror.

awful (ə-fūl'), *a.* Inspiring or expressing awe; fearful.—**awfully**, *adv.*—**awfulness**, *n.* [for a short time.]

awhile (ə-whīl'), *adv.* For some time; **awing** (ə-wing'), *adv.* On the wing.

awkward (ə-kwārd'), *a.* 1. Wanting dexterity; bungling; ungraceful; inelegant. 2. Embarrassing; perplexing; hard to manage.—**awkwardly**, *adv.*—**awkwardness**, *n.* [A. S. *awk*, wrong, left, and *WARD*.]

awl (ā), *n.* Pointed instrument for punching small holes. [A. S. *æl*.]

awn (ān), *n.* Bristle, such as the beard of barley, wheat, etc.—**awned** (ānd'), *a.* Bearded; having awns.—**awnless** (ān'les), *a.* Without awns; beardless. [Ice. *ogm*.]

awning (ā'nīng), *n.* Shelter from the sun's rays. [From Fr. *auvent*.]

awoke (ə-wōk'), *a.* Past tense of **AWAKE**.

awry (ə-rī'), *a. and adv.* Twisted toward one side or position; crooked; perverse. [See **WRY**.]

ax, **axe** (aks), *n.* Edged tool for chopping wood or hewing timber. [A. S. *æx*.]

axial (aks'ī-āl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to an axis. 2. Belonging to the trunk of the body. 3. Central, esp. used of the formation or mass forming the crest of a mountain-range.

axil (aks'īl), *n.* Angle between the stem or branch and the upper side of a leaf growing on it [L. *axilla*, little armpit.]

axile (aks'īl), *a.* Pertaining to, or situated in, the axis. [Lary, *a.* [L.]

axilla (aks'ī-lā'), *n.* Armpit.—**axil**—**axiom** (aks'ī-um), *n.* 1. Self-evident truth, taken as a basis for a logical deduction,—as the twelve "common notions" of Euclid. 2. Empirical law; generalization from the observation of individual instances.—**axiomatic**, *a.*—**axiomatically**, *adv.* [Gr. *axioma*—*axios*, worthy.]

Syn. Aphorism; apothegm; adage; byword; dictum; truism; precept.

axis (aks'is), *n.* [*pl.* axes (aks'ēz).] Axle, or line, real or imaginary, on which a body revolves. [L.]

axle (aks'ī), *n.* Shaft or spindle on which a wheel revolves. [A. S. *æx*.]

axle-arm (aks'ī-ārm), *n.* 1. Part of the axle contained in the box of the wheel. 2. One of the two pivots on which an axle revolves.

ay, **aye** (ā), *adv.* Ever; always.

aye (ī), *I. adv.* Yes; yes; indeed. *II. n.* Affirmative vote. [Form of **YEA**.]

aye-aye (ī'ī), *n.* Peculiar quadruped of Madagascar, living on trees.

ayrie, **ayry**, (ā'ī-ri), *n.* See **ARRIE**.

Azalea (az-ā-lē-ā), *n.* Genus of flowering plants allied to the rhododendron. [Gr. *azaleos*, dry.]

azimuth (az'ī-muth), *n.* Arc of the horizon, intercepted between the meridian of any place and the vertical circle passing through the center of a heavenly body. [Ar. *al*, the, and *sumūt*, paths.]

azole (ə-zō'īk), *a.* Destitute of organic life, or of fossil remains of organic life.

azote (az'ōt), *n.* Nitrogen, so called because it does not sustain animal life. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zōo*, live.]

Azrael (az-rā'el), *n.* In Mohammedan religion, the angel of death, who separates man's soul from the body, and is himself the last to die on the day of judgment.

azure (ā-zūr), *I. a.* Of a deep blue; sky-colored. *II. n.* Sky color; sky. [L.]

asyme (az'im), *n.* Unleavened bread. [Gr.—*a* privative and *syme*, yeast.]



Azalea.

- B** (bē), *n.* Second letter of the English alphabet.
- baa** (bā), *i. n.* Cry of a sheep.
- II. vt.** Cry or bleat like a sheep.
- babble** (bab'l), *i. vt.* Utter like a baby; prate. **II. vt.** Utter inarticulate sounds incessantly, as a brook.
- 2.** Talk idly. **3.** Gossip. **III. n.** Idle talk; ceaseless prattle.—**bab'bler**, *n.* One who babbles.
- babe** (bāb), *n.* Infant; baby.
- babel** (bā'bel), *n.* Confused combination of sounds.
- baboon** (bab'ōn), *n.* Species of large monkey, having a long face, dog-like tusks, large lips, and a short tail. [Fr. *babouin*.]
- baby** (bā'bi), *i. n.* Little child; infant. **II. a.** 1. Pertaining to an infant or infants. **2.** Newly born or formed.—**ba'byish**, *a.* Like a baby.—**ba'byhood**, *n.* State of infancy.—**ba'byism**, *n.* 1. Babyhood. **2.** Childish speech. [Dim. of *BABE*.]
- baccalaureate** (bak-a-la're-āt), *n.* Farewell sermon to graduating class.
- bacchanal** (bak'a-nal), **bacchanalian** (bak-a-nā'li-an), *i. n.* Devotee of Bacchus; one who indulges in drunken revels. **II. a.** Riotous; noisy.—**bacchanalia**, **bacchanals**, *n. pl.* Drunken revels.
- bachelor** (bach'e-lŭr), *n.* 1. Unmarried man. **2.** One who has taken the lowest university degree. [Fr. *bachelier*.]
- bacillus** (ba-sil'us), *n.* Species of rod-shaped microscopic organisms belonging to the genus *Bacterium*.—*pl. bacilli* (ba-sil'i). [*L.*=little staff.]
- back** (bak), *i. n.* 1. Hind part of body in man, and upper part in quadrupeds. **2.** Part opposed to front. **II. a.** 1. Pertaining to or supporting the back. **2.** Behind; remote; in arrears. **III. adv.** 1. To a former place, state or condition. **2.** Behind; to the rear. **3.** In return; again. [*A. S.* *bæc*.]
- back** (bak), *i. vt.* 1. Force or put backward; cause to recede. **2.** Second or support; bet in favor of. **3.** Mount or get upon the back. **4.** Furnish with a back. **5.** Superscribe. **II. vt.** Move, drive, or go backward.
- backbite** (bak'bit), *vt.* Speak evil of one behind his back or in his absence.—**back'biter**, *n.*—**back'biting**, *n.*
- backbone** (bak'bōn), *n.* 1. Vertebral column. **2.** Firmness; resolution.
- backgammon** (bak-gam'un), *n.* Game played by two on a special board, the moves being determined by throwing dice. [*BACK* and *GAME*.]
- background** (bak'grōund), *n.* Space behind the principal figures.

- backhand** (bak'hānd), *n.* Writing leaning to the left.—**back'handed**, *a.* With the hand turned backward; indirect; unfair.
- backsheesh, backshish** (bak'shēsh) *n.* Gift; tip. [Pers.]
- backslide** (bak'slid'), *vt.* [-sliding; -slid or -slidden]. Fall or slide back in faith or morals; apostatize.—**back-slider**, *n.* One who backslides.
- backward** (bak'ward), **backwards** (bak'wardz), *i. adv.* 1. Towards the back; with the back foremost; on the back. **2.** Towards past times; by way of reflection. **3.** Reverse; from the end to the beginning. **4.** In a contrary manner. **5.** From a better to a worse state. **II. a.** 1. Behind in progress or time. **2.** Dilatory; unwilling. **3.** Directed to the back.—**back'wardly**, *adv.*—**back'wardness**, *n.*
- backwoods** (bak'wōdz), *n.* Uncultivated part of a country.
- bacon** (bā'kun), *n.* Back or side of a hog, cured. [O. Fr.—O. H. Ger. *bacho*, side.]
- bacterium** (bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* [*pl. bacteria*.] *n.* Microbe. [Gr. *bakterion*—*baktron*, rod.]
- bacteriology** (bak-tē-ri-ol'o-jī), *n.* Science that treats of bacteria.
- bad** (bad), *i. a.* [worse; worst.] Not good; wicked; hurtful. **II. n.** 1. State of being bad. **2.** One who or that which is evil.—**bad'ly**, *adv.*—**bad'ness**, *n.* [*Celt. baadh*, wicked.]
- bad** (bad), *v.* Past tense of *BID*.
- badge** (badj), *n.* Distinctive decoration.
- badger** (badj'ŕ), *n.* Quadruped with a thick body and short legs.
- badinage** (bad'i-naj; Fr. bē-di-nāzh'), *n.* Light playful raillery; banter. [Fr.]
- baffle** (baf'l), *vt.* Elude, defeat or check by artifice. [O. Fr. *baffer*, mock.]
- bag** (bag), *i. n.* Sack; pouch. **II. vt. [bagging; bagged]. Put into a bag; capture. **III. vt. 1. Bulge like a full bag. **2.** Appear bag-like; sag; bulge.—**baggy** (bag'i), *a.* [*A. S.* *baeg*, bag.]****
- bagatelle** (bag-a-tel'), *n.* 1. Trifle. **2.** Game played on a nine-holed board with nine balls and a cue. [Fr.]
- baggage** (bag'aj), *n.* 1. Trunks, valises and other necessities of a traveler. **2.** Tents, provisions, etc., of an army. [Fr.]
- bagging** (bag'ing), *n.* Material for bags.
- bagpipe** (bag'pip), *n.* Primitive musical instrument.



Bag-pipe.

bae, bat, bak, bā, call, bare, above; mē, met, hē, mite, mit, nōte, not, mōve, wōld, mite, hut, būrn; oil, owl, than.

FAMOUS BUILDINGS OF THE WORLD



French Tourist Office

PALACE AT FONTAINEBLEAU



French Tourist Office

CHATEAU DE VERSAILLES



EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, N. Y.



Wendell MacRae

RCA BUILDING, Rockefeller Center, N. Y.



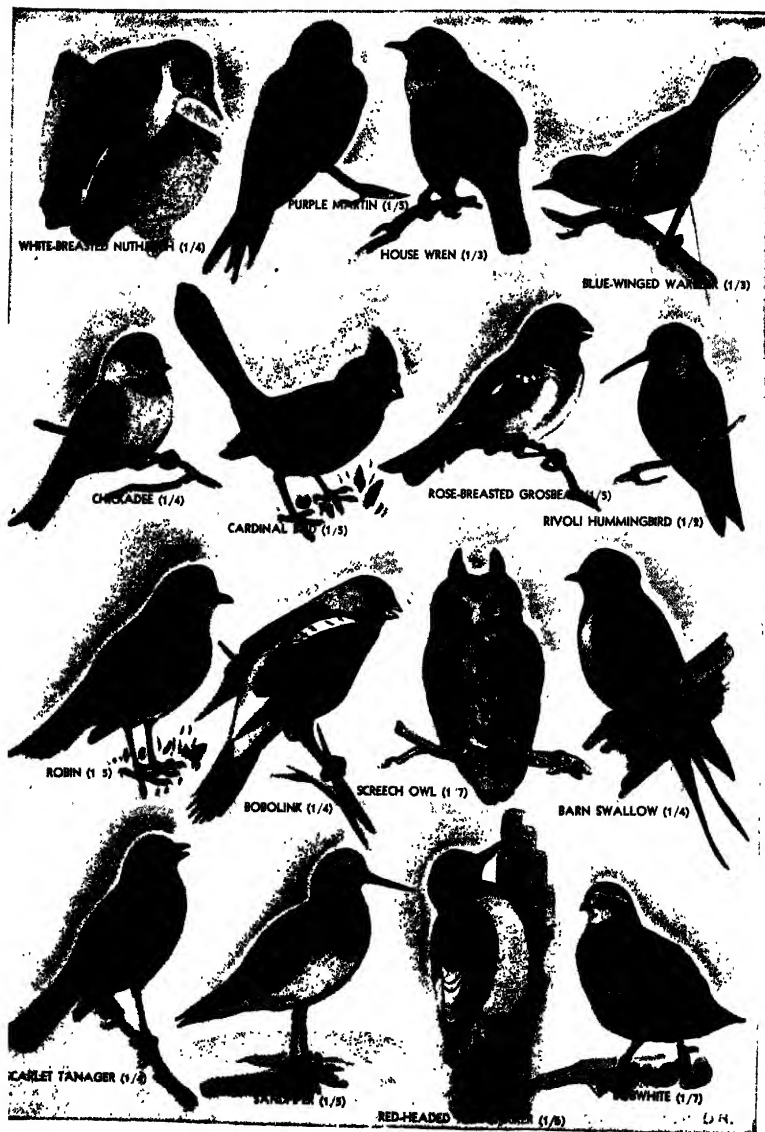
Photo by Eyre

THE VATICAN, Rome



BUCKINGHAM PALACE, London







MEADOW LARK (1/6)



RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET (1/3)



WOOD THRUSH (1/5)



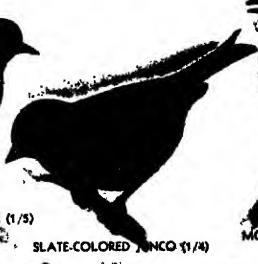
KINGFISHER (1/7)



BLUEBIRD (1/4)



BALTIMORE ORIOLE (1/5)



SLATE-COLORED JUNCO (1/4)



MOCKINGBIRD (1/5)



BROWN THRASHER (1/6)



CROW (1/10)



GOLDFINCH (1/3)



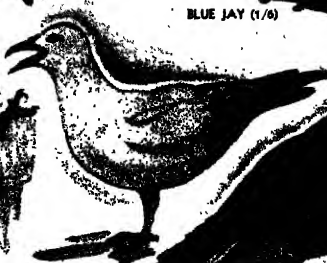
BLUE JAY (1/6)



RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD (1/5)



FLICKER (1/7)



HERRING GULL (1/15)



NUTHATCH (1/7)

GREAT BRIDGES OF THE WORLD



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TRIBOROUGH BRIDGE, New York



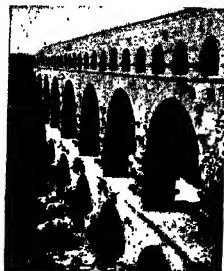
Hallenbeck
HALSTED STREET BRIDGE, Chicago



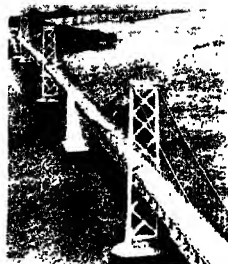
Port of N. Y. Authority
GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE, New York



Canadian National Railways
QUEBEC BRIDGE, Canada



Railways of France
ANCIENT PONT DU GARD, France



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SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE



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banner (ban'ér), *n.* Military standard; flag or ensign. [Fr. *bannière*, banner.]

banns (banz), *n. pl.* Notice of an intention of marriage. [A. S. *ge-bann*, proclamation.]

banquet (bang'kwet), *I. n.* Feast; any rich treat or entertainment. *II. vt.* Give a feast to. *III. vt.* Fare sumptuously. [Fr.]

bantam (ban'tam), *n.* Small fowl with feathered shanks, probably brought from Bantam, in Java.

banter (ban'tér), *I. n.* Humorous railery; joking or jesting; challenge. *II. vt. 1.* Rail at humorously. *2.* Challenge or provoke to something daring. [Etymology doubtful.]

bantling (ban'tling), *n.* Young child. [So called from the *bands* in which it is wrapped.]

banyan (ban'yan), *n.* East-Indian fig-tree, whose branches take root and spread over a large area.

baptism (bap'tizm), *n.* Act of baptizing; initiatory rite of the Christian Church, by solemn immersion in, sprinkling with, or pouring on of water. — **bap'tismal**, *a.*

Baptist (bap'tist), *n.* One who approves only of adult baptism by immersion; originally, one who administers the rite of baptism. — **baptistery** (bap'tis-tér-i), **baptistry** (bap'tis-tri), *n.* Place where baptism is administered.

baptize (bap'tiz), *v.* Administer baptism; christen. [Gr. *baptizo* — *bapto*, dip in water.]

bar (bár), *I. vt.* [bar'ring; barred (bárd)]. *1.* Fasten or secure, as with a bar. *2.* Hinder or exclude. *3.* Except; omit as an exception. *II. n. 1.* Oblong piece of iron or other solid substance; bolt; hindrance or obstruction; bank, as of sand, at the mouth of a river. *2.* Inclosed space in a tavern or saloon where liquors are served out. *3.* Place in a court where criminals stand when arraigned; any tribunal, as the bar of public opinion. *4.* The lawyers collectively who practice at a court; the legal profession. *5.* Stripes. *6.* Division in music. [Fr. *barre*.]

barb (bárb), *I. n.* Beard-like jag near the point of an arrow, fish-hook, etc. *II. vt.* Arm with barbs. — **barbed** (bárbd), *a.* Furnished with barbs or barb-like points, as barbed wire. [Fr. — *L. barbá*, beard.]

barbarian (bár-bar-i-en), *I. a.* Uncivilized; savage; without taste or refinement. *II. n.* Uncivilized man;

savage; cruel, brutal man. [See **BARBAROUS**.]

barbaric (bár-bar'ik), *a.* Foreign; uncivilized; rudely grand and impressive.

barbarism (bár-bar-izm), *n. 1.* Form of speech contrary to the spirit of a language. *2.* Rude, ignorant, uncivilized state; brutality; cruelty.

barbarity (bár-bar'i-ti), *n.* Savageness; cruelty. [barous.

barbarize (bár-bar-iz), *vt.* Make barbarous (bár-bar-us), *a.* Uncivilized; rude; savage; brutal. — **barbarously**, *adv.* [Gr. *barbaros*, foreign.]

barbecue (bár-be-kü), *I. n.* Hog, ox, or other large animal roasted whole. *2.* Entertainment in the open air where an animal is roasted whole. *II. vt.* Roast a hog or other large animal whole. [Fr. *barbe-à-gueuse*, (from) snout to tail.]

barber (bár-ber), *I. n.* One who shaves beards, cuts and dresses hair. *II. vt.* Do the work of a barber. [L. *barba*, beard.]

bard (bárd), *n. 1.* Poet and singer among the ancient Celts. *2.* Poet.

bare (bár), *I. a. 1.* Uncovered; naked. *2.* Scanty; meager; empty; unfurnished. *3.* Mere; simple. *II. vt.* Strip; uncover; make bare. — **barely**, *adv.* — **bareness**, *n.* [A. S. *bær*.]

barefaced (bár'fast), *a. 1.* Without a mask. *2.* Impudent.

bargain (bár'gen), *I. n. 1.* Agreement. *2.* Purchase. *3.* Advantageous offer or purchase. *II. vt.* Barter; sell. *III. vt.* Make a contract. [M. L. *barcania*, traffic.]

Syn. Mutual pledge; stipulation.

barge (bárj), *n. 1.* Flat-bottomed boat used in unloading large vessels. *2.* Pleasure or state boat. [L. L. *barca*, boat.] [BARTONE.]

baritone (bar'i-tón), *n.* Same as **bark** (bárk). *I. vt.* Make the peculiar short abrupt noise common to dogs, wolves, etc. *II. n.* Peculiar noise made by dogs, etc. [A. S. *beorgan*.]

bark (bárk), *I. n.* Outer rind or covering of a tree. *II. vt.* Strip or peel the bark from. *III. vt.* Shed bark; come off, as the bark of the shellbark hickory tree. [A. S.]

bark, barque (bárk), *n. 1.* Three-masted vessel with no square sails on her mizzen mast. *2.* Any small ship; barge. [Fr. *barque*.]



Bark.

fáse, fat, tásk, fár, fáil, fáre, above; mē, met, hār, mīte, mīt; nūte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, than.

barley (bär'li), *n.* Grain used for food, but chiefly for making malt.

barm (bärm), *n.* Froth of fermenting beer or other liquor used as leaven; yeast. [A. S.]

barn (bärn), *n.* Storehouse for grain, hay, etc.; stable. [A. S. *bern* — *ber*, barley.]

barnacle (bär'na-kl), *n.* 1. Shell-fish, which adhere to the bottoms of ships, etc. 2. Persistent office-holder. 3. Kind of wild goose. [Ety. doubtful.]

barometer (ba-rom'e-tér), *n.* Instrument for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere. [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure.]

One form consists of a glass tube over 30 ins. long closed at one end, filled with mercury, and inverted in a cup of mercury. The vacuum formed at top of mercury column indicates the pressure.



A SIMPLE BAROMETER.

barometric, barometrical (bar-ô-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the barometer. — **barometrically, adv.** By means of a barometer.

baron (bar'un), *n.* Rank of nobility next above a baronet and below a viscount. — **baronage** (bar'un-aj), *n.* 1. Whole body of barons. 2. Dignity or land of a baron. — **baroness** (bar'un-es), *n. fem.* — **baronial** (bar-ô'ni-al), *a.* — **barony** (bar'un-i), *n.* Territory of a baron. [Fr.]

baronet (bar'un-et), *n.* Rank next above a knight and below a baron (lowest hereditary title in England). — **baronetcy, n.** [Dim. of BARON.]

barouche (bâ-rôsh'), *n.* Double-seated four-wheeled carriage with a falling top. [L. *birotus*, two-wheeled.]

barrack (bar'ak), *n.* [Generally in pl.] Large building for soldiers; collection of huts or cabins. [Fr. *baraque*.]

barrage, n. 1. (bâr'raj). Obstruction in a water course. 2. (bâr-râzh'). Curtain of fire. [Fr.]

barrel (bar'el). I. *n.* 1. Round oblong vessel, bulging in the middle, built of staves. 2. Any similar thing, round, hollow and long, as the barrel of a gun. II. *vt.* [bar'el-ing; bar'el-ed.] Put in a barrel. M. L. *barile*, barrel.]

barren (bar'en), *a.* Unfruitful; stupid. — **barrenness, n.** — **barrens, n. pl.** Elevated lands with stunted trees. [O. Fr. *baraigne*.] [dull.]

Syn. Sterile; unproductive; devoid;

barricade (bar-i-kâd'), I. *n.* Hastily formed rude fortification. II. *vt.* Block; obstruct; fortify. [Fr. — *barra*, bar.]

barrier (bar'i-ér), *n.* Defense; limit; obstruction. [Fr. *barrière*.]

barriater (bar-is-tér), *n.* One qualified to plead at the bar in an English law-court.

barroom (bârr'ôm), *n.* Saloon.

barrow (bar'ô), *n.* Small hand carriage. [A. S. *berewe* — *bercn*, bear.]

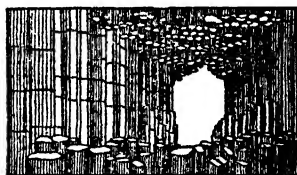
barrow (bar'ô), *n.* 1. Hill. 2. Mound over graves. [A. S. *deorgan*, hide.]

barter (bâr'tér). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Traffic by exchange of commodities. II. *n.* Exchange of commodities; article given in exchange. [O. Fr. *barater*.]

barytone (bar'i-tôn), *n.* Male voice between bass and tenor. [Gr. *barys*, heavy, and *tonos*, tone.]

basal (bâ'sal), *a.* Fundamental.

basalt (ba-salt'), *a.* Hard, dark-colored rock of igneous origin. — **basaltic, a.** [L. *basaltis*, Ethiopian marble.]



Basalt formation, Fingal's cave, Scotland.

base (bäs). I. *a.* 1. Low in place, value, estimation, or principle. 2. Humble. II. *n.* 1. That on which a thing rests; bottom; foundation; support. 2. Fortified line from which an army operates, and is supplied. 3. Place of starting, as in baseball, etc. 4. That with which an acid unites to form salts. III. *vt.* Place on a foundation. — **basely, adv.** — **baseness, n.** [Gr. *basis*, step, pedestal. — *basno*, step, walk.]

Syn. Mean; vile; sordid; degraded; ignoble; abject; infamous; debased.

baseball (bäs'bal), *n.* Game of ball played on a diamond-shaped field having four bases. [the main floor.]

basement (bäs'ment), *n.* Floor below

bashful (bash'fol), *a.* Easily abashed or confused; diffident. — **bashfully, adv.** — **bashfulness, n.** [From root of ABASH.] [coy; sheepish.]

Syn. Shy; over-modest; shrinking.

basie (bäs'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or constituting a base.

bäte, fat, täsk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nôte, net, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, ähen.

basilisk (bas'i-lisk), *n.* 1. Fabulous serpent having a crest like a crown. 2. Kind of crested lizard. [Gr. *basilikos*, dim. of *basileus*, king.]

basin (bā'sin), *n.* 1. Open vessel in which to wash the face, hands, etc. 2. Anything of similar form. 3. Area drained by a river and its tributaries. [Fr. *basin*.]

basis (bā'sis), *n.* 1. Foundation on which a thing rests. 2. Ground work or first principle. 3. Chief ingredient. — *pl.* *bases* (bā'sēz). [Gr. *basis*, step, foot, foundation.]

bask (bāsk), *vt.* Lie in genial warmth or under fostering influence. [Etymology doubtful.]

basket (bāsk'et), *n.* Vessel made of plaited twigs, rushes, or other flexible materials. [Wel. *bagged*.]

bas-relief (bā-re-lēf'), *n.* Sculpture in which the figures do not stand far out from the ground on which they are formed. [It. *basso rilievo*. See **BASS**, low, and **RELIEF**.]

bass (bās), *I. n.* Low or grave part in music. *II. a.* Low; deep; grave. [See **BASS**, low.] [Species. A. S. *bærs*.]

bass (bās), *n.* Food fish of several bass (bās), *n.* American linden-tree. [A. S. *bast*, linden-tree.]

bassoon (bas-sōn'), *n.* Reed wind instrument of base note. [It. *bassone*, augmentative of *basso*, low.]

bass viol (bās'vi-ol), *n.* Violin for playing bass; violoncello. [See **BASS**, low and **VIOL**.]

bastard (bas'tard), *I. n.* One born out of wedlock. *II. a.* Illegitimate; spurious. — *bastardy*, *n.* State of being a bastard. [Fr. *bastard*.]

baste (bāst), *vt.* Sew lightly or with long stitches. [O. Fr. *bastir*.]

baste (bāst), *vt.* Drip fat or anything similar over meat while roasting.

bastinado (bas-ti-nā'dō), *bastinado* (bas-ti-nā'dō), *I. n.* Beating with a stick; mode of punishment in the East by beating an offender on the soles of the feet. *II. vt.* Inflict *bastinado* on; beat with a stick or cudgel. [Fr. *bastonnade* — *baston*, *bâton*.]

bat (bat), *I. vt. and vt.* Strike at with a club or bat, as in baseball or cricket; use the bat in playing any game; beat with a club. *II. n.* Club, or anything similar used to strike the ball in baseball or cricket. 2. One who handles the bat in a game of ball or cricket; batsman. 3. Batting. 4. Piece of brick used as a weapon; brickbat. [Celt. *bat*, from the root of **BAT**.]

bat (bat), *n.* Flying mammal which feeds on insects, etc.

batch (bach), *n.* Quantity of bread baked or anything made at one time. [From **BAKE**.]



bate (bāt), *vt. and vt.*

Beat down or lower; diminish; abate.

bateau (bā'tō'), *n.* Long narrow light boat. — *pl.* *bateaux* (bā'tōz'). [Fr.]

bath (bāth), *n.* 1. Bathing. 2. Water or other liquid for bathing in. 3. House or other place for bathing. [A. S. *bæth*.]

bathe (bāth), *I. vt.* Wash or immerse, as in a bath. *II. vt.* Enter or lie in the bath. — *bather* (bā'thēr), *n.* One who bathes.

bathos (bā'thos), *n.* Ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech. [Gr. — *bathys*, deep.]

baton (bat'un), *n.* Staff or rod. [Fr. *bâton*.]

bâton, *n.* Staff or rod.

batsman (bat'sman), *n.* One who

battalion (bat'tal'yun), *n.* Body of soldiers, including two or more companies. [Fr. from root of **BATTLE**.]

batten (bat'n), *I. vt. 1.* Fatten. 2. Fertilize or enrich. *II. vt. 1.* Grow fat. 2. Live in luxury. [Icel. *batna* grow better.]

batten (bat'n), *I. n.* Strip or slat of wood. *II. vt.* Fasten with battens. [From Fr. *bâton*.]

batter (bat'ēr), *I. vt. 1.* Beat with successive blows. 2. Wear with beating or use. 3. Mar; bruise; dent. *II. n.* Thin mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, milk, etc., beaten together. [Fr. *battre*, beat.]

batter (bat'ēr), *n.* Batsman. [See **BAT**.]

battery (bat'ēr-ī), *n.* Number of cannons with their equipment. 2. Place on which cannon are mounted. 3. Men and horses attending a battery. 4. Apparatus for generating or storing electricity. 5. Unlawful beating or even touching of a person. [Fr. *batterie*.]

batting (bat'ing), *n.* 1. Cotton or wool in sheets, prepared for quilts, etc. 2. Wielding of a bat at play.

battle (bat'l), *I. n.* 1. Contest between opposing military or naval forces. 2. Any contest. *II. vt.* Fight. [Fr. *bataille*.] — *bat'tlement*, *n.* Indented parapet of a wall. *Syn.* Fight; encounter; combat.

bauble (bā'bl), *n.* Piece of tinsel; gew-gaw; child's plaything; something showy but of trifling value. [Fr. *babble*, toy.]

bawl (bawl). I. *vt.* Cry loudly; shout. II. *n.* Loud cry or wail. [Icel. *bauia*, bellow.]
bay (bā). I. *n.* Bark of a dog, as when following game. II. *vt.* Bark at, follow with barking. III. *vt.* Bark, as a dog. [O. Fr. *abbayer*, bark.]

bay (bā). I. *n.* Standstill. II. *vt.* Drive to bay; bring to the condition of *at bay*, (turning upon pursuers from an inability to escape.)

bay (bā), *n.* 1. Recess of the shore. 2. Recess or opening in walls.—**bay window**, *n.* Window projecting outward so as to form a bay or recess within. [Fr. *baie*—*L. baia*, harbor.]

bay (bā). I. *a.* Reddish-brown, inclining to chestnut. II. *n.* Bay horse. [Fr. *baie*—*L. baia*, chestnut-colored.]

bay (bā), *n.* 1. Laurel-tree. 2. Honorary crown or garland of victory, originally of laurel. 3. Literary renown. [Fr. *baie*, berry.]

bayonet (bā'ō-net). I. *n.* Dagger-like weapon attached to the muzzle of a rifle or other similar firearm. II. *vt.* Stab with the bayonet. [Fr. *baïonnette*; from Bayonne, in France, where first made.]

bayou (bā'ō), *n.* Inlet or outlet of a lake, bay, river, etc. [Fr. *bayou*, channel.]

bazar, **bazaar** (bā-zār'), *n.* 1. Eastern market-place or exchange. 2. Establishment for selling various kinds of fancy goods; fair for the sale of such goods for a benevolent object. [Pers. *bazar*, market.]

be (bē), *vt.* [being, been (bin).] 1. Exist. 2. Take place. 3. In most cases the verb *be* serves merely as *copula* between *subject* and *predicate*. [A. S. *beon*, be.]

be-, *prefix*. 1. Signifies by, about, as in *beside*, *betwixt*. 2. In *begin*, *behold*, etc., it has lost its meaning. [A. S. *bi*=*by*.]

beach (bēch). I. *n.* Sandy sloping shore of sea or lake. II. *vt.* Run or drag upon a beach.—**beached** (bēcht), *a.* 1. Having a beach. 2. Driven or dragged on a beach. [Etymology unknown.]

beacon (bē'kn). I. *n.* 1. Fire on an eminence used as a sign of danger. 2. Warning or guiding signal of any nature. II. *vt.* Act as a beacon to; light up. [A. S. *becon*, sign.]

bead (bēd), *n.* 1. Small globe pierced for stringing and forming into necklaces, rosaries, etc. 2. Anything resembling a bead, front sight on a gun; bubbles floating on the surface of liquors or appearing at the sides of the glass containing them. [A. S. *bed*, *geded*, prayer.]

beadle (bē'dl), *n.* 1. Messenger or crier of a court. 2. Petty officer of a church, parish, college, etc. [A. S. *bydel*—*beodan*, proclaim, bid.]

beagle (bē'gl), *n.* Small hound.

beak (bēk), *n.* Bill of a bird; anything pointed or projecting. [Fr. *bec*, beak.]

beaker (bē'kēr), *n.* Large drinking-bowl or goblet. [Gr. *bēkos*, wine-vessel.]

beam (bēm), *n.* 1. Large and straight piece of timber or iron forming one of the main supports of a building, ship, etc. 2. Part of a balance from which the scales hang. 3. Ray of light. [A. S. *beama*, tree.]

beam (bēm), *v.* *vt.* Send forth, emit, as light. II. *vt.* Shine.—**beamy** (bē'mī), *a.* Emitting rays of light; radiant.

bean (bēn), *n.* Well-known cultivated plant and its edible seed. [A. S.]

bear (bār), *v.* [bearing; bore (bōr); borne (bōrn)]—but the *pa. p.* when used to mean 'brought forth' is 'born' (bārn).] I. *vt.* 1. Carry. 2. Endure. 3. Behave. 4. Admit of. 5. Possess and use. 6. Bring forth. II. *vt.* 1. Suffer with patience. 2. (upon) Press; relate; act. 3. Take a certain direction. 4. Be fruitful. [A. S. *beran*, bear.]

Syn. Support; sustain; maintain; uphold; convey; wait; bring; yield; produce; tolerate; undergo; suffer for; show; render; cherish.



Polar Bear.

bear (bār), *n.* 1. Wild quadruped, with long shaggy hair and hooked claws. 2. Coarse or ill-behaved person. 3. Name of two constellations, the Great and the Little Bear. 4. One who speculates upon a depression of prices.

bear (bār), *vt.* Depress the price of, as stocks, grain, etc.

beard (bērd), *n.* 1. Hair that grows on a man's chin and adjacent parts of face. 2. Awn of grass, wheat, etc.; barb of an arrow, fish-hook, etc.; gills of an oyster, clam, etc.; tail of a

- comet. II. *vt.* Take or pull by the beard; oppose face to face; defy. [A. S.]
- bearer** (bâr'ér), *n.* One who or that which bears, carries, or produces.
- bearing** (bâr'ing), *n.* 1. Behavior; deportment. 2. Relation; connection. 3. Carrying, supporting, producing, etc. 4. Part of an axle, shaft, etc., in contact with the collar or boxing. [See BALL BEARING.]
- bearish** (bâr'ish), *a.* 1. Like a bear; rough; surly. 2. Favorable to the bears; with prices tending downwards.
- beast** (bêst), *n.* 1. Any animal, excepting man. 2. Vertebrate animal, excepting birds and fishes. 3. Beastly person.—**beastly**, *a.* and *adv.* Like a beast in form, nature, or behavior; coarse; filthy; brutal. [L. *bestia*, beast.]
- beat** (bêt), *v.* [beat'ing; beat; beat'en.] I. *vt.* 1. Strike or dash repeatedly against. 2. Strike, as bushes, to rouse game. 3. Mix or agitate by beating. 4. Vanquish; outdo; baffle; get the advantage of. II. *vi.* 1. Give strokes repeatedly. 2. Dash with force. 3. Pulsate. [A. S. *beatan*. See BAT.]
- Syn.* Thump; pound; knock; belabor; thrash; cudgel; conquer; overreach; surpass; overcome; throb.
- beat** (bêt), *n.* 1. Stroke or blow. 2. Recurring stroke, or its sound, as of a watch or pulse. 3. Round or course, as a policeman's beat.
- beatific** (bê-a-ti'fik), **beatifical**, *a.* Making supremely happy.—**beatification** (bê-at-i-fi-kâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act of beatifying. 2. Declaration by the pope that a person is blessed in heaven.
- beatify** (bê-at-i-fi), *vt.* [beatifying; beatified.] I. Make blessed or happy. 2. Bless with eternal happiness in heaven. [L. *beatus*, blessed, and *facto*, make.]
- beatitude** (bê-at-i-tûd), *n.* Heavenly happiness, or happiness of the highest kind.—**beatitudes**, *n. pl.* The sayings of Christ in Matt. v., declaring the possessors of certain virtues to be blessed.
- beau** (bô), *n.* 1. Man studious of fashion and fond of dress. 2. Suitor or escort to a lady; a lover.—*pl.* beaux or beaux (bôz). [Fr. *beau*, fine.]
- beau-ideal** (bô-i-dê'al), *n.* Ideal standard of perfection. [Fr.]
- beauteous** (bû-tê-us), *a.* Full of beauty. *Syn.* Beautiful; fine; lovely; charming; fair; graceful; elegant; comely; delightful; showy; perfect.
- beautify** (bû-ti-fi), *vt.* and *vi.* [beautifying; beautified.] Embellish; make or grow more beautiful.

beauty (bû'ti), *n.* 1. Pleasing assemblage of qualities. 2. Beautiful object.—**beautiful**, *a.* Having beauty; delighting the senses. [Fr. *beauté*.]

beaver (bê-vér), *n.* Part of a helmet which covers the face. [O. Fr. *bavière*, a child's bib.]

beaver (bê-vér), *n.* 1. Amphibious quadruped valuable for its fur. 2. Fur of the beaver. 3. Hat made of the beaver's fur. [A. S. *befer*.]



Beaver.

becalm (be-kâm'), *vt.* 1. Make calm, still or quiet. 2. Deprive of wind.

became (be-kâm'), *v.* Past of BECOME.

because (be-kâz'), *adv.* By reason (of). II. *conj.* For the reason that. [BY AND CAUSE.]

beck (bek), *n.* Sign with the head or hand; nod. [See BECKON.]

beckon (bek'un), *vt.* and *vi.* Make a sign or signal by a nod, a motion of the hand, or other gesture. [A. S. *becon*, sign.] [Obscure.]

becloud (be-klowd'), *vt.* Overcloud; become (be-kum'), *v.* [becom'ing; became; become'.] I. *v.* Suit; befit; accord with. II. *vi.* 1. Pass from one state to another; come to be. 2. Be the fate or end (of). [A. S. *becuman*, happen.]

becoming (be-kum'ing), *a.* Suitable (to); in keeping (with).—**becomingly**, *adv.*—**becom'ingness**, *n.*

Syn. Proper; befitting; appropriate; graceful; decorous; seemly; decent.

Becquerel rays (bek-rel'râz), *n. pl.* Peculiar luminous rays emitted by the compounds of uranium, having properties similar to those of cathodic and also of Roentgen rays. [Named from their discoverer, Henri Becquerel, Fr. physicist.]

bed (bed), *n.* 1. Anything designed for sleeping on or in. 2. That in which anything lies or is imbedded; channel of a river; garden plot. 3. Anything likened to a bed; layer or stratum; level mass, as a bed of molten lava.—**bed'ding**, *n.* Materials of a bed. [A. S.]

bed (bed), *v.* [bed'ding; bed'ded.] I. *vt.* 1. Place in bed. 2. Sow or plant. 3. Lay in layers. II. *vi.* Cohabit.

bedaub (be-dâb'), *vt.* Daub over; besmear. [ment.]

bedeck (be-dek'), *vt.* Deck or ornament.

bedew (be-dû'), *vt.* Moisten gently, as with dew.

bedim (be-dim'), *vt.* [bedim'ming; bedimmed (-dimd').] Make dim or obscure.

bedizen (be-diz'n), *vt.* Dress gaudily.
bedlam (bed'lam), *n.* 1. Madhouse. 2. Place of uproar; scene of wild tumult. [Corruption of *Bethlehem* a madhouse in London.]

Bedouin (bed'ō-in), *n.* Arab of the nomad type. [Fr.—Ar. *badawīn*, dwellers in the desert.]

bedridden (bed'rid-n), *a.* Confined to bed by age, infirmity or illness.

bedstead (bed'sted), *n.* Frame for supporting a bed. [A. S. *bed*, bed, and *stede*, place.]

bee (bē), *n.* 1. Four-winged insect that gathers honey. 2. Gathering of neighbors to help along some work or engage in some pleasurable contest, as a husking bee, or a spelling bee.—**bee-hive** (bē'hiv), *n.* Hive or home for bees.—**bee-line**, *n.* Straight course, as that of a bee making for its hive. [A. S. *bē*.]

beech (bēch), *n.* Well-known forest tree, with a smooth bark, and producing triangular edible nuts.—**beech'en**, *a.* [A. S. *bece*.]

beef (bēf), *n.* 1. Flesh of an ox or a cow. 2. Ox or cow.—**beeves** (bēvz), *n. pl.* Oxen or cows, regarded as fit for food. [Fr. *boeuf*, *it. bove*—L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox.]

beefsteak (bēf'stāk), *n.* Slice of beef for broiling, frying, etc.

been (bin), *v.* Past participle of *BE*.
beer (bēr), *n.* Liquor made by fermentation from malted barley and hops; the name is also given to other beverages, not fermented, as *spruce beer*, *root beer*, etc.

beeswax (bēs'waks), *n.* Substance used by bees in constructing their combs.

beet (bēt), *n.* 1. Well-known plant, the different species of which furnish food for man, or for cattle, or furnish sugar. 2. Root of the plant. [A. S. *bete*.]

beetle (bē'tl), *n.* Insect with hard, shelly wing-cases. [A. S. *bītel*—*bīten*, bite.]



Bedouin.



Working Bee.



Sugar beetle.

beetle (bē'tl), *I. n.* Heavy wooden mallet. *II. vt.* Beat with a beetle. *III. vt.* Jut out.—**beetle-browed**, *a.* With overhanging or prominent brow.—**beet'ling**, *a.* Jutting; prominent. [A. S. *bītl*, *bytel*, a mallet—*beatan*, beat.]

beeves (bēvz), *n. pl.* See *BEES*.
befall (be-fal'), *v.* [befall'ing; befell'; befallen.] *I. vt.* Happen to; betide. *II. vi.* Happen; come to pass. [A. S. *befallan*. See *FALL*.]

befit (be-fit'), *vt.* Be fit or suitable for; be becoming to.

befog (be-fog'), *vt.* [befog'ing; befogged (be-fog'd).] Involve in a fog; confuse. [Latinate.]

befoo (be-'fū), *vt.* Fool; delude; in-befog. **before** (be-fōr'), *I. prep.* 1. In front of. 2. In presence or sight of. 3. Previous to. 4. In preference to. 5. Superior to. *II. adv.* 1. In front. 2. Sooner than. 3. Hitherto. 4. Already; previously. *III. conj.* 1. Earlier than. 2. Rather than. [A. S. *be-foran*.]

beforehand (be-fōr'hand), *I. a.* Well prepared. *II. adv.* 1. Before the time; in advance. 2. By way of preparation.

besom (be-fowl'), *vt.* Soil; pollute; tarnish. [friend to; favor; aid.]

besfriend (be-frend'), *vt.* Act as a beg (beg), *v.* [begging; begged (beg'd).] *I. vt.* 1. Ask earnestly. 2. Ask in charity. 3. Take for granted; assume without proof. *II. vt.* Practice begging. [Etymology doubtful.]

Syn. Supplicate; request; beseech.

beget (be-ge't), *vt.* [beget'ing; begot'; begotten or begot'] Frocreate; cause to come into existence; generate; produce. [A. S. *begitan*, acquire. See *GET*.]

beggar (beg'gar), *I. n.* One who begs; one who lives by begging. *II. vt.* 1. Reduce to beggary. 2. Exhaust.—**beg'gariy**, *a.* Poor; mean; sordid.—**beg'gariy**, *adv.* Meanly; sordidly.—**beggariy** (beg'gar-i), *n.* Extreme poverty.

begin (be-gin'), *v.* [begin'ning; began'; begun'] 1. *vt.* Commence; enter upon; start. *II. vt.* Take rise; commence.—**begin'ner**, *n.* 1. Originator; author; first mover. 2. Inexperienced learner.—**begin'ning**, *n.* 1. First cause or origin. 2. First state or commencement. 3. First part or stage. [A. S. *beginnan*—probably from *be*, and *ginnan*, yawn, open.]

begone (be-gan'), *interj.* Go away!

begot (be-got'), *v.* Past tense of *BEGET*.

begotten (be-got'n), *v.* Past participle of *BEGET*.

begrimed (be-grim'), *vt.* Soil with dirt or soot.

begrudge (be-gruf'), *vt.* Envy the possession or enjoyment of.

beguile (be-gil'), *vt.* Cheat. 2. Cause to pass pleasantly. [See GUILF.]

Syn. Deceive; delude; divert; amuse.

begin (be-gun'), *v.* Pa. p. of BEGIN.

behalf (be-hâf'), *n.* 1. Favor, interest, as, *in your behalf*. 2. Affair, as, *in this behalf*. [From A. S. *be*, by, and *half*, half, part.]

behave (be-hâv'), *I. vt.* Conduct, depart, demean (oneself). *II. vi.* Act; conduct oneself; conduct oneself well. [A. S. *behæddan*, hold, restrain.]

behavior (be-hâ-vi-ûr'), *n.* Conduct; manners, deportment. [decapitate.

behead (be-hed'), *vt.* Cut off the head;

beheld (be-held'), *v.* Past tense and past participle of BEHOLD.

behest (be-hest'), *n.* Command; charge. [A. S. *behæst*, promise.]

behind (be-hind'), *I. prep.* 1. At the back of; after or coming after. 2. Inferior to. *II. adv.* At the back; in the rear; backward; past. [A. S. *behindan*.]

behindhand (be-hind-hand), *adv.* and *a.* Tardy; in arrears.

behold (be-hôld'), *v.* [behold'ing; behold']. *I. vt.* 1. Hold, keep. 2. Keep in view, look upon. *II. vi.* Look; fix the attention. *III. interj.* See! lo! observe! [A. S. *be-*, and *holdan*, hold.]

beholden (be-hôl'dn'), *a.* Obligated; indebted. [Old pa. p. of BEHOLD.]

beholder (be-hôl'dér'), *n.* One who beholds; looker on.

behoof (be-hôf'), *n.* Benefit; convenience. [See BEHOOFV.]

behoove (be-hôv'), *vt.* Become necessary or proper for (now only used impersonally with *it*). [A. S. *behofian*, need, be necessary.]

being (bê'ing'), *I. pr. p.* of BE. *II. n.* Existence; person or thing existing.

belabor (be-lâb'ûr'), *vt.* Beat soundly.

belate (be-lât'), *vt.* Cause to be late; delay. — *belated*, *a.* Detained till late; overtaken by night.

belch (belch'), *I. vt.* Eject with force or violence. *II. vi.* 1. Eject wind from the stomach. 2. Issue forcibly, as a flame from a furnace. [A. S. *belcan*.]

beldam (bel'dam'), **beldame** (bel'dâm'), *n.* 1. Grandmother. 2. Ill-natured old woman; hag. [Fr. *belle*, fair, and *dame*, lady.]

beleaguer (be-lê'gêr'), *vt.* Lay siege to. [Dut. *belegeren*, besiege.]

belemnite (be-lem'nî'), *n.* Cigar-shaped fossil, called thunderbolt. [From Gr. *belemnos*, dart.]

bellfry (bel'fri'), *n.* 1. Movable tower. 2. Bell-tower; place for a bell or bells.

[From A. S. *beorgan*, protect and *frith*, shelter.]

belie (be-lî'), *vt.* 1. Give the lie to; prove to be false. 2. Fail to meet expectation. [A. S. *be-*, and *leogan*, lie.]

belief (be-lîf'), *n.* 1. Confidence; faith. 2. Thing believed; creed.

Syn. Assurance; credence; opinion.

believe (be-lîv'), *I. vt.* 1. Accept as true. 2. Trust in the veracity of. *II. vi.* 1. Accept a proposition as true. 2. Have faith. 3. Think, suppose. — *be-lîe-ver*, *n.* [A. S. *gelyfan*, believe.]

belike (be-lîk'), *adv.* Probably; perhaps. [A. S. *be-* and *lika*.]

belittle (be-lît'l'), *vt.* Cause to appear little; disparage.

bell (bel'). *I. n.* 1. Hollow metallic instrument for producing sound when struck. 2. Anything shaped like a bell. *II. vt.* Put a bell or bells on. *III. vi.* Grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers. [A. S. *bella*, bell.]

belladonna (bel-a-don'a'), *n.* Deadly nightshade, poisonous plant, used in medicine. [It. *della-donna*, fair lady.]

belle (bel'), *n.* Reigning beauty. [Fr. fem. of BEAUT.]

belles-lettres (bel-let'r'), *n.* Polite, elegant literature. [Fr. *belles*, fine and *lettres*, learning.]

bellicose (bel'lî-kôs'), *a.* Warlike; contentious. [L. *bellicosus* — *bellum*, war.]

belligerent (bel-lîj'êr-ent'), *I. a.* Waging war. *II. n.* Nation, party or person engaged in war or contest. [L. *bellum*, war, and *gero*, carry on.]

bellow (bel'ô'), *I. vt.* Utter with a loud voice. *II. vi.* Utter a hollow loud sound, as a bull; vociferate; clamor; roar. *III. a.* Loud hollow sound or roar, as of a bull; loud outcry. [A. S. *bellan*, bellow.]

bellows (bel'ôz'), *n.* (*stng.* and *pl.*). Contrivance for blowing a fire, supplying wind to an organ, etc. [A. S. *belg*, bag.]

belly (bel'î'). *I. n.* 1. Part of the body from the chest to the thighs; abdomen. 2. Part of anything that swells or bulges out. *II. vt.* Swell out; fill. *III. vi.* Swell. [A. S. *belg*, bag.]

belong (be-lang'), *vt.* Pertain; be part of, property of; have residence; be appropriate. [A. S. *gelangan*.]

belonging (be-lang'ing'), *n.* That which belongs to a person or thing, (generally in the plural).

beloved (be-luv'd'), *I. a.* Loved; dear. *II. n.* One loved.

below (be-lô'). *I. prep.* 1. Beneath, in place or rank. 2. Not worthy of. *II. adv.* 1. In a lower place. 2. On earth or in hades, as opposed to heaven.

belt (belt). I. *n.* 1. Girdle or band. 2. Anything resembling a band; strait; zone; ring. II. *vt.* Encircle as with a belt; encircle.—**belted**, *a.* Wearing a belt.—**belt'ing**, *n.* 1. Belts collectively, especially as connected with machinery. 2. Material of which belts are made. [A. S.] [wall.]

bemoan (be-mōu), *vt.* Lament; bemoan (bench), *n.* 1. Long seat. 2. Mechanic's work table. 3. Judge's seat. 4. Body of judges.—**bench-war-rant**, *n.* Warrant of arrest by a court. [A. S. *bench*.]

bend (bend), *v.* [bend'ing; bent or bend'ed.] I. *vt.* 1. Curve, make crooked, turn, incline. 2. Subdue. 3. Apply closely. II. *vt.* 1. Be curved or crooked. 2. Lean, jut over. 3. Bow in submission. III. *a.* Curve, crook, turn. [A. S. *bendan*, bend.]

beneath (be-nēth). I. *prep.* 1. Under, or lower in place, rank, or condition. 2. Under the pressure or weight of. 3. Unworthy. II. *adv.* In a lower place; below; underneath. [A. S. *binithan*. See **NEITHER**.]

benefit (ben'e-dī't), I. *a.* Blessed; salutary. II. *n.* Newly married man. **benefiction** (ben-e-dik'shun), *n.* 1. Blessing. 2. Invocation of divine blessing. [L.—*bene*, well, and *dicto*, say.] **benefaction** (ben-e-fak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of conferring a benefit. 2. Benefit conferred. [L.—*bene*, well, and *facto*, do.] *Syn.* Gratuity; boon; alms; gift.

benefactor (ben-e-fak'tūr), *n.* One who confers a benefit.—**benefac-tress**, *n. fem.*

benefice (ben'e-fis), *n.* Ecclesiastical living.—**beneficence** (be-nef'i-sens), *n.* Active goodness; kindness; charity.—**beneficent** (be-nef'i-sent), *a.* Doing good; kind; generous; charitable.—**beneficently**, *adv.*—**beneficial** (ben-e-fish'al), *a.* Doing good; useful; advantageous.—**beneficially**, *adv.*—**beneficiary** (ben-e-fish'-i-ārī), *n.* 1. One who holds or receives a benefit or profit. 2. One for whose benefit a trust is established. [Fr.—*L. beneficium*, favor.]

benefit (ben'e-fit), I. *n.* 1. Profit; advantage; favor. 2. Public performance, or the proceeds arising therefrom, given in behalf of a person or cause. II. *vt.* and *vi.* [ben'e-fitting; ben'e-fited.] Do good to, serve; gain advantage. [Fr. *benefait*—*L. beneficium*—*bene*, well, and *facto*, do.]

benevolence (be-nēv'o-lens), *n.* Disposition to do good; kindness; chari-

ty; good will; generosity. [L. *bene-volentia*—*bene*, well, and *volo*, wish.]

benevolent (be-nēv'o-lent), *a.* Disposed to do good; generous; charitable.—**benevolently**, *adv.*

benighted (be-nī'ted), *a.* Overtaken by night; involved in darkness; ignorant. [A. S. *prefta be*, by, and *night*.]

benign (be-nin'), *a.* Favorable; gracious; kindly; mild.—**benignly**, *adv.*—**benignant** (be-nign'ant), *a.* Kind; gracious.—**benignantly**, *adv.*—**benignity**, *n.* [L. *benignus*, kind.]

benison (ben'i-sun'), *n.* Benediction.

bent (bent), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **BEND**.

bent (bent), *n.* 1. Leaning or bias of mind; fixed tendency; particular direction. 2. Pull stretch; utmost exertion. [From **BEND**.]

Syn. Inclination; purpose; predilection; prepossession; flexion; course.

bent (bent), *n.* Wiry grass. [A. S. *beonet*.]

benumb (be-num'), *vt.* Make numb of torpid. [A. S. *benumen*, deprived.]

benzene (ben'zēn), *n.* Volatile inflammable liquid hydrocarbon (C₆H₆) obtained from coal-tar. Also called *benzol*, *benzolin*.

benzin, **benzine** (ben'zin, ben-zān'), *n.* Colorless liquid mixture of hydrocarbons, obtained from kerosene.

benzoin (ben-zoin'), *n.* Fragrant, medicinal resin, obtained from the *Syrax*. Benzoin, a tree of Sumatra. [Of Ar. origin.]



Syrax Benzoin.

bequeath (be-kwēth), *vt.* 1. Give or leave by will. 2. Transmit, hand down to posterity. [A. S. *be-* and *cwethan*, say. See **QUOTE**.]

bequest (be-kwest'), *n.* Something bequeathed or left by will; legacy.

bereave (be-rēv'), *vt.* [bereav'ing; bereaved or bereft.] Deprive, rob, despoil; make destitute.—**Bereavement**, *n.* Grievous loss, especially of loved ones by death. [A. S. *be-reatan*, rob.]

berry (ber'i), *n.* Small pulpy fruit as the grape, currant, blackberry, etc., also the coffee-bean.—**ber'ying**, *n.* Gathering berries, especially wild berries. [A. S. *berie*.]

berth (bēth). I. *n.* 1. Sea-room, as in *give a wide berth*. 2. Small sleeping place in a ship, sleeping-car, etc. 3. Ship's station at anchor. 4. Situation, place of employment. II. *vt.* Allot a berth to.—**berthage** (bēth'.

at, *n.* Charge made on vessels occupying a berth in a dock or harbor. [*A. S. beorth.*]
beryl (ber'ill), *n.* Crystal of a greenish color. [*Gr. beryllus.*]
beseech (be-sēch'), *vt.* [beseech'ing; besought (be-sōt').] Ask urgently. — **beseech'ingly**, *adv.* [*A. S. Seeseek.*]
Syn. Entreat; beg; implore; crave; solicit; supplicate.
beseeem (be-sēm'), *vt.* Be seemly or fit for. — **beseeem'ing**, *a.* Becoming; fit; meet. — **beseeem'ingly**, *adv.*
beset (be-set'), *vt.* [besett'ing; beset'.] 1. Set upon; surround; waylay; harass. 2. Set around, as jewels around a crown. — **besett'ing**, *a.* Habitually waylaying. [*A. S. besettan, surround.*]
bescrew (be-skrō'), *i. vt.* Execrate. *II. interj.* Mild form of cursing.
beside (be-sid'), *prep.* 1. By the side of. 2. Over and above. 3. Distinct from; aside from. 4. Out of. [*A. S. be, by, and side.*]
besides (be-sidz'), *i. prep.* 1. Over and above. 2. Distinct from. *II. adv.* Moreover; in addition; also.
besiege (be-sēj'), *vt.* Lay siege to; beset with armed forces; beset. — **besieger** (be-sēj'är), *n.* One who besieges. [*daub.*]
besmear (be-smär'), *vt.* Smear over or besmirch (be-smärch'), *vt.* Soil; defile; blot; stain.
besom (bē'zum), *n.* Broom made of twigs. [*A. S. besoma.*]
besot (be-sot'), *vt.* [be-sot'ting; besotted.] Make sottish, dull, or stupid by drink, or other vice.
besought (be-sōt'), *v.* Past tense and pa. p. of **BESEECH**.
bespeak (be-spāk'), *vt.* [bespeak'ing; bespoke (be-s-pōk'); bespoke or bespoken (be-spō'kn).] 1. Speak for or engage beforehand. 2. Betoken; show. 3. Speak to.
Bessemer (bes'e-mär), *n.* Steel prepared by a process invented by Henry Bessemer, of England.
best (best). *I. a.* [*Superl. of GOOD.*] Most excellent. *II. n.* Highest degree of excellence; utmost endeavor. *III. adv.* [*Superl. of WELL.*] 1. In the highest degree; beyond all others. 2. Most easily, most successfully, etc.
bestend (be-sted'), *p. a.* Circumstanced, as in *III. bestend*. [*A. S. be-, and STED.*]
bestial (best'i-al), *a.* Like a beast. — **bestial'ity**, *n.* Beastliness. — **bestialine**, *vt.* Make bestial. — **bestial-ly**, *adv.* [*L. bestialis — bestia, beast.*]
Syn. Beastly; brutish; vile; sensual.

bestiarian (bes-ti-ā-ri-an), *n.* One who takes an interest in the kind treatment of beasts. [*L. bestia, beast.*]
bestir (be-stēr'), *vt.* [bestir'ring; bestirred (be-stērd').] Put into lively action.
bestow (be-stō'), *vt.* 1. Store up. 2. Apply; use. 3. Give. — **bestowal**, *n.* [*See STOW.*]
Syn. Grant; give; spend; impart.
bestrew (be-strō'), *vt.* [bestrew'ing; bestrewed (be-strōd'); bestrown (be-strōn').] Scatter over; besprinkle.
bestride (be-strid'), *vt.* [bestrid'ing; bestrode (be-strōd'), or bestrod; bestrid'den or bestrid'.] Stride over; stand or sit astride of. [*See STRIDE.*]
bet (bet), *v.* [bet'ting; bet'ted or bet.] *I. vt.* Mutually pledge a forfeit on a future contingency; wager, stake. *II. vi.* Lay a wager. *III. n.* 1. Mutual pledge of a forfeit on a future contingency. 2. Relation arising from such a pledging. 3. Thing so pledged. 4. Contingency in question. [Probably from **ABET**, back.]
betake (be-tāk'), *vt.* [betak'ing; betook (be-tōk'); betak'en.] 1. Take (oneself) or repair (to). 2. Apply (oneself) or have recourse (to). [*Fr.*]
bete noire (bat-no-är'), *n.* Bugbear.
bethink (be-think'), *i. vt. and vi.* [bethink'ing; bethought (be-thōt').] Consider. *II. v. refl.* (of) Recall to mind.
betide (be-tid'), *i. vt.* Befall or happen to. *II. vi.* Happen or come to pass. [*A. S. be- and tidan, happen. See TIDE.*]
betimes (be-timz'), *adv.* In good time; seasonably. [*sign;* foreshow.
betoken (be-tō'kn), *vt.* Show by a betook (be-tōk'), *v.* Past tense of **BETAKE**.
betray (be-trā'), *vt.* 1. Deliver up to an enemy by treachery; prove traitor to. 2. Disclose treacherously what has been intrusted for secrecy. 3. Prove unfaithful to, as a trust or a friend. 4. Lead astray; expose to injury by violation of confidence; mislead; deceive. 5. Discover or show what was intended to be concealed. — **betray'al**, *n.* Act of betraying. — **betray'er**, *n.* Seducer. [*A. S. be and O. Eng. traian — L. tradō, deliver up.*]
betroth (be-trōth'), *vt.* Promise to give in marriage; engage to marry. — **betroth'al**, **betrothment**, *n.* Agreement to marry. [*A. S. be, and TROT.*]
better (bet'är). *I. a.* [*Comp. of GOOD.*] 1. More excellent or desirable; of greater worth, virtue, etc.; more suitable. 2. Improved, as in health, condition, etc. *II. adv.* [*Comp. of WELL.*]

äte, ät, täk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wöl; vöte, vut, büra; oil, owl, then.

In a more excellent manner, more fully or complete; more advantageously. III. *n.* 1. That which is superior. 2. Person of superior qualities or rank (usually in the plural, with a possessive pronoun, as in *your betters*). IV. *vt.* and *vi.* Make or grow better; improve; benefit; surpass. [A. S. *betera*, better.] [BET.]

better (bet'ér), *n.* One who bets. [See **betterment** (bet'ér-ment), *n.* Improvement.]

between (be-twén'), *I. prep.* 1. In the space or time which separates. 2. In the mutual relations of. 3. In joint possession or interest of. 4. By the action or situation of both of. 5. In regard to the qualities of. 6. Concerning one or the other of. 7. From one to another. II. *adv.* In the intervening space or time, etc. (The object is always easily supplied.) [A. S. — *be*, by, and *twena*, two.]

betwixt (be-twíkst'), *prep.* Between. **bevel** (be-vél), *I. n.* 1. Slant or inclination of one surface of a body from another. 2. Instrument for drawing and adjusting angles. II. *a.* Slanting; oblique. [O. Fr. *bevel*.]

bevel (be-vél), *I. vt.* Give a bevel or slanting edge to. II. *vi.* Slant from a straight line.

beverage (bev'ér-aj), *n.* Liquid used for drinking; drink. [O. Fr. *beverage* — *bevre* — L. *bibere*, drink.]

bevy (bev'i), *n.* 1. Flock of birds; troop of deer. 2. Small company, specially of girls or women. [O. Fr. *bevue*, troop of watering animals.]

bewail (be-wáil'), *I. vt.* Lament for; bemoan; wail. II. *vi.* Express grief. [See **WAIL**.]

beware (be-wár'), *I. vt.* Be wary of; be on one's guard against. II. *vi.* Take care; be wary. [From **BEWARE!** = be wary!]

bewilder (be-wil'dér'), *vt.* Confuse; perplex; confound. — **bewil'derment**, *n.*

bewitch (be-wich'), *vt.* 1. Affect by witchcraft. 2. Charm. — **bewitch'ing**, *a.* Fascinating. — **bewitch'ingly**, *adv.* — **bewitch'ment**, *n.* [See **WITCH**.]

Syn. Captivate; enchant; entrance. **bey** (bä), *n.* Turkish governor of a town or province. [Turk.]

beyond (be-yond'), *I. prep.* 1. On the farther side of. 2. Farther onward than. 3. In a degree exceeding or surpassing; past, or out of reach of. II. *adv.* Further; at a greater distance than; far away; yonder. III. *n.* That which is beyond or on the other side,

especially that which is outside of our earthly life. [A. S. *be-*, and *gond*, over, beyond.]

bezel (be-zel), *n.* 1. Oblique side or face. 2. Groove in which a crystal is set.

bi- (bi), *bi-* (bis), *prefix.* Twice; two; doubly; in two ways; as *biennial*, *bicuit*, etc. [L. — an original *duis*, twice.]

bias (bi'as), *I. n.* 1. Slant or leaning to one side. 2. Inclination of the mind; prejudice. II. *a.* Slanting; with a slant. III. *vt.* Cause to incline to one side; prejudice. [Fr. *biais*, slant.]

bib (bib), *n.* Cloth put under an infant's chin to keep the dress clean. [Mid. Eng. *bibben*, imbibe, because the cloth absorbs the moisture. — L. *bibo*, drink.]

bibber (bib'ér), *n.* Tippler, drinker. [L. *bibo*, drink.]

Bible (bí-bl), *n.* 1. Book accepted by the Christian Church as containing divine revelation. 2. Book regarded by others than Christians as containing divine revelation. [Gr. *biblia*, books.]

biblical (bib'li-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Bible. — **bib'lically**, *adv.* According to the Bible. — **bib'list**, *n.* One versed in biblical learning.

bibliographer (bib'li-og'r-á-fér), *n.* One versed in bibliography. — **bibliographic**, **bibliographical**, *a.* Relating to bibliography.

bibliography (bib'li-og'r-á-fi), *n.* Description of books as to authorship, subject, date, edition, etc. [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *grapho*, write.]

bibliolater (bib'li-ol-á-tér), *n.* 1. Book-worshipper. 2. Bible-worshipper. — **bibliolatry**, *n.* Exaggerated reverence for books; for the letter of the Bible. [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *latreia*, worship.]

bibliomania (bib'li-o-mā'ní-a), *n.* Mania for possessing books, especially rare and curious ones. — **biblioma'niac**, *n.* One who has bibliomania. — **biblioma'niacal**, *a.* Possessed by a passion for books.

bibliophile (bib'li-ó-fil), *n.* Lover of books. [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *philos*, loving.]

bibliopole (bib'li-ó-pól), *n.* Bookseller. [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *poles*, sell.]

bibliotheca (bib'li-ó-thē'ka), *n.* Library. [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *theka*, case.]

bibulous (bib'ü-lus), *a.* 1. Inclined to tipping. 2. Absorbent. [L. *bibo*, drink.]

biceps (bí-seps), *n.* Front muscle of the upper arm. [L. *bi*, two, and *caput*, head.]

hooker (hōk'ēr), *vt.* Wrangle; clatter.
bicycle (bī'saikl), *n.* Two-wheeled vehicle propelled by the rider.—**bicycling**, *n.* Riding a bicycle.
bicyclist, *n.* [L. *bī*, two, and Gr. *kyklos*, cycle, wheel.]



Bicycle.

bid (bīd), *v.* [bīd'ing; bade (bad) or bīd; bīd'den or bīd.] I. *vt.* 1. Command. 2. Invite. 3. Offer. 4. Wish. II. *vt.* Offer to do something at a particular price. III. *n.* Offer to do or accept something at a price named.—**bid'der**, *n.* One who bids.—**bid'ding**, *n.* 1. Offer. 2. Invitation. 3. Command. [A. S. *beodan*, bid.]

bide (bīd), *v.* [brīd'ing; orīd or bode (bōd).] I. *vt.* 1. Wait for. 2. Endure; suffer. II. *vt.* Dwell; remain; abide. [See ABIDE.]

biennial (bī-en'ī-āl), *I. a.* 1. Lasting two years. 2. Occurring once in two years. II. *n.* Plant that lives two years. [L. *bī*, two, and *annus*, year.]

bier (bēr), *n.* Frame of wood for carrying the dead. [A. S. *ber*,—*beran*, bear.]

bifoliate (bī-fō'lī-āt), *a.* Having two leaves. [L. *bī*, two, and *folium*, leaf.]

bifurcate (bī-fūr-kāt), *vt.* Divide into two branches.—**bī-furcated**, *a.* Having two branches or forks.—**bī-furcation**, *n.* Forking into two branches. [L. *bī*, two, and *furca*, fork.]

big (big), *a.* [bīg'ger; bīg'gest.] 1. Large or great in bulk, amount, number, or intensity. 2. Full to overflowing. 3. Haughty; self-important. 4. Pregnant. [Etymology unknown.]

Syn. Large; great; gross; massive.

bigamy (big'a-mī), *n.* State of having two wives or two husbands at the same time.—**bigamous**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to bigamy. 2. Guilty of the crime of bigamy. [L. *bī*, two, and Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]

bight (bit), *n.* Bend of the shore; bay. Loop or coil in a rope. [A. S. *bīgan*, bend.]

bigot (big'ut), *n.* Intolerant adherent of a particular creed, system, or party.—**bigoted**, *a.* Affected with bigotry; narrow-minded.

bigotry (big'ut-ri), *n.* Blind and obstinate attachment to a creed, system or party, with offensive intolerance toward those who hold other views. [Fr. *bigotterie*.]

bijou (bī-zhō'), *n.* [*pl.* bijoux (bī-zhō').] Trinket, jewel. [Fr.]

bilateral (bī-lat'ēr-āl), *a.* Having two sides. [L. *bī*, two, and *latus*, side.]

bile (bil), *n.* 1. Thick, yellow, bitter liquid, secreted by the liver. 2. Ill humor. [L. *bilis*, bile.]

bilge (bilj), *I. n.* 1. Bulging part of a cask. 2. Broadest part of a ship's bottom. II. *vt.* Spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge, as a ship.—**bilge-water**, *n.* Foul water which gathers in the bilge of a ship. [See BULGE.] [conveying bile.]

biliary (bil'i-ā-ri), *a.* Belonging to or **bilious** (bil'yūs), *a.* 1. Pertaining to bile. 2. Affected by bile; having a disordered liver; choleric in temper. **biliousness**, *n.* State of being bilious.

biliteral (bī-lit'ēr-āl), *a.* Formed of two letters. [L. *bī*, two, and *littera*, letter.]

bilk (bilk), *I. vt.* To defraud or disappoint. II. *n.* A trick; a trickster.

bill (bil), *I. n.* 1. Beak of a bird, or anything similar in appearance. II. *vt.* To join bills, as doves do. [A. S. *biła*.]

bill (bil), *n.* 1. Cutting instrument hook-shaped towards the point, or concave edge. 2. Ancient military weapon having a hook-shaped blade. [A. S.]

bill (bil), *I. n.* Written or printed statement of particulars; itemized list. 2. Account of money due. 3. Document for the transfer of money or the delivery of goods. 4. Any paper that circulates as money. 5. Advertising poster or circular. 6. Draft of proposed law. 7. Complaint, charge, petition, or statement of particulars filed in court. II. *vt.* 1. Enter in a bill; make a bill of; charge. 2. Post or circulate bills; announce by means of bills. 3. Put on a programme or announce the appearance of in a particular performance, or at a specified time and place. [L. *bilis*, sealed paper.]

billet (bil'et), *I. n.* 1. Little note. 2. Ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge. 3. Lodging thus obtained. II. *vt.* To quarter or lodge, as soldiers. III. *va.* To be thus quartered; to lodge as a soldier thus quartered. [Fr.] [wood [Fr. *billet*.]] **billet** (bil'et), *n.* Short thick stick of **billet-doux** (bil'e-dō'), *n.* Short love letter — *pl.* billets-doux.

billiards (bil'yārdz), *n.* Game played on a table by means of cues and ivory [Fr. *billard* — *billis*, ball.]



Bill.

Case, fat, hick, filz, filz, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mīz; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hat, būr; oī, owl, then.

bilinguagato (biling-gáto), *n.* Vulgar and abusive language like that spoken at Billingsgate (the great fish-market of London.)

billion (bil'yun), *n.* In the U. S. one thousand millions (1,000,000,000); in England one million millions (1,000,000,000,000). [Fr.]

billow (bil'ô), *I. a. 1.* Great wave of the sea. *II. of Surge*; roll in billows. —**billowy** (bil'ô-i), *a.* [A. S. *belgan*, swell. See **BULGE**.]

bilky (bil'i), *n.* Short thick bludgeon; policeman's club. [Fr. *bille*, stick.]

bimetallism (bi-met'al-izm), *n.* System of two metals in circulation as money at a fixed ratio. —**bimetallist**, *n.* One who favors bimetallism. [Fr.]

bin (bin), *n.* Box or inclosed place, for holding coal, corn, bottles, etc. [A. S.]

binary (bin'ar-i), *a.* Composed of two; twofold. [L. *binarius* — *bin*, two each.]

bind (b'ind), *v.* [bind'ing; bound, bound (bound).] *I. vt. 1.* Tie, fasten together with a band. *2.* Sew a binding on. *3.* Fasten together and place protecting covers on (the leaves of a book). *4.* Constrain or oblige by oath, agreement, or duty. *II. vi. 1.* Grow contracted; become hard or stiff. *3.* Be obligatory. *4.* Stick. *5.* Become constraining. — **bind'er**, *n.* One who or that which binds.

binding (bind'ing), *I. a. 1.* Act of one who binds. *2.* That which binds, as the cover of a book, stripsewed on the edge of cloth, etc. *II. a.* That binds or obliges.

Syn. Stringent; astringent; costive; obligatory; restrictive; restraining.

binacle (bin'a-kil), *n.* Case for a compass on shipboard.

binocular (bin-ok'ul-er), *I. a. 1.* Having two eyes. *2.* Pertaining to, or suitable for, both eyes. *II. n.* Telescope, field-glass, or microscope fitted for the simultaneous use of both eyes. [L. *bin*, two each, and *oculus*, eye.]

bioblast (bi'ô-blast), *n.* *a.* formative granule of amorphous protoplasm. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *blastos*, germ.]

biogenesis (bi'ô-jen'e-sis), *n.* Science of the origin of life in its specific forms. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation.]

biograph (bi'ô-gráf), *n.* Apparatus for projecting life-like moving pictures onto a screen. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *grapho*, write.]

biographer (bi-og'ra-fér), *n.* One who writes an account of a person's life. — **biographic**, **biographical**, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of biogra-

phy. — **biographically**, *adv.* — **biog'raphy**, *n.* History of a person's life.

biological (bi'ô-lôj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to biology. — **biol'ogist**, *n.* One skilled in biology. — **biology** (bi-ol'ô-jî), *n.* Science of life. [Gr. *bios* and *logos*.]

bioplasm (bi'ô-plazm), *n.* Living, formative part of protoplasm. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *plasma*, form.]

biped (bi'ped), *I. n.* Animal having but two feet. *II. a.* Having two feet.

biplane (bi'plan), *n.* Aeroplane having two supporting surfaces or planes. [BI. and PLANE.]

birch (bêrch), *I. a. 1.* Hardy forest tree, with smooth, white bark, and very durable wood. *2.* Rod for punishment, consisting of a birch twig. *II. a.* Made of birch. — **birch'en** (bêrch'en), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of birch. [A. S. *birce*.] [*bird*, brood.]

bird (bêrd), *n.* Feathered biped. [From *birdlime* (bêrd'lim), *n.* Viscous substance used to catch birds.]

birota (bi-ret'a), *n.* Ecclesiastical cap; black for priests, generally violet for bishops, red for cardinals.

birth (bêrth), *n. 1.* Act of bringing forth. *2.* Act of being born; nativity; coming into existence. *3.* That which is born. *4.* Rank; lineage. [A. S. *beorht* — *beorn*, bear.]

birthday (bêrth'dâ), *n.* Day of one's birth, or its annual recurrence.

birthright (bêrth'rit), *n.* Right or privilege acquired by birth.

bis (bis), *adv. 1.* Twice. *2.* As (bis-, or bi-), twofold, double, etc. [

biscuit (bis'kit), *n. 1.* Small br. cake. *2.* Cracker. *3.* Bisque, pot. after the first baking. [Fr. twice cooked.]

bisect (bi-sekt), *vt.* Cut or divide into two equal parts. — **bisection** (bi-sek'shun), *n.* [L. *bi*, two, *sec*, section, cut.]

bishop (bish'up), *n. 1.* One of the higher clergy who has charge of a diocese. *2.* Piece in the game of chess. — **bishopric** (bish'up-rik), *n.* Office and jurisdiction of a bishop; diocese. [A. S. *biscop* — Gr. *episkopos*, overseer — *epi*, upon, and *skopos*, look.]

bismuth (biz'muth), *a.* Brittle reddish-white metal used in the arts and medicine. [Ger.]

bison (bisun), *n.* Wild animal like the ox, with shaggy hair and a fatty hump on its shoulders; the American buffalo. [A. S. *wisun*.]



American Bison.

bisque (bisk), *n.* 1. Unglazed white porcelain. 2. Thick white soup, especially of shellfish. [See **BISQUIT**.]

bissextille (bis-seks'til), *I. n.* Leap-year. *II. a.* Pertaining to leap-year. [*L. bis*, twice, and *sextilis*, sixth; from counting twice Feb. 24, the sixth day before the calends of March, Mar. 1.]

bit (bit), *v.* Past and pa. p. of **BITE**.

piece. 2. Tool for boring. 3. Metal part of a bridle which is placed in a horse's mouth. 4. Curb or restraint of any kind. *II. vt.* Put the bit in the mouth; rein in; curb. [From **BITE**.]

bite (bit), *v.* [bit'ing; bit; bitten or bit.] *I. vt.* 1. Seize or tear with the teeth. 2. Sting; inflict sharp or smarting pain. 3. Take firm hold of; grip. 4. Eat into, as an acid. 5. Trick. *II. vt.*

1. Use the teeth in seizing or crushing. 2. Be pungent; sting. 3. Take bait, as fish. 4. Take firm hold. *III. n.* 1. Grasp by the teeth. 2. Something bitten off. 3. Mouthful. 4. Wound made by the teeth. 5. Hold or grip taken by a tool. — **biter** (bit'er), *n.* [*A. S. bitan*, bite.]

bitten (bit'en), *v.* Pa. p. of **BITE**.

bitter (bit'er), *I. a.* 1. Biting or acrid to the taste. 2. Bodily or mentally painful; stinging; severe. 3. Keenly hostile in feeling or words; acrimonious. 4. Mournful; sad; miserable. *II. n.* That which is bitter; bitterness. — **bitterly**, *adv.* — **bitterness**, *n.* [*A. S. bitter* — *bitan*, bite.]

bittern (bit'ern), *n.* Bird of the heron family.

bitters (bit'erz), *n.*

pl. 1. Bitter medicine. 2. Liquor in which bitter herbs,

roots, etc., have been steeped.

bitumen (bi-tū'men), *n.* Mineral pitch; asphalt. — **bituminous** (bi-tū'min-us), *a.* [*L.*]

bivalve (bi-valv), *I. n.* Mollusk having a shell of two valves or parts, like the oyster. *pl.* bivalves, folding doors. *II. a.* Having two valves. — **bivalvular** (bi-val'vū-lar), *a.* Having two valves. [*L. bi*, two, and *valva*, valve.]



Bittern.



Bivalve.

bivouac (bi-vō-ak), *I. vt.* [bi-vō'ack-ing; bivouacked (bi-vō-akt).] To camp for the night in readiness for action. *II. n.* An encampment of soldiers at night without tents, ready for sudden attack. [*Ger. bet*, by, and *wacht*, watch.]

bizarre (bi-zâr), *a.* Odd; fantastic; grotesque. [*Fr.*]

blab (blab), *v.* [blab'bing; blabbed (blabd).] *I. vt.* Tell or repeat imprudently, or in disregard of friendly confidence. *II. vt.* Tattle; tell tales.

black (blak), *I. a.* 1. Destitute of light; dark. 2. Gloomy. 3. Evil; fatal. *II. n.* 1. Absence of light or color. 2. Dark-est of colors. 3. Black dress; mourning. 4. Negro. *III. vt.* Make black. *IV. vt.* Assume a black color.

Syn. Inky; pitchy; murky; ebon; swarthy; sombre; dismal; horrible; calamitous; atrocious; threatening.

blackamoor (blak'a-mōr), *n.* Negro. **blackball** (blak'bal), *I. n.* Black ball used as a negative in balloting. *II. vt.* Reject by placing a black ball into a ballot box. [the bramble.]

blackberry (blak'ber-i), *n.* Berry of blackbird (blak'bârd), *n.* 1. Ousel or black thrush. 2. Other birds of like character.

blackboard (blak'bôrd), *n.* Board or other surfaces painted black, for marking on with chalk.

blacken (blak'en), *I. vt.* 1. Make black; darken. 2. Make infamous; sully. *II. vt.* Grow black or dark.

blackguard (blag'ârd), *I. n.* Low, scurrilous fellow. *II. vt.* Revile in scurrilous language. *III. a.* Vile; low; scurrilous. — **blackguardism** (blag'ârd-izm), *n.* Conduct or language of a blackguard.

blacking (blak'ing), *n.* Preparation used for blacking, as *shoe-blacking*, *stove-blacking*, etc.

blackmail (blak'mail), *I. n.* 1. Extortion by threat of exposure. 2. Money so extorted. *II. vt.* Extort money by threats of exposure or accusation.

blackout (blak'owt), *n.* Military defense against night airplane attack in which all lights are extinguished.

blacksmith (blak'smith), *n.* Smith who works in iron.

blackthorn (blak'tharn), *n.* 1. Sloe-tree. 2. Cane made of the sloe-tree.

bladder (blad'er), *n.* 1. Thin membranous sac in animals, serving as a receptacle for a fluid. 2. Any similar sac. [*A. S. bladre*.]

blade (blād), *n.* 1. Spire of grass; leaf or flat part of a cereal or other similar plant. 2. Cutting part of a knife,

- sword, etc. 3. Flat part of an ear.
 4. Dashing young fellow. [A. S. *blad*, leaf.] [*blame*—*blamably*, *adv.*]
- blamable** (blā'ma-bl), *a.* Deserving of blame (blām). I. *vt.* Find fault with; censure. II. *n.* 1. Imputation of a fault; censure. 2. Fault; culpability. [Fr. *blâmer*—Gr. *blasphēmeo*, speak ill.]
- blameful** (blām'fūl), *a.* Meriting blame.—*blame'fully*, *adv.*—*blame'less*, *a.* Without blame; innocent.—*blame'lessly*, *adv.*—*blame'lessness*, *n.*—*blame'worthy* (blām'wūr-thi), *a.* Worthy of blame; culpable.
- blanch** (blānch). I. *vt.* Whiten; parboil; parboil and skin, as almonds. II. *vi.* Grow white. [Fr. *blanchir*—*blanc*, white.]
- blanc-mange** (blā-māngzh'), *n.* Jelly-like preparation of sea-moss, arrowroot, corn-starch or the like. [Fr. *blanc*, white, and *manger*, eat.]
- bland** (bland), *a.* Mild; balmy; suave. [L. *blandus*, smooth.]
- blandishment** (bland'ish-ment), *n.* 1. Act of expressing fondness; artful caress. 2. Amenity, pleasure. [O. Fr. *blāndir*, flatter.]
- blank** (blangk). I. *a.* 1. White or pale. 2. Not written or printed upon, or marked. 3. Void; empty; vacant. 4. Confused. 5. Unqualified; complete. 6. Unrhymed. II. *n.* 1. Paper unwritten upon; form not filled in. 2. Lottery ticket which draws no prize. 3. Empty space; mental vacancy. [Fr. *blanc*, white.]
- blanket** (blangk'et), *n.* 1. Woolen covering for beds. 2. Covering for horses. 3. Broad wrapping or covering of any kind. [Fr. *blanket*, dim. of *blanc*.]
- blare** (blār). I. *vt.* Sound loudly, as a trumpet. II. *n.* Blast. [M. Eng. *blaren*.]
- blarney** (blār'nī). I. *n.* Smooth, wheedling speech. II. *vt.* Cajole; wheedle. [From Castle *Blarney*, in Ireland.]
- blasé** (blā-zā'), *a.* Exhausted by sensuous pleasures. [Fr.]
- blaspheme** (blas-fēm'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Speak impiously of, as of God. 2. Curse and swear.—**blasphemous** (blas-fē'mus), *a.* Uttering or containing blasphemy.—**blasphemous** (blas-fē'mi), *a.* Impious contemptuous speech or behavior in reference to God and things sacred. [Gr. *blasphēmeo*,—*blapto*, hurt and *phēmō*, speak.]
- blast** (blāst). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Rend asunder by an explosion. 2. Strike with some pernicious influence; blight. 3. Affect with sudden violence or calamity. II. *n.* 1. Sudden violent gust of wind; forcible stream of air. 2. Blare of a trumpet or horn. 3. Explosion, as of gunpowder. 4. Blight. [A. S. *blast*,—*blasen*, blow.]
- blatant** (blā'tant), *a.* Brawling; noisy; blustering. [A. S. *blāten*, bleat.]
- blaze** (blāz). I. *vi.* 1. Burn with a flame. 2. Send forth a flaming light. II. *vt.* Publish abroad; proclaim. III. *n.* 1. Torch, firebrand. 2. Stream of flame or of light. 3. Bursting out, active display. [A. S. *blāse*.]
- blaze** (blāz). I. *vt.* 1. Mark trees by paring off part of the bark. 2. Mark out a way or path in this manner. II. *n.* 1. Mark made by paring bark from a tree. 2. White spot on the face of a horse or cow. [Dut. *bles*, pale.]
- blazon** (blā'zn). I. *vt.* 1. Publish or proclaim extensively; herald. 2. Embellish. 3. Embellish; adorn. II. *n.* Art of accurately describing coats of arms.—**blazonry** (blā'zn-ri), *n.* Art of delineating or of explaining coats of arms. [Fr. *blason*, coat of arms.]
- bleach** (blēch). I. *vt.* Make pale or white. II. *vi.* Grow pale. [A. S. *blācan*.]
- bleak** (blēk), *a.* 1. Unsheltered; desolate; cheerless. 2. Cold; cutting; keen.—**bleak'ly**, *adv.*—**bleak'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *blæc*, *blāc*, pale.]
- blear** (blēr). I. *vt.* 1. Make the eyes sore and watery. 2. Becloud; bedim; obscure. II. *a.* Inflamed and watery; dim or blurred with inflammation. [Modification of *BLUR*.]
- bleat** (blēt). I. *vt.* Cry as a sheep. II. *n.* Cry of a sheep. [A. S. *blātan*, bleat.]
- bleed** (blēd), *v.* [bleed'ing; bled; bled.] I. *vt.* Draw blood from. II. *vi.* Shed blood. [A. S. *bledan*.]
- blemish** (blem'ish). I. *vt.* Impair; tarnish. II. *n.* 1. That which tarnishes. 2. Flaw; defect. [O. Fr. *blēmir*, soil.] *Syn.* Stain; fault; spot; speck; deformity; taint; disgrace; imputation.
- blench** (blench), *vt.* Shrink; quail; shun. [A. S. *blentan*, wink, deceive.]
- blend** (blend), *v.* [blend'ing; blend'ed; blend'ed or blend.] I. *vt.* Mix or mingle intimately; confound in a mass. II. *vi.* Become so mixed. III. *n.* Mixture of different kinds, as of teas, liquors, etc. [A. S. *blāndan*, mix.]
- bless** (bles), *vt.* [bless'ing; blessed (blest) or blest.] 1. Invoke divine favor upon. 2. Make happy, or prosperous. 3. Wish happiness to. 4. Praise or glorify. [A. S. *blesian*.]
- blessed** (bles'ed), *a.* 1. Happy. 2. Worthy of veneration. 3. Beatified.—**bless'edly**, *adv.*—**bless'edness**, *n.*

blessing (bles'ing), *n.* 1. Invocation of happiness. 2. Means or cause of happiness. 3. Divine favor.

blest (blest), *a.* Same as **BLESSED**.

blew (blō), *v.* Past tense of **BLOW**.

blight (blīt), *n.* 1. Disease in plants.

2. Anything that injures or destroys.

II. vt. Affect with blight; blast.

blimp (blimp), *n.* Small dirigible balloon. [Colloq.]

blind (blind), *n.* 1. Something to mislead.

2. Shade; shutter; screen; blinker. *II. vt.* 1. Deprive of sight.

2. Hinder perception. 3. Darken the understanding. *III. a.* 1. Destitute

of sight or judgment. 2. Heedless; inconsiderate. 3. Admitting no light.

4. Having no outlet.—**blindly**, *adv.*

—**blindness**, *n.*—**blinder**, *n.* [A. S.]

blindfold (blind'fōld), *I. vt.* 1. Cover

the eyes. 2. Mislead; hoodwink. *II.*

a. 1. Having the eyes covered. 2.

Reckless; thoughtless.

blink (blink), *I. vt.* Shut out of

sight; purposely avoid seeing. *II. vt.*

Peer with the eyes half shut; glance;

winkle; wink. *III. n.* Glimpse; wink;

glance.—**blink'ard**, *n.* One who

blinks. [A. S. *blincan*, twinkle.]

blinker (blink'ēr), *n.* Piece of leather

on a horse's bridle which prevents

him from seeing on the side.

bliss (blis), *n.* Highest happiness.—

bliss'ful, *a.*—**bliss'fully**, *adv.*—

[A. S. *blis*—*blithe*, joyful.]

Syn. Ecstasy; beatitude; delight.

blister (blis'tēr), *I. n.* 1. Thin vesicle

on the skin, containing watery mat-

ter; pustule. 2. Plaster to raise a

vesicle on the skin. *II. vt.* Raise a

blister; apply a blistering plaster.

III. vt. Rise in a blister or blisters.—

blis'tery, *a.* Full of blisters. [Ety-

mology doubtful.]

blithe (blīt or blith), *a.* Joyous; gay;

happy.—**blith'e'y**, *adv.*—**blith'e-**

some, *a.* [A. S.]

blitzkrieg (blitz'krēg), *n.* Rapid mili-

tary campaign. [Ger. lightning war.]

blizzard (bliz'zard), *n.* Violent snow-

storm. Word formed in the U. S.

about 1880.

bleat (blēt), *vt.* and *vi.* Swell; puff

out; dilate; grow turgid. [Etymol-

ogy uncertain.]

bloater (blō'tēr), *n.* Smoked herring.

block (blok), *I. vt.* 1. Obstruct; im-

pede; stop; close up. 2. Shape into

blocks. 3. Roughly mark out a plan.

II. n. 1. Solid mass of a substance.

2. Short thick piece of wood or other

material. 3. Section or divisional

part of anything, as a row of houses

between two streets. 4. Pulley to-

gether with its frame work. 5. Ob-

struction. [Gael. *blac*, lump.]

blockade (blok'ād'), *I. vt.* Block up

or close to traffic. *II. n.* 1. Shutting

up of a place by surrounding it with

troops or ships. 2. Obstruction to

traffic or action. [son; dolt.]

blockhead (blok'hed), *n.* Stupid per-

blockhouse (blok'hows), *n.* Small

temporary fort, generally made of

logs. [dull; doltish.]

blockish (blok'ish), *a.* Like a block;

blond, **blonde** (blond), *I. a.* Of fair

complexion; fair. *II. n.* Person of

fair complexion, with light hair and

eyes. [Fr.]

blood (blud), *n.* 1. Vital fluid which

circulates through the arteries and

veins of animals. 2. Connexion by

descent; lineage; progeny. 3.

Slaughter. 4. Temper; mood; pas-

sion. 5. Man of ardent temperament.

[A. S. *blod*.]

blooded (blud'ed), *a.* 1. Of pure blood

or breed. 2. Having blood of the kind

specified, as in *warm-blooded*.

blood-heat (blud'hēt), *n.* Heat of

same degree as blood in man, about

98½° F.—**blood-horse**, *n.* 1. Horse

of Arabian stock. 2. Horse of good

stock.—**blood'**

hound, *n.* Hound

remarkable for its

acuteness of scent.—

blood'ily, *adv.* In

a bloody manner.—

blood'iness, *n.*

The state of being

bloody.—**blood'less**, *a.* 1. Without

blood. 2. Without bloodshed.

Without spirit or vigor.—**blood'**

lessly, *adv.*—**blood'ed**, *a.* Shed-

ding of blood.—**blood'shot**, *a.* Red

or inflamed with blood; said of the

eyes.—**bloody**, *a.* 1. Stained with

blood. 2. Cruel; murderous.

bloom (blōm), *I. vt.* 1. Come into blos-

som; flower. 2. Be in a state of vigor or

beauty; flourish. *II. n.* 1. Blossom

or flower. 2. Glow of health or fresh-

ness. 3. Downy, delicate coating on

plums, grapes, etc. 4. Prime, highest

perfection. [A. S. *blōman*, bloom.]

blooms (blōm), *n.* Mass of puddled

iron freed of dross or slag. [A. S.

blōma, mass.]

bloomers (blō'mēz), *n.* Trousers for

women. [Named after Mrs. Bloomer.]

blossom (blō'sum), *I. n.* Flower. *II. vt.*

1. Bear flowers; come into bloom. 2.

Flourish. [A. S. *blōsma*, blossom.]



Bloodhound.

blot (blot). I. *n.* 1. Spot; stain. 2. Obliteration, erasure. II. *vt.* and *vi.* [blotting; blotted.] 1. Stain. 2. Obliterate; efface. 3. Dry with blotting paper.

Syn. Blur; smutch; expunge; cancel.

blotch (bloch). I. *n.* 1. Spot or blot. 2. Discoloration or eruption on the skin. II. *vt.* Mark or disfigure with blotches. [From **BLOT**.]

blotter (blôt'ër), *n.* 1. One who or that which blots. 2. Sheet, pad, or book of blotting-paper. 3. Waste-book; book of first entry.

blotting-paper (blôt'ing-pâ'për), *n.* Unsized paper, used for absorbing ink, preventing blots.

blouse (blowz), *n.* 1. Light, loose outer garment. 2. Loose-fitting waist or jacket. [Fr.]

blow (blô), *v.* [blowing, blew (blô); blown (blôn).] I. *vt.* 1. Drive a current of air. 2. Drive by a current of air. 3. Inflate with air, or shape or form by such inflation. 4. Sound a wind instrument. 5. Spread by report. 6. Taint by depositing eggs upon, as flies do. 7. Shatter by explosion. II. *vi.* 1. Produce a current of air. 2. Move, as wind in a strong or gentle breeze. 3. Sound, as a horn. 4. Pant; puff; be out of breath. III. *n.* 1. Act of blowing. 2. Breeze. 3. Eggs deposited by a fly. 4. Sound of a wind instrument.—**blow-out** (blô'out), *n.* Grand feast. [A. S. *blawan*.]

blow (blô), *i. vt.* Bloom. II. *n.* State of blossoming. [A. S. *blowan*.]

blow (blô), *n.* 1. Severe stroke or knock. 2. Sudden calamity. [From A. S. *blowan*, beat blue.]

Syn. Thump; thwack; shock; misfortune; assault.

blowpipe (blô'pîp), *n.* Pipe through which a current of air is blown on a flame to intensify its heat.

blowzy (blow'zi), *a.* 1. Tanned and ruddy-faced. 2. Disheveled.

blubber (blub'ër), *n.* Fat of whales and other large sea animals. II. *vt.* Sob noisily, so as to puff the cheeks. [M. E. *blubren*. Related to **BUBBLE**.]

bludgeon (blu'djun), *n.* Short heavy stick. [Etymology doubtful.]

blue (blü), *i. n.* 1. Sky-color; azure; one of the seven primary colors. 2. Pigment or dye of this color. II. *a.* 1. Sky-colored. 2. Cast down or de-

pressed in spirits. 3. Dismal; dreary; dispiriting. 4. Strict in religious or moral requirements. 5. Livid, as in "black and blue." III. *vt.* 1. Make blue. 2. Treat with bluing. [A. S. *blaw*.]

bluebell (blü'bel), *n.* Plant that bears blue bell-shaped flowers; its flower.

blueberry (blü'ber-i), *n.* Species of whortleberry, with small-seeded dark blue berries.

bluebird (blü'bërd), *n.* Small American singing bird, with sky-blue back and dull reddish breast.

bluebook (blü'bök), *n.* Printed report (by the government or other authority), usually in a blue cover.

bluebottle (blü'bôtl), *n.* 1. Plant with blue bottle-shaped flowers. 2. Large fly with blue body. [choly.]

blues (blüz), *n.* Low spirits; melancholy.

bluestocking (blü'stok-ing), *n.* Literary woman.

bluff (bluf), *i. n.* 1. High steep bank; bold headland. 2. Game at cards, poker. 3. Assumed confidence of speech or manner with a purpose to mislead or overawe. II. *vt.* Overawe or mislead by a bold confidence of manner or speech. III. *a.* 1. Bold; steep. 2. Abrupt in speech or manner; blunt; frank; outspoken.—**bluffness**, *n.* [L. G. *verbluffen*, confuse.]

bluing (blü'ing), *n.* 1. Material used for giving a bluish tint. 2. Act of giving a bluish tint.

bluish (blü'ish), *a.* Tinged with blue.

blunder (blun'dër), *i. n.* Gross mistake. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Act blindly; err; stumble; confuse. [Etym. doubtful.]

blunderbuss (blun'dërb-us), *n.* Short gun with a large bore and funnel-shaped muzzle. [Dut. *donder*, thunder, and *buis*, box, barrel of a gun.]

blunt (blunt), *i. a.* 1. Having a dull edge or point. 2. Abrupt; outspoken; brusque. II. *vt.* Dull the edge or point of. III. *vi.* Become dull.—**bluntly**, *adv.*—**bluntness**, *n.* [A. S.]

blur (blür), *i. vt.* and *vi.* [blurring; blurred (blürd); blurred.] Make or become blotted, dim or indistinct. II. *n.* 1. Mark made indistinct by smearing or blotting. 2. Blot, stain. 3. Indistinctness. [From root of **BLEAR**.]

blurt (blürt), *vt.* Utter suddenly and indiscreetly, or inadvertently.

blush (blush), *i. n.* 1. Redness in the cheek, forehead, etc., from shame, confusion, etc. 2. Crimson or roseate hue, as of a rose, the morning sky, etc. 3. Glance. II. *vi.* 1. Grow red from shame, confusion, etc. 2. Grow or be of a roseate hue. [A. S. *blýsian*, blush.]



Blowpipe.

bluster (blus'tér), *I. n.* Confused noise, as of a storm; boisterous speech or conduct. *II. vt.* Make a roaring noise. — **blusterer**, *n.* — **blustering**, *a.* — **blustery**, *a.* [From root of **BLOW**.]
Syn. Boasting; bullying; swaggering; turbulence; boisterousness.

bo (bò), *interj.* Exclamation used to inspire fright.

Boa (bò'a), *n.* 1. Genus of large non-venomous serpents. 2. Long fur wrap, worn round the neck. [L.]



Boa Constrictor.

boar (bòr), *n.* Male of swine. [A. S. *bar*.]

board (bòrd), *n.* 1. Long, broad, thin piece of timber. 2. Table for food; food served at table. 3. Meals served for pay; price paid for meals. 4. Council or authorized body of persons. 5. Deck or interior of a ship, boat, etc. 6. Table or frame for a game. 7. Pasteboard; cover of a book. [A. S. *bord*, board.]

board (bòrd), *I. vt.* 1. Cover with boards. 2. Supply with meals at fixed terms. 3. Place as a boarder. 4. Enter a vessel, railway car, etc. *II. vi.* Take meals regularly for a stipulated price. — **boarder**, *n.* One who boards.

boast (bòst), *I. vt.* 1. Brag. 2. Glory. *II. vt.* 1. Glory in possessing. 2. Brag of; vaunt. *III. n.* 1. Brag; expression of pride. 2. Cause of boasting; source of pride. — **boastful**, *a.* Given to brag. — **boastfully**, *adv.* — **boastfulness**, *n.* [Etymology unknown.]
Syn. Crow; talk big; vapor; exult; bluster; swagger.

boat (bòt), *n.* 1. Small vessel propelled by oars or sails. 2. Any water craft. 3. Open dish resembling a boat, as *sauceboat*. [A. S. *bat*.]

boatswain (bò'tswán, bò'sn), *n.* Subordinate officer on board of a ship, who has charge of the boats, rigging, etc. [BOAT and SWAIN.]

bob (bòb), *v.* [bòb'bing; bobbed (bòbd).] *I. vt. and vi.* Move in a short jerking manner; move to and fro, or up and down. *II. n.* 1. Short jerking motion. Anything which bobs, as a fishing-cork, the weight on a pendulum, etc. [Etymology doubtful.]

bobbin (bòb'in), *n.* Spool or reel on which thread is wound. [Fr. *bobine*.]

bobolink (bò'bò-link'), *n.* Popular name of the rice-bird or reed-bird. [From its cry.]

bob-sled (bòb'sled), *n.* Two short sleds in tandem, united by a long board.

bobtail (bòb'tál), *n.* 1. Short tail. 2. Contemptible fellow. 3. Rabble.

bobwhite (bòb'hwit), *n.* American quail. [From its cry.]

boche (bòsh), *a. and n.* French slang for GERMAN.

bode (bòd), *I. vt.* Portend or predict. *II. vi.* Be an omen (ill or well). [A. S. *bodian*, announce.]

bodice (bòd'is), *n.* Close-fitting waist. [From PAIR of BODIES.]

bodied (bòd'id), *a.* Having a body. — **bodiless** (bòd'i-less), *n.* Having no body. — **bodily**, *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the body; corporeal. 2. Entire. *II. adv.* 1. Corporeally; in the person. 2. Completely. [See BODY.]

bodkin (bòd'kin), *n.* Small instrument for piercing.

body (bòd'i), *n.* 1. Physical structure and form of an animal or thing. 2. Trunk or main part. 3. Person. 4. Number of persons united for a purpose. 5. Number of things; mass; system. 6. Strength or substance. [A. S. *bodig*.]

body (bòd'i), *vt.* [bòd'ying; bòd'ied.] 1. Provide with a body. 2. Form into a body. 3. (With *forth*), exhibit in bodily form.

Boer (bòr), *n.* Descendant of the Dutch who colonized South Africa. [Dut. *boer*, farmer.]

bog (bòg), *n.* Marsh, quagmire; soft ground. — **boggy**, *a.* Marshy; swampy. [Gael. *bog*.]

bogey, **bogie**, **bogy** (bò'gi), *n.* 1. Bugbear. 2. Golf record score.

boggle (bòg'i), *vt.* Hesitate; waver; bungle; equivocate. [Etym. doubtful.]

bogus (bò'gus), *a.* Spurious; sham. [Of doubtful origin.]

Bohemian (bò'hém-i-an), *n.* Person of irregular habits and who disregards conventionality. [Fr. *bohémien*, gipsy.]

boil (bòil), *I. vt.* 1. Cause to bubble up from the action of heat; heat to the point of ebullition. 2. Cook in a seething liquid. *II. vi.* 1. Bubble up from the action of heat. 2. Be cooked or prepared in a seething liquid. 3. Be agitated, as waves by the wind. *III. n.* State of ebullition. [Fr. *bouillir*.]

boil (bòil), *n.* Inflamed tumor, furuncle. [A. S. *byl*.]

boiler (bòil'ér), *n.* Vessel in which anything is boiled or in which steam is generated.

boisterous (bòis'tér-us), *a.* Noisy; turbulent; violent. — **boisterously**, *adv.* — **boisterousness**, *n.* [Wel. *bwyts*, wildness.]

- chicken, etc. II. *vt.* Make a hollow sound. [imitation of sound.]
- boom** (bōm). I. *n.* Sudden active movement in favor of any cause, person or thing; sudden apparent prosperity. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Actively and enthusiastically advance, promote or prosper. [U. S. since 1878.]
- boom** (bōm). 1. Pole by which a sail is stretched. 2. Chain or bar stretched across a harbor. [Low Ger. *boom*, tree.]
- boomerang** (bō'me-rang). *n.* 1. Weapon used by native Australians: a stick of hard wood so curved that when thrown forward, it takes a whirling course upwards till it stops, when it returns with a swoop and falls in the rear of the thrower. 2. Any scheme or plan which recoils upon the originator.
- boon** (bōn). *n.* Gift; favor; privilege; blessing. [Icel. *bōn*.]
- boon** (bōn). *a.* Genial; jovial; intimate. [Fr. *bōn*, good.]
- boor** (bōr). *n.* Coarse or awkward person.—**boorish**, *a.*—**boorishness**, *n.* [Ger. *bauer*, farmer.]
- boost** (bōst). I. *vt.* 1. Lift or push upward. 2. Promote or forward. II. *n.* Push upward; lift; helping hand. [U. S. colloq.]
- boot** (bōt). I. *n.* 1. Covering for the foot and lower part of the leg. 2. High shoe. 3. Old instrument of torture for the legs. 4. Receptacle in a carriage, for parcels, etc. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Put boots on. [Fr. *bottle*.]
- boot** (bōt). I. *n.* Profit; relief. II. *vt.* avail.—**bootless**, *a.* Without profit; useless.—**bootlessly**, *adv.* [A. S. *bōt*, compensation.]
- bootblack** (bōt'blak). *n.* One who blacks and polishes boots.
- booth** (bōth). *n.* 1. Stall at a fair. 2. Temporary light structure for mercantile or other purposes. [From root of *ABODE*.]
- bootjack** (bōt'jak). *n.* Instrument for taking off boots.
- boots** (bōts). *n.* Bootblack at a hotel.
- boots** (bōt'), *n.* Spoil taken in war, or by force; plunder. [From Ger. *bute*, plunder.]
- booze** (bōz). I. *n.* Liquor; drink. II. *vt.* Tiptle, drink deeply.—**boozy**, *a.* Foolish with liquor, lightly intoxicated. [From *Boucy*, name of French town, producing a sparkling wine.]
- boracic** (bō-ras'ik). *a.* Pertaining to, or produced from borax.
- borax** (bō'raks). *n.* Salt made of boracic acid and soda, used for antiseptic

- and sedative } uses, and as a gun
in soldering. } Pers. *burāq*.]
- border** (bō'dēr). I. *n.* Edge; outer part. II. *vt.* 1. Make or adorn with a border. 2. Adjoin. III. *vt.* (*On or upon*) Verge; be adjacent to. [A. S. *bord*.]
Syn. Margin; brim; verge; confine; boundary; frontier; rim; limits.
- bore** (bōr). *vt.* 1. Pierce so as to form a hole, esp. with or as with an auger. 2. Weary or annoy. [A. S. *borian*.]
- bore** (bōr). *n.* 1. Hole made by an auger or like instrument; any similar hole, as in a gun. 2. Person or thing that wearies or annoys. [A. S. *bōr*, gimlet.]
- bore** (bōr). *v.* Past tense of *BEAR*.
- boreal** (bō're-al). *a.* Pertaining to the North or the north wind; northern.
- Boreas** (bō're-as). *n.* North wind. [Gr.]
- borer** (bō'rēr). *n.* 1. Boring instrument. 2. Insect or worm that bores into wood.
- boric** (bō'r'ik). *a.* Same as *BORACIO*.
- born** (bārn). I. *Pa. p.* of *BEAR*. Brought into being; brought forth; produced. II. *a.* Natural; innate.
- borne** (bōrn). *v.* *Pa. p.* of *BEAR*.
- borough** (būr'ō). *n.* 1. Incorporated town or village. 2. In England, a town that sends a representative to parliament. [A. S. *burg*, town, fort.]
- borrow** (bō'rō). *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Obtain a loan. 2. Appropriate and use; adopt; copy.—**borrower**, *n.* [A. S. *borþian*.]
- bosh** (bosh). *n.* and *interj.* Nonsense; foolish talk. [Turk. =empty.]
- bosom** (bōz'um). I. *n.* 1. Breast. 2. Part of the dress covering the breast. 3. Embrace. 4. Desire. 5. Anything likened to the bosom. II. *a.* (Attributively), intimate, confidential, as in *bosom friend*. [A. S. *bōsm*.]
- boss** (bas or bos). I. *n.* Master; employer of labor; overseer. II. *a.* Chief; best of the kind. III. *vt.* and *vi.* Superintend; dictate; order.—**Boss it**, act the master. [Dut. *baas*, master.]
- boss** (bas or bos). *n.* Knob or stud; raised ornament; thick or protuberant part. [Fr. *bosse*, swelling.]
- botanic** (bo-tan'ik), **botanical**, *a.* Pertaining to botany; containing plants.—**botanically**, *adv.*—**botanist**, *n.* One skilled in botany.—**botanize**, *vt.* Collect plants for study.
- botany** (bot'a-ni), *n.* Science of plants. [Gr. *botanē*, plant—*bōsko*, feed.]
- botch** (boch). I. *n.* 1. Clumsy patch; ill-finished work. 2. Bungling workman. II. *vt.* Mend or patch clumsily; make a poor job of. [O. H. Ger. *betsen*, strike, repair.]

što, fat *tsak*, žir, žal, žare, above; mš, met, hšr; mto, mit; nšto, not, mšvo, wšd.
mšto, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

both (bôth). I *a.* and *pron.* The two; the one and the other. II *conj.* (with *and*), as well as. [A. S. *be ðe*, both the.]
bother (bô'thër). I *vt.* Tease; perplex; annoy. II *vt.* Trouble oneself. III. *n.* Trouble; annoyance.—**botheration**, *n.* [Etymology doubtful.]
bottle (bô'tl). I. *n.* 1. Vessel with a narrow neck and mouth, for holding liquids. 2. Quantity of liquid a bottle holds. II. *vt.* Put into a bottle or bottles.—**bottled** (bô'tl'd), *a.* Inclosed in bottles.—**bottler**, *n.* One who bottles.—**bottling**, *n.* Act or business of putting into bottles. [Fr. *bouteille*.]
bottom (bô'tum). I. *n.* 1. Lowest part; that on which anything rests or is founded. 2. Low land, as in a valley. 3. The keel of a ship, hence the vessel itself. 4. Stamina; strength. 5. Lees. II. *vt.* 1. Furnish with a foundation. 2. Found or build upon. 3. Fathom. III. *vt.* Rest (upon); strike against the bottom.—**bottomless**, *a.* [A. S. *botm*.]
bottomary (bô'tum-ri), *n.* Borrowing money on the security of a ship. [From *BOTTOM*.]
boudoir (bô'dwâr), *n.* Lady's private apartment. [Fr.—*boudoir*, sulk.]
branch (bow), *n.* Branch of a tree. [A. S. *boeg*, *boh*, arm.] [of *BUY*.]
bought (bat), *v.* Past tense and *pa. p.*
bouillon (bô'yang or bô'lyang), *a.* Clear beef-broth. [Fr.] [stone.]
boulder (bô'dâr), *n.* Large rounded
boulevard (bô'le-vârd), *n.* Broad avenue in a city, usually smooth-paved, lined with grass plats, trees or shrubbery, and used by light vehicles only. [Fr.—Ger. *bulwerk*, bulwark.]
bounce (bowns). I. *vt.* Drive, beat or push against anything suddenly. 2. Cause to bound. 3. Suddenly eject or throw out. 4. Peremptorily dismiss. II. *vt.* 1. Leap or spring suddenly. 2. Rebound. III. *n.* 1. Sudden leap or spring. 2. Rebound. 3. Sudden blow. 4. Lie.—**bounc'er**, *n.* 1. Anything large and bouncing. 2. One who or that which bounces.—**bouncing**, *a.* Healthy, strong, robust.—**bounc'ingly**, *adv.* [Du. *bonsen*, bounce, dismiss.]
bound (bownd). I. *n.* Limit or boundary. II. *vt.* 1. Set bounds to; restrain; surround. 2. State the boundaries of. 3. Form the boundary of.—**boundless**, *a.* Without boundary or limit.—**boundlessly**, *adv.*—**boundlessness**, *n.* [M. L. *bounda*, limit.]
bound (bownd). I. *n.* Spring or leap; rebound. II. *vt.* Spring, leap, rebound. [Fr. *bondir*, spring.]

bound (bownd), *a.* 1. Obligated. 2. Destined; going. 3. Determined. [See *BIND*.] [p. of *BURN*.]
bound (bownd), *v.* Past tense and *pa. p.*
boundary (bownd'q-ri), *n.* Border line. [etymology.]
bounden (bownd'en), *a.* Obligated; obnoxious (bownd'te-us), *a.* Bountiful; abundant.—**bounteously**, *adv.*—**bounteousness**, *n.*—**bountiful**, *a.* Liberal.—**bountifully**, *adv.*—**bountifulness**, *n.* [From *BOUNTY*.]
bounty (bownt'i), *n.* 1. Liberality in bestowing gifts. 2. Gift. 3. Premium given as an inducement to some service or to encourage some branch of industry. [Fr. *bonie*, goodness.]
bouquet (bô'kê'), *n.* 1. Bunch of flowers; nosegay. 2. Fragrance, specially of wine. [Fr.]
bourgeois (bôr-zhwâ'), *n.* Middle-class citizen.—**bourgeoisie** (bôr-zhwâ-zê'), *n.* Middle class of citizens, esp. traders. [Fr.—*bourg*, town.]
bourgeois (bôr-jois'), *n.* Size of type between brevier and long primer. Eight lines to the inch.

This line is in Bourgeois type

bourne, **bourne** (bôrn or bôrn), *n.* Boundary. [Fr. *borne*, limit.]
bourse (bôrs), *n.* Stock exchange. [Fr.]
bow (bowt), *n.* Turn; loop; round; contest; set-to. [A. S. *bôht*, bend.]
bovine (bô'vin), *a.* Pertaining to cows; cow-like. [L. *bovinus*,—*bos*, *bovis*, ox.]
bow (bow), I. *vt.* 1. Depress or bend down. 2. Subdue; crush; oppress. II. *vt.* 1. Bend the body in saluting. 2. Yield; obey. III. *n.* 1. Inclination of the head or body, in respect, recognition, reverence, etc. 2. The curving forepart of a ship. [A. S. *bogan*, bend.]
bow (bô), *n.* 1. Bent piece of wood, with the ends connected by a string, used for shooting arrows. 2. Anything of a bent or curved shape, as a rainbow, violin bow. 3. Looped knot of ribbon, etc. [A. S. *boga*, bow].
bowels (bow'elz), *n. pl.* 1. Intestines. 2. Interior parts. 3. Seat of pity or tenderness; compassion; pity. [O. Fr. *boel*, intestine, sausage.]
bower (bow'ër). I. *n.* 1. Rustic abode. 2. Arbor. II. *vt.* Inclose. III. *vt.* Dwell. [A. S. *bur*, dwelling.]
bower (bow'ër), *n.* Jack or knave. [Ger. *bauer*, farmer.]
bowie-knife (bô'ë-nif), *n.* Heavy sheath knife, with long blade. [Named after the inventor, Colonel Bowie, who died in 1836.]

(Sê, sâ, shâ, sîr, sîl, sîre, above; mî, mêt, hîr; mîte, mît; nôte, not, nôve, wîht; mûte, hut, bûrn; oîl, owl, shen.)

bowl (bôl), *n.* 1. Large cup or cup-like vessel for holding liquids. 2. The hollow part of anything. [A. S. *bolla*.]

bowl (bôl), *I. n.* Large ball used in the game of ten-pins. *II. vt.* 1. Roll as a bowl or ball. 2. Strike with anything rolled. *III. vt.* 1. Play at ten-pins; roll a bowl. 2. Move smoothly and rapidly. *Mke* a ball rolling. 3. Aim or deliver a ball as in cricket. [Fr. *boule*.]

bowsprit (bô'sprit), *n.* Large boom or spar, which projects forward from the stem of a ship to carry sail.

box (boks). *I. n.* 1. Case, receptacle. 2. Contents of the case. 3. Space shut off for private use, as in a theatre. *II. vt.* 1. Inclose in a box. 2. Furnish with a box. [A. S. *box*.]

box (boks). *I. n.* Blow on the head or ear with the hand. *II. vt.* Strike with the hand or fist. *III. vt.* Spar with the fists; engage in a pugilistic encounter.—**boxer** (boks'ér), *n.* 1. Pugilist. 2. Member of a fanatic society in China opposed to foreigners. [From H. G. *back*, cheek.]

box (boks), *n.* Tree or shrub of the genus *Buxus*.—**box-wood**, *n.* Wood of the box-tree.

boy (bôi), *n.* Male child; lad.—**boyhood**, *n.* The state of being a boy.—**boyish**, *a.*—**boyishly**, *adv.*—**boyishness**, *n.*

Boycott (boi'kot). *I. vt.* Combine in refusing to work for, sell to, buy from, or have any commercial dealings with. *II. n.* Combining of persons to have no commercial dealings with a person, firm or corporation. [From Captain Boycott, the first victim of it in Ireland, in 1880.]

brace (brâs). *I. vt.* Tighten; strengthen; furnish with braces. *II. n.* 1. Support; prop; suspender. 2. That which holds together; clasp. 3. In *printing*, a mark (—) connecting two or more lines. 4. Pair, couple. [O. Fr. *bras*, arm.]

bracelet (brâs-let), *n.* Ornament clasping the wrist. [Fr.]

bracing (brâs-ing), *a.* Giving strength. From **BRACE**.

bracket (brak-et), *I. n.* 1. Support fastened to a wall. 2. Wall gas fixture or lamp holder.—*pl.* brackets. In *printing*, the marks {} used to inclose one or more



Old Assyrian Bracelets.

words. *II. vt.* 1. Support by braces, etc. 2. Inclose by brackets; couple as with brackets [Etymology doubtful.] **brackiah** (brak'ish), *a.* Slightly salt.—**brack'ishness**, *n.* [Dut. *brak*, brackish.]

bract (brakt), *n.* Small leaf on a stem. [L. *bractea*, thin leaf of al.] [head. [A. S. *brord*, point.]

brad (brad), *n.* Thin nail with a stem. [brag'ging; brag.]

brag (brag), *v.* Boast; speak vainly. *II. vt.* Boast of. *III. n.* 1. Boast. 2. Source of pride. 3. One who boasts. [O. F. *braguer*, flaunt.]

braggadocio (brag-a-dô'shi-ô), *n.* 1. Boaster. 2. Empty boasting.

braggart (brag'art), *I. n.* Vain boaster. *II. a.* Boastful. [O. Fr. *bragard*.]

Brahman (brâ'man), **Brah'min**, *n.* Member of the priest caste among the Hindus.—**Brah'manism**, *n.* Religious and social system of the Brahmins. [Hind. *brahm*, worship.]

braid (brâd). *I. vt.* 1. Plait. 2. Sew on braid. *II. n.* Plated hair or band. [A. S. *brædan*, weave.]

brain (brân). *I. n.* (Often in the plural). 1. Mass of grayish-white matter contained in the head. 2. Intellect; mind. *II. vt.* Crush the skull of.—**brainless**, *a.* Without brains; senseless; insane.—**brain'y**, *a.* Having a good brain; intelligent. [A. S. *brægen*.]

braise (brâz). *I. vt.* Cook meat by stewing in a closed pan with vegetables and rich gravy, and slow baking afterward. *II. n.* Meat so cooked. [Fr. *braiser*. See **BRAZIER**.]

brake (brâk), *n.* 1. Variety of fern. 2. Thicket of ferns or other plants. [Etymology doubtful.]

brake (brâk). *I. n.* 1. Contrivance for retarding or stopping the motion of wheels, etc. 2. Instrument for breaking flax. 3. Wagon used in breaking in horses. 4. Forepart of carriage, by which it turns. *II. vt.* Operate a brake or brakes.—**brake'man**, *n.* One who tends brakes. [From **BRAK**.]

bramble (bram'bl), *n.* 1. Blackberry bush. 2. Any rough, prickly vine. [A. S. *bræmel*, thorn.]

bram (bran), *n.* Husks of wheat, rye, etc. [Celt. *bran*, husk.]

branch (branch) *I. n.* 1. Limb of a tree. 2. Anything like a limb. *II. vt.* and *vt.* Divide; ramify. [Fr. *branche*.]

Syn. Bough; twig; sprig; offshoot; section; subdivision; tributary.

brand (brand). *I. n.* 1. Piece of wood burning or partly burned. 2. Mark made by burning. 3. Trade-mark;

âte, îat, tâte, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mē, met, hâr; mite, mit; nôte, not, nôve, well; mûte, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, shên.

quality; mark of infamy. II. *vt.* Mark with or as with a branding iron; stigmatize. [A. S.]

brandish (bran'dish). I. *vt.* Wave, flourish. II. *n.* Flourish. [Fr. *brandir*, *brandire*—]

brandy (bran'ds), *n.* Spirit distilled from wine or other fruit. [Formerly *brandywine* — *Dut. brandewijn* — *branden*, burn, distil, and *wijn*, wine.]

brasier (brā-zhěr), *n.* Worker in brass. [From BRASS.]

brass (brás), *n.* 1. Alloy of copper and zinc. 2. Effrontery; impudence. — **brassy** (brás'i), *a.* [*A. S. bras.*]

brat (brat), *n.* 1 Child's bib. 2 Child.
[Gael. *brat*, apron, rag.]

bravado (brá-vě'dō), *n.* 1. Arrogant
menace; swagger. 2. Swaggerer. [Sp.]

brave (brāv). I. *a.* Courageous; intrepid; daring. II. *vt.* Meet boldly; defy; dare. III. *n.* North American Indian warrior. — **brave'ly**, *adv.* — **bravery** (brāv'vēr-ē), *n.* [Fr.]

brave (brä'vō), *n.* Daring villain; hired assassin; brigand.—*pl.* **bravoes** (brä'vōz). [Ita.]

brave(brä'vō), *interj.* Well done! [Ital.]
brawl(brā). I. *n.* Noisy quarrel. II.
v. Quarrel noisily. [row.]

Syn. Wrangle; squabble; uproar;
brawn (brān), *n.* 1. Muscle; thick

flesh, esp. boar's flesh. 2. Muscular strength.—**brawn'y**, *a.* Muscular. [From root of Ger. *braten*, roast.]

bray (brā), *vt.* Pound or grind small; pulverize by pounding or rubbing. [From root of **BREAK**.]

bray (brā). I. *n.* Cry of an ass, or any harsh, grating sound. II. *vi.* Cry like an ass. [O. Fr. *braire*, *bray*.]

brass (bráz), *vt.* 1. Cover or ornament with brass. 2. Solder with an alloy of brass and zinc.

brass (bră'zn). I. *a.* 1. Made of or like brass. 2. Impudent. II. *vt.* and *vt.* Confront with impudence; behave brazenly.—**bra'zenly**, *adv.* In a brazen manner.—**bra'zenness**, *a.*

brasier (brā'zhēr), *n.* Open pan for burning charcoal. [From Fr. *braise*, live coal.]

Break (bräch). I. *n.* 1. Break or opening. 2. Breaking, as of a law, contract, etc. 3. Quarrel. II. *vt.* Make an opening in. [Brom BREAK.]

bread (bred), *n.* 1. Food made of flour or meal baked. 2. Food in general. 3. Livelihood.—**breadfruit**, *n.* Fruit of a tree of

the South Sea Islands, which when roasted is used as food. — bread's stuff, *n.* Cereals or flour that can be converted into bread. [A. S.]

breadth (bredth), *n.* 1. Extent from side to side; width. 2. Piece of fabric of its regular width. 3. Liberality, in views and opinions. [From A. S. root of broad.]

break (brāk), *v.* [broke (brōk); broken (brō'kn)]. 1. *vt.* 1. Part by force; rupture. 2. Tame; subdue. 3. Weaken; impair. 4. Make bankrupt. 5. Act contrary to; violate. 6. Interrupt. 7. Make a first disclosure of. II. *vt.* 1. Go to pieces; burst. 2. Start suddenly; burst forth; appear. 3. Change suddenly. 4. Decline. 5. Discontinue friendly relations. III. *n.* 1. Act of breaking. 2. Opening; breach. 3. Start; change. 4. Interruption. 5. Kind of heavy carriage.—**break'age**, *n.* 1. Breaking. 2. Things broken.—**break'down**, *n.* 1. Collapse. 2. Noisy dance.—**break'er**, *n.* Wave broken on rocks or the shore.—**break'neck**, *n.* Likely to cause a broken neck; reckless.—**break'up**, *n.* Termination; dispersion.—**break'water**, *n.* Barrier at the entrance of a harbor to break the force of the waves. [A. S. *brecan*.]

Syn. Rend; batter; shatter; destroy; ruin; disorder; broach; discipline; terminate; dissolve; demolish.

breakfast (brek'fast). I. *n.* First meal of the day. II. *vt.* Furnish with breakfast. III. *vi.* Take breakfast.

bream (brēm), *n.* European freshwater fish of the carp family. [*Fr. brème.*]

breast (breſt). I. *n.* 1. Front of the body between the neck and the abdomen. 2. Bosom. 3. Seat of the emotions. II. *vt.* Bear the breast against; oppose manfully.—**breastplate**, *n.* Plate or piece of armor for the breast.—**breastwork**, *n.* Defensive work of earth or other materials breast-high. [*A. S. breaſt.*]

breath (breth), *n.* 1. Air drawn into and then expelled from the lungs. 2. Power of breathing, life. 3. Time occupied by once breathing. 4. Very slight breeze.—**breath'less**, *a.* Out of breath; dead.—**breath'lessness**, *a.* [*A. S. breath*.]

breath (brĕth). I. *vt.* 1. Draw in and expel breath or air from the lungs. 2. Take breath, rest, pause. 3. Live. II. *vt.* 1. Draw in and expel from the lungs, as air. 2. Infuse. 3. Give out as breath. 4. Utter softly. 5. Keep in breath; exercise.



breathing (bré'thing), *n.* 1. Act of respiration. 2. Aspiration. 3. Respite.
breech (bréch), *I. n.* Lower part of the body behind; hinder part of anything, as of a gun. *II. vt.* Put into breeches.
—breech-loader (bréch'ló-dër), *n.* Fire-arm loaded by introducing the charge at the rear. [A. S. *brec.*]

breeches (brich'ez), *n. pl.* Garment worn by men on the lower part of the body; trousers. [See *breech.*]

breed (bréd), *v.* [breed'ing; bred,] *I. vt.* 1. Bring forth; cause. 2. Bring up. *II. vt. i.* Be with young. 2. Be produced. *III. n. i.* 1. That which is bred; offspring. 2. Kind; race.—**breed'er**, *n.*—**breed'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of producing. 2. Education; manners. [A. S. *bredan*, nourish. Akin to *BREAD.*]

Syn. Generate; produce; hatch; engender; beget; foster; train; raise.
breeze (bréz), *n.* Gentle gale; wind.—**breezy**, *a. i.* Windy; airy. 2. Lively. [Fr. *brise*, cool wind.]

brethren (bréth'ren), *pl.* of *BROTHER*.
breve (brév), *n.* Longest note used in music. (s). [It.—L. *brevis*, short.]

brevet (bré'vet'), *n.* Military commission giving an officer higher rank than that for which he receives pay. [Fr.]

breviary (bré'vi-ár-i), *n.* Book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic Church. [Fr. *bréviaire.*]

brevier (bré'v-ér), *n.* Type between bourgeois and minion: 9 lines to inch. [This line is in Brevier type.]

brevery (bré'v-i-ti), *n. i.* Shortness. 2. Conciseness; succinctness.

brew (brö), *I. vt. i.* Prepare a liquor, as from malt and other materials. 2. Conceive. *II. vt. i.* Perform the operation of brewing. 2. Be gathering or forming.—**brewer**, *n.* One who brews.—**brew ery** (brö'ér-i), *n.* Place for brewing.—**brew'ing**, *n. i.* Act of making liquor from malt. 2. Quantity brewed at once. [A. S. *brewan.*]

bribe (brib), *I. n.* Something given to influence unduly the judgment or conduct. *II. vt.* Influence by a bribe.—**bri'ber**, *n.*—**bri'bery**, *n.* [Fr.]
bric-a-brac (brik-a-brá'), *n.* Articles of virtu; curious ornamental objects. [Fr.]

brick (brik), *I. n. i.* Oblong or square piece of burned clay. 2. Anything in the shape of a brick. *II. vt.* Lay or pave with brick.—**brick'bat**, *n.* Piece of brick.—**brick-kiln**, *n.* Kiln in which bricks are burned.—**brick-layer**, *n.* One who lays or builds with bricks. [Fr. *brigue.*]

bridal (brí'dal), *I. n.* Marriage feast; wedding. *II. a.* Belonging to a bride or a wedding; nuptial.

bride (bríd), *n. i.* Woman about to be married. 2. Woman newly married. [A. S. *bryd.*]

bridegroom (bríd'gröm), *n. i.* Man about to be married. 2. Man newly married.—**bride'maid**, **bride's-maid**, **bride'man**, **bride's-man**, attendants at a wedding. [A. S. *bryd*, bride, and *guma*, man.]

bridge (brij), *I. n. i.* Structure raised across a river, etc. 2. Any similar structure. 3. A game at cards. *II. vt.* Build or form a bridge over.

bridle (brí'dl), *I. n. i.* Instrument on a horse's head, by which it is controlled. 2. Any curb or restraint. *II. vt.* Put on or manage by a bridle; check; restrain. *III. vt.* Hold up the head proudly or affectedly.—**bridle-path** (brí'dl-path), *n.* Way for horsemen. [A. S. *bridd.*]

brief (bréf), *I. a.* Short. *II. n. i.* Short account of a client's case for the instruction of counsel. 2. Short statement of any kind. *III. vt.* Epitomize.—**briefly**, *adv.*—**brief'ness**, *n.* [Fr. *bréf*—L. *brevis*, short.]

brier (brí'ér), *n. i.* Prickly shrub. 2. Wild rose.—**brier-root**, *n.* Root of the white heath, used for making pipe bowls. [A. S. *brer*, thorn.]

brig (brig), *n.* Two-masted, square-rigged vessel. [Shortened from *BRIGANTINE.*]

brigade (brig-ád'), *I. n.* Body of troops consisting of two or more regiments. *II. vt.* Form into brigades. [Fr.]

brigadier (brig-a-dér), **brigadier-general**, *n.* General in command of a brigade.

brigand (brig-and'), *n.* Robber, free-booter.—**brig'andage**, *n.* Plundering; systematic robbery. [Fr.—It. *brigante*—*briga*, strife.]

brigantine (brig-an-tin), *n.* Small, light vessel or brig. [From *BRIGAND*, because such a vessel was used by pirates.]

bright (brít), *a.* Shining; full of light; clear; clever.—**brightly**, *adv.*—**bright'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *beort*, *bríht*, bright.]

brighten (brí'tn), *I. vt.* Make bright or brighter; make cheerful. *II. vt.* Grow bright or brighter; clear up.



Brig.

brilliant (bril'yant), *I. a.* Sparkling; splendid. *II. n.* Diamond of the finest cut.—**brilliantly**, *adv.*—**brilliantcy**, *n.* [*Fr. brillor, shine.*]

Syn. Radiant; glittering; effulgent.



Top View. Side View. Back View.
Brilliant with 58 facets.

brim (brim), *I. n.* 1. Brink of a river or lake. 2. Upper edge of a vessel. 3. Projecting rim around a hollow, as in a hat. *II. vt.* [brim'ming; brimmed (brim'd).] Fill to the brim. *III. v.* Be full to the brim. [*A. S. brim, border, shore.*]

brimful (brim'fol), *a.* Full to the brim.
brimstone (brim'stōn), *n.* Sulphur. [*From A. S. byrnan, burn, and stōne.*]

brinded (brin'ded), **brin'dled**, *a.* Marked with spots or streaks. [*From BRANDED.*]

brine (brin), *n.* Salt-water; sea. [*From A. S. byrnan, burn.*]

bring (bring), *vt.* [bring'ing; brought (brōt).] Fetch; carry; procure; draw, lead.—*Bring about*, bring to effect.—*Bring down*, humble.—*Bring forth*, give birth to, produce.—*Bring to*, check the course of. [*A. S. bringan.*]

brink (bringk), *n.* Edge or border of a steep place or of a river.

briny (brin'), *a.* Pertaining to brine or the sea; salt.

brisk (brisk), *a.* Lively; rapid; effervescent. [*From root of Fr. brusque.*]

brisket (bris'ket), *n.* 1. Breast of an animal. 2. Part of breast next to ribs. [*O. E. brusket.*]

bristle (bris'l), *I. n.* Short, stiff hair, as of swine. *II. vt.* Stand erect, as bristles. [*A. S. byrst.*]

bristly (bris'l), *a.* 1. Set with bristles. 2. Rough.—**bristliness**, *n.*

Britannic (bri-tan'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain.

British (brit'ish), *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its people.

Briton (brit'un), *n.* Native of Britain.

brittle (brit'l), *a.* Easily broken.—**brittleness**, *n.* [*From A. S. broetan, break.*]

broach (brōch), *vt.* 1. Pierce. 2. Tap; open up, begin. 3. Utter. [*Fr. brocher, pierce.*]

broad (brād), *a.* 1. Wide; large; free open. 2. Comprehensive; liberal. 3. Coarse, indelicate.—**broad'ly**, *adv.*—**broad'mess**, *n.*—**broaden** (brād'n) *vt.* and *vi.* Make or grow broad or broader. [*A. S. brād.*] [*widely.*]
broadcast (brād'kāst), *a.* Scattered
broadcloth (brād'klāth), *n.* Fine, smooth woolen cloth, made double width, a yard and a half.

broadside (brād'sid), *n.* 1. Side of a ship. 2. All the guns on one side of a ship of war, or their simultaneous discharge. 3. Sheet of paper printed on one side. [*with a broad blade.*]

broadsword (brād'sōrd), *n.* Sword
brocade (bro-kād), *n.* Silk stuff in which figures are wrought.—**brocaded** (bro-kād'ed), *a.* 1. Worked brocade-like. 2. Dressed in brocade. [*From root of BRACON.*]

brochure (brō-shōr'), *n.* Pamphlet. [*Fr.*] [*Gael. brog, shoe.*]

brogan (brō'gan), *n.* Coarse shoe.

brogue (brōg), *n.* 1. Coarse shoe. 2. Dialectic pronunciation of English, esp. that of the Irish. [*Gael. brog.*]

broil (broil), *n.* Noisy quarrel. [*Fr. brouiller, confuse.*]

broil (broil), *I. vt.* and *vi.* Cook over hot coal. [*Etymology doubtful.*]

broke (brōk), *v.* Past tense of BREAK.
broken (brō'kn), *a.* Rent asunder, in pieces; infirm; humbled. [*From BREAK.*]

broker (brō'kēr), *n.* One who buys and sells for others, esp. stocks and securities.—**bro'k'rage**, *n.* 1. Business of a broker. 2. Commission charged by a broker. [*From A. S. brucan, use.*]

broma (brō'mā), *n.* Preparation of cacao. [*Gr. = food.*]

bromide (brō'mid), *a.* Combination of bromine with a base.

bromine (brō'min), *n.* Element closely allied to iodine, so called from its smell. [*Gr. bromos, bad odor.*]

bronchia (brong'kia), *n. pl.* Ramifications of the windpipe which carry air into the lungs.—**bron'chial**, *a.* [*Gr. bronchos, windpipe.*]

bronchitis (brong'kitis), *n.* Inflammation of the bronchia.

broncho, **bron'ce** (brong'kō), *n.* Small Mexican horse; mustang.

bronze (bronz), *I. n.* 1. Mixture of copper and tin. 2. Anything cast in bronze. 3. Color of bronze. 4. Impudence. *II. vt.* Give the appearance of bronze to; harden. [*Fr.*]

brooch (brōch or brōch), *n.* Ornamental pin for fastening an article of dress. [*Fr. broche, spit.*]

brood (brôd). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Sit on eggs in order to breed or hatch. 2. Think anxiously for a long time. II. *n.* Offspring; number hatched at once. [A.]

brook (brôk), *n.* Small stream.—**brooklet**, *n.* Little brook. [A.S. *broc*.]
brook (brôk), *vt.* Bear, endure. [A.S. *brucan*, use, enjoy.]

broom (brôm). I. *n.* 1. Wild evergreen shrub. 2. Brush with a long handle for sweeping floors, etc. II. *vt.* Sweep.—**broom'corn**, *n.* Variety of maize from the tufts of which brooms are made.—**broom'stick**, *n.* Handle of a broom. [A.S. *brôm*.]

broth (brôth), *n.* Water in which meat was boiled. [A.S. Related to Ger. *brûche*.]

brother (brûth'êr), *n.* 1. Male born of the same parents. 2. One closely united with or resembling another. 3. Fellow-creature; fellow member.—**broth'erhood**, *n.* 1. State of being a brother. 2. Association of men for any purpose.—**broth'er-in-law**, *n.* Brother of a husband or wife; a sister's husband.—**broth'erly**, *a.* Like a brother, kind, affectionate. [A.S. *broðhor*.]

brougham (brû'am), *n.* One-horse close carriage, two or four wheeled, named after Lord Brougham.

brought (brât), *a.* Past tense and *p.* of BRING.

brow (brôw), *n.* 1. Ridge over the eyes; forehead. 2. Edge of a hill. [A.S. *bru*, slope.]

browbeat (brôw'bêt), *vt.* Bear down with stern looks or speech; bully.

brown (brôwn). I. *a.* Of a dark or dusky color inclining to red or yellow. II. *n.* Dark reddish color. III. *vt.* Make brown; give a brown color to.—**brown'ish**, *a.* Inclining to brown.—**brown'ness**, *n.* — *brown study*, gloomy reverie, absent-mindedness. [A.S. *brun* — *byrnan*, burn.]

browne (brôwn'i), *n.* Kind of good-natured domestic spirit. [Scot.]

browse (brôuz), *vt.* and *vi.* Feed on the shoots or leaves of plants. [O.Fr. *brout*, sprout.]

bruin (brû'in), *n.* Bear, so called from its brown color. [A.S. *brun*, brown.]

bruise (brôz). I. *vt.* 1. Injure without laceration. 2. Crush, pound. II. *n.* Contusion. [O.Fr. *bruiser*, break.]

bruit (brûit). I. *n.* Something noised abroad; rumor; report. II. *vt.* Noise abroad; report. [Fr. = noise.]

brumetie (brû-net), *n.* Girl or woman of dark complexion, eyes and hair. [Fr.]

brunt (brunt), *n.* Main heat or shock of an onset or contest; the force of a blow. [Related to BURN.]

brush (brush). I. *n.* 1. Instrument for removing dust or dirt, made of bristles, twigs, or feathers. 2. Kind of hair-pencil used by painters. 3. Brushwood. 4. Skirmish or encounter. 5. Tail of a fox. II. *vt.* Remove dust; clean; touch lightly in passing. III. *vi.* Move lightly. [Fr. *brosse*.]

brushwood (brush'wôd), *n.* Rough, close bushes; thickets.

brusque (brusk), *a.* Blunt, abrupt in manner. — *brusqueness*, *n.* [Fr.]

brutal (brû'tal), *a.* Like a brute; unfeeling.—*brutally*, *adv.*—*brutality*, *n.*—*brutalize*, *vt.* Make brutal.

brute (brût), I. *a.* Belonging to the lower animals. II. *n.* Beast.—*brutish*, *a.* Bestial.—*brutishly*, *adv.*—*brutishness*, *n.* [Fr.—*L. brutus*, dull.]

bubble (bub'l). I. *n.* 1. Bladder of water filled with air. 2. Delusion. II. *vt.* Rise in bubbles. [Dut. *bobbel*.]

bubo (bû'bô), *n.* Contagious inflammation of a lymphatic gland.—*Bubonic plague*, deadly disease of Asiatic origin. [Gr. *doubon*.]

buck (buk), *n.* 1. Male of the deer, goat, hare, and rabbit. 2. Dashing young fellow. [A.S. *bucca*.]

buck (buk), *vt.* 1. Throw (a rider) by bucking. II. *vi.* Spring from the ground suddenly, as a broncho.

buckboard (buk'bôrd), *n.* Four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic board in place of body and springs.

bucket (buk'et), *n.* Vessel for drawing or holding water. [A.S. *buc*, jug.]

buckeye (buk'i), *n.* Horse-chestnut.

buckle (buk'l), I. *n.* Instrument for fastening shoes and other articles of dress. II. *vt.* 1. Fasten with a buckle. 2. Yield. 3. Struggle. III. *vi.* 1. Bend, bulge out. 2. Engage with zeal. [Fr. *boucle*.]

buckler (buk'lêr), *n.* Shield with a central boss. [Fr. *bouclier*.]

buckram (buk'ram). I. *n.* Coarselinen cloth stiffened. II. *a.* 1. Made of buckram. 2. Stiff; precise. [Etymology doubtful.]

duckshot (buk'shot), *n.* Large lead shot used for hunting deer and other large game.

duckskin (buk'skin), *n.* 1. Skin of a buck. 2. Soft leather made of it.



Fallow Deer Buck.

sound. III. *n.* 1. Dull, heavy blow. 2. Swelling. [Imitation of sound.]
bumper ('bumpər), *n.* Cup or glass allied to the brim. [Fr. *bombard*.]
bumpkin ('bumpkin), *n.* Awkward rustic. [Dut. *boom*, log, and dim. *ken*.]
bun (bun), *n.* Kind of small sweet cake.
bunch (bunch), *I. n.* Number of things tied together. II. *vt.* Put together.
bunchy, *a.* Likes bunch. [Icel. *bunki*.]
bunce (bung'kō), *I. n.* Swindling game. II. *vt.* Swindle, rob.
buncombe (bung'kum), *n.* Empty talk. [From *Buncombe Co.* N. C.]
Bundesrat (bon'des-rät), *n.* Federal council, esp. of the German Empire.
bundle (bund'l), *n.* Number of things bound together. II. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Tie into bundles. 2. Go, or remove, unceremoniously. [A. S. *byndel*.]
bung (bung), *n.* 1. Stopper of the hole in a barrel or cask. 2. The hole itself.
Bungalow (bung'gə-lō), *n.* Tentlike, single-storied cottage with veranda, originated in Bengal, India.
bungle (bung'gl), *I. n.* Botch, blunder. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Act or make clumsily.—**bungler**, *n.* [Etymology doubtful.]
bumion (bun'yun), *n.* Inflamed swelling on the ball of the great toe. [O. Fr. *bugne*, swelling.]
bunk (bungk), *I. n.* Wooden case used for a seat during the day, and for a bed at night. II. *vt.* Sleep in a bunk. [Sw. *bunks*, coop.]
bunker (bungk'ər), *n.* Large coal bin.
bunting (bunt'ing), *n.* 1. Thin stuff for flags. 2. Kind of bird. [Ger. *bunt*, gay.]
buntline (bunt'lin), *n.* One of the ropes used in taking in a sail.
buoy (boi), *I. n.* Float to indicate shoals, etc. II. *vt.* Fix buoys; keep afloat; bear up.—**buoyancy**, *n.* 1. Capacity for floating. 2. Lightness of spirit.—**buoyant**, *a.* [Dut. *boet*, buoy, fetter.]
bur, **burr** (bür), *n.* 1. Prickly seed-case. 2. Rough sound of r. 3. Rough edge. 4. Tool for producing a rough edge. 5. Screw nut.
burbot (bür'bot), *n.* Fresh-water fish like the eel, with a beard on its lower jaw. [Fr. *barbe*—*L. barba*, beard.]
burden (bürdn), *I. n.* Load. II. *vt.* Load; oppress.—**burdenous**, *a.*—**burdensome**, *a.* Heavy; oppressive. [A. S. *byrthen*—*þeran*, bear.]



Bangalow.

burden (bürdn), *n.* Part of a song repeated at the end of every stanza; refrain. [L. *l. burdo*, drone.] [Fr. *burdeek* (bür'dok), *n.* Plant with bureau (bür'ō), *n.* 1. Chest of drawers. 2. Department for the transacting of public business.—*pl.* bureaux (bür'ō), bureaux (bür'ōz). [Fr.]
bureaucracy (bü-rō'kra-si), *n.* Government by administrative bureau.
bureaucratic (bü-rō'krat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to bureaucracy.
burgess (bür'jes), **burgher** (bür'gēr), *n.* 1. Inhabitant of a borough. 2. Citizen or freeman. 3. Magistrate of certain towns.
burglar (bür'glar), *n.* One who breaks into a house by night to steal.—**burglary**, *n.* Breaking into a house by night to rob. [Ger. *burg*, town, and *L. latro*, robber.]
burgomaster (bür'go-más-tēr), *n.* Chief magistrate of a German or a Dutch town or city; mayor.
burger (bür'gō), *n.* 1. Soup of meat and vegetables highly seasoned, popular in Kentucky, served at barbecues. 2. Barbecue; out-door feast.
burgundy (bür'gun-di), *n.* French wine, so called from *Burgundy*.
burial (ber'i-äl), *n.* Act of placing a dead body in a grave. [See *BURY*.]
burial (bür'lap), *n.* Coarse fabric of jute, hax, manila, or hemp, used for bags, wall coverings, etc.
burlesque (bür'lesk), *I. n.* Ludicrous representation. II. *a.* Jocular. III. *vt.* Turn into ridicule. [Fr.]
Syn. Parody; travesty; caricature.
burly (bür'li), *a.* 1. Bulky and vigorous. 2. Boisterous.—**burliness**, *n.*
burn (bürn), *v.* [burn'ing; burned or burnt.] *I. vt.* Consume or injure by fire. II. *vi.* 1. Be on fire. 2. Feel excess of heat. 3. Be inflamed with passion. III. *n.* Hurt or mark caused by fire.
burner (bürn'ər), *n.* Part of a lamp organ-jet from which the flame arises.
burnish (bürn'ish), *I. vt.* Polish; make bright by rubbing. II. *n.* Polish; luster. [Fr. *brunir*, make brown.]
burr (bür), *n.* Same as *BUR*. [key. [Sp.]
burro (bür'ō), *n.* Small Mexican donkey.
burrow (bür'ō), *I. n.* Hole in the ground dug by certain animals for shelter or defense. II. *vt.* 1. Make holes underground. 2. Dwell in a concealed place. [A. S. *beorgan*, protect.]
burse (bürs), *n.* (R. C.) Receptacle for the corporal; an exchange.
burst (bürs), *I. vt.* and *vi.* [burst'ing; burst.] Break into pieces; break off or open suddenly or by violence. II.

füte, fät, täk, fä, fäll, färe, above; mē, met, hē; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wāte
 mūte, but, bürn - oil, owl, stan.

- a.** Sudden outbreak. [A. S. *beretan*, break.] [DEN.]
- burthen** (bŭr'thən), *n.* Same as BUR-
bury (ber'), *vt.* [burying; buried.]
Hide in the ground; place in the
grave; hide or blot out of remem-
brance. [A. S. *byrgan*.]
- bush** (bosh), *n.* 1. Shrub thick with
branches. 2. Wild uncultivated coun-
try. [Ger. *busch*.]
- bushel** (bosh'el), *l. n.* Dry measure
containing 32 dry quarts or 2150.4 cu.
in. *II. vt.* Mend; alter.
- bushing** (bosh'ing), *n.* Lining of metal,
let into an orifice.
- bushy** (bosh'i), *a.* Full of bushes;
thick and spreading. — **bushiness**, *n.*
- busily** (biz'i-lī), *adv.* In a busy manner.
- business** (biz'nes), *n.* 1. Em-
ployment; trade, occupa-
tion. 2. Affairs; affair.
- buskin** (bus'kin), *n.* Boot
worn in ancient time by
actors of tragedy, hence
the tragic drama.
- buss** (bus), *l. n.* Kiss. *II. vt.* Kiss,
esp. in a rude or
playful manner. [O. Ger.
bussen, kiss.]
- bust** (bust), *n.* 1. Human
body from the head to the
waist. 2. Sculpture representing the
upper part of the body. [Fr. *buste*.]
- bustard** (bus'tard), *n.* Genus of large
heavy birds, akin to the ostrich
family. [Fr. *bistard* — L. *avis tarda*,
slow bird.]
- bustle** (bus'l), *l. vt.* Busy one's self;
hustle; be active. *II. n.* 1. Hurried ac-
tivity; stir. 2. Pad worn by women.
- busy** (biz'i), *l. a. l.* Fully employed;
active. 2. Meddling. *II. vt.* Make busy;
occupy. — **busily**, *adv.* [A. S. *bystig*.]
Syn. Diligent; industrious; occupied.
- busybody** (biz'i-bod-i), *n.* One busy
about other affairs; meddling person.
- but** (but), *l. prep.* Except; barring.
II. conj. 1. Except; except that. 2.
Yet. 3. On the other hand. 4. More-
over; besides. *III. adv.* Only; sim-
ply. [A. S. *butan*, without.]
- butcher** (bosh'ēr), *l. n.* 1. One whose
business it is to slaughter animals for
food, or who sells meat. 2. One who
delights in bloody deeds. *II. vt. l.*
Slaughter animals for food. 2. Put
to a bloody death; kill cruelly. —
butch'ery, *n.* Great or cruel slaugh-
ter. [Fr. *boucher* — *bouc*, buck.]
- butler** (but'lēr), *n.* Servant who has
charge of liquors, plate, etc. — **butler-
ship**, *n.* [Fr. *bouteiller* — *bouteille*,
bottle.]



Bustkin.

- butt** (but), *l. vt. and vt.* Strike
with the head, as a goat. *II. n. l.*
Thick and heavy end. 2. Thrust of
the head of an animal. 3. Mark to
besot at; one who is made the object
of ridicule. [Ger. *bozen*.]
- butt** (but), *n.* Large cask; wine-butt =
126 gallons; beer and sherry butt =
108 gals. [Fr. *botte*, a vessel of leather.]
- butte** (bot or bŭt), *n.* Detached hill
or ridge. [Fr.]
- butter** (but'ēr), *l. n.* Substance ob-
tained from cream by churning. *II. vt.*
Spread over with butter. [A. S.
buter — Gr. *boutyron* — *bous*, ox, and
tyros, cheese.]
- buttercup** (but'ēr-kup), *n.* 1. Plant of
the crow-foot genus, with a cup-like
flower of a golden yellow, like butter.
2. Flower of the plant.
- butterfly** (but'ēr-flī), *n.* Insect with
large showy wings. [butter.]
- butterine** (but'ēr-ēn), *n.* Artificial
butter.
- buttermilk** (but'ēr-milk), *n.* Milk
that remains after churning.
- butternut** (but'ēr-nut), *n.* Edible nut
of an American tree of the walnut
family. [of taffy.]
- butterscotch** (but'ēr-skočh), *n.* Kind
buttock (but'ok), *n.* 1. Rump; seat.
2. Upper rear outline of ship's hull.
[From BUTT, end.]
- button** (but'n), *l. n.* 1. Knob of me-
tal, bone, etc., used to fasten the dress.
2. Knob at the end of a foil. 3. Any
small knob or protuberance. *II. vt.* Fast-
en by means of buttons. [Fr. *bouton*.]
- butress** (but'res), *l. n.* Projecting
support of a wall, built on the outside.
II. vt. Prop, support. [O. F.]
- buxom** (bux'um), *a. l.* Yielding, sub-
missive. 2. Healthy; cheerful. 3.
Plump. [A. S. *buxum*, flexible.]
- buy** (bi) *vt.* [buying; bought (bat).] *l.*
Purchase. 2. Bribe. 3. Procure. —
buyer (bi'ēr), *n.* [A. S. *bycgan*.]
- buzz** (buz), *l. vt.* Make a humming
noise like bees. *II. n. l.* Noise of or
as of bees and flies. 2. Whisped re-
port. [From the sound.]
- buzzard** (buz'ard), *n.* Bird of prey of
the falcon family. [Fr. *buzard*.]
- by** (bi), *l. prep. l.* At the side of; near
to. 2. Through. *II. adv. l.* Near; pas-
sing near; in presence. 2. Aside;
away. — *By and by*, soon; presently.
— *By the by*, by the way; in passing.
[A. S. *bi*.] [event.]
- bygone** (bi'gan), *l. a. Past. II. n. Past*
bylaw (bi'la), *n.* Supplementary law.
- byname** (bi'nām), *n.* Nickname; name
of reproach.
- bypath** (bi'pāth), *n.* Side path.

fāte, fat, thak, fār, fāi, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr, mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōld;
mūte, but, būrn; oil, owl, then.

byplay (bī'plē), *n.* Scene carried on apart from the main part of the play.

byproduct (bi'prod-ukt), *n.* Secondary, additional product.

bystander (bī'stan-dār), *n.* One who stands by or near; looker-on. [*way.*]
byway (bī'wā), *n.* Private or obscure
byword (bī'wörd), *n.* 1. Common saying; proverb. 2. Word of reproach.

C c (sē). Third letter of the English alphabet.

Cab (kab), *n.* 1. One-horse hackney; cabriolet. 2. Part of engine occupied by engineer and fireman. [Abbr. of CABRIOLET.]

cabal (ka-bal'), *n.* Small party united for some intrigue. 2. Intrigue. [Fr. *cabale*—Heb. *gabbalah*, tradition.]

cabbage (kab'aj), *n.* Well-known kitchen vegetable. [From O. Fr. *cabus* — L. *caput*, head.]

cabin (kab'in). I. *n.* 1. Hut or cottage.
2. Small room. 3. Compartment in
a ship or other vessel for officers or
passengers. II. *vt.* Shut up in a cabin.
[*W. caban, hut.*]

cabinet (kabin-et), n. 1. Small room or closet. 2. Case of drawers for articles of value. 3. Private room for consultation. 4. The advisers of a monarch or president. [Fr.]

cabinet-maker (kab'in-et-mā'kēr),
n. Maker of cabinets and other fine
furniture.

cable (kā'bl). *I. n.* 1. Strong rope or chain which ties anything, especially a ship to her anchor. 2. Nautical measure of 100 fathoms. 3. Wire rope in-

closing telegraph-wire for submarine telegraphy. II. *vt.* Fasten with a cable or as with a cable. 2. Send a message by submarine telegraphy. [*Fr.*]

galloose (ka-bös'), *n.* 1. Kitchen of a ship. 2. Car for the use of the crew of a freight train. [Dut., cook's room.]

Cabriolet (kab-ri-ō-lā'), *n.* Covered carriage with two or four wheels drawn by one horse. [Fr.]

caeco (ka-kā'ō), *n.* Tree, from the seeds of which chocolate is made.

cache (kásh). I. *n.* 1. Things concealed.
2. A place to conceal things. II. *vt.*

To conceal, especially by burying.
cachinnation (kak-in-nā'shun), *n.*
 Lord laughter. [L.]

cackle (kak'1). I. *n.* 1. Sound made by a hen after laying an egg. 2. Gabble of a goose; gabble; silly talk. II. *vi.* 1. Make such a sound. 2. Cackle. 3.

CABARET (kab'ə-ret; Fr. ka-ba-rē). *n.*
Small tavern or inn; café; restaurant.
Used adjectively; as a CABARET per-
formance. [Fr.]

cacophony (ka-ko'f-o-ni), *n.* Discord of sounds. (Opposite of EUPHONY.)

cactus (kak'tus), *n.* American plant with prickles instead of leaves. — *pl.* Cacti (kak'tī), or cactuses. [L. — Gr. *kaktos*.] [CADET.]

cad (kad), *n.* Low fellow. [Short for
cadaver (ka-dä'vər). *I. n.* Corpse. —
cadav'erous. *a.* Like a dead body;
looking ghastly. [*L.*]

caddy (kad'-i), *n.* 1. Cadet. 2. Small boy to run errands, or carry things.
caddy (kad'i), *n.* Small box for holding tea. [Malay].

cadence (kă'dens), *n.* 1. Fall. 2. Fall of the voice; modulation. [Fr.—*L. cado*, fall.]

cadet (ka-det'), *n.* Student in a military or naval school. [Fr. *cadet*, younger son.]

Cæsar (sê'zar), *n.* 1. Roman Emperor.
2. Conqueror, absolute monarch.

Cæsarism (sē'zar-izm), *n.* System of government resembling that of a Cæsar; despotism.

cæsura, cæsura (sē-zhŭra), *n.* In *prosody*, 1. Termination of a word within a foot. 2. Any pause within a line. [L.—*cædo*, *cæsum*, cut off.]

café (kā-lā'), *n.* Coffee-house; restaurant. [Fr.]

cafeteria (kă-fă-tē-rē-ə), *n.* Restaurant or lunch room where patrons wait on themselves. [See — coffee service.]

caffeine (ka'fē-in or kaf-fē'in), *n.* Alkaloid principle of coffee and tea.

cage (kāj). *I. n.* Place of confinement; box for holding birds or wild animals.

II. et. Confine in a cage. [From root of CAYE.]

cairn (kârn), *n.* Heap of stones, esp. one raised over a grave. [*Celt. karn.*]

caisson (kā'sun), *n.* 1. Ammunition-chest or wagon. 2. Wooden water-

tight casing, esp. one in which work is done under water. [Fr.]

II. a. Mean; cowardly. [O. Fr. *cattif* (Fr. *cattif*) = *L. cantans, cantiva*]

cajole (ka-jōl'), *vt.* 1. Coax. 2. Cheat by flattery: wheedle.—**cajoles**, *s.*—

Syn. Delude; entrap; beguile.

cake (kāk). L. n. 1. Sweetened dough that is baked, or cooked. 2. Any

šēte, fat, tāk, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hār; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wāf;
mūte, hut, būrn, oil, owl, then.

thing of the same shape as a cake. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Form into a cake or hard mass. [*Cal. kaka.*]

calabash (kal'a-bash), *n.* 1. Gourd, a tropical tree and its fruit. 2. Vessel made of a dried gourd. [*Sp. calabasa.*]

calamity (ka-lam'i-ti), *n.* Disaster. — **calamitous**, *a.* [*L. calamitas.*]

Syn. Distress; affliction; misfortune.

calamus (kal'a-mus), *n.* 1. Sweet flag. 2. Transparent part of stem of a feather.

calash (ka-lash'), *n.* Light low-wheeled carriage with a folding top. [*Ger. kalesche—Pol. kotaska.*]

calcareous (kal-kä're-us), *a.* Like or containing chalk or lime. — **calcareousness**, *n.* [*L. calcarius—calx.*]

calclmme (kal'si-min), *n.* 1. Coating for walls, etc. II. *vt.* Coat with calclmme. [*From L. calx, lime.*]

calclne (kal'sin), *vt.* and *vi.* Reduce to or become a chalky powder by the action of heat. — **calclnation**, *n.*

calclum (kal'si-um), *n.* Elementary substance present in limestone and chalk. — **Calclum light**, lime light. [*L. calx, chalk.*]

calclulate (kal'kü-lät), *vt.* and *vt.* Count; adjust; estimate. — **calcllable**, *a.* — **calclulation**, *n.* — **calclulative**, *a.* — **calclulator**, *n.* Calculating machine. [*L. calculo, reckon by help of pebbles—calculus.*]

Syn. Compute; reckon; think.

calculus (kal'kü-lus), *n.* 1. One of the higher branches of mathematics. 2. Stone-like concretion which forms in certain parts of the body. — *pl.* calculi, (kal'kü-li).

caldron (kal'drun), *n.* Large kettle. [*L. caldarium—calidus, hot.*]

calendar (kal'en-dar), *n.* Register of the months; almanac. 2. List of cases for trial. [*L.*]

calender (kal'en-dër), *I. n.* Press consisting of two rollers for smoothing cloth or paper. II. *vt.* Press in a calender. [*From CYLINDER.*]

calends (kal'endz), *n.* 1. (Among the Romans), the first day of each month.

calf (käf), *n.* 1. Young of the cow and of some other animals. 2. Calf-skin leather. 3. Fleishy part of the leg below the knee. — *pl.* calves (kävz).

caliber, **calibre** (kal'i-bër), *n.* 1. Size of bore of a gun. 2. Capacity. [*Fr.*]

calibrate (kal'i-brät), *vt.* 1. Ascertain caliber of. 2. Compare with a standard to determine accuracy. — **calibration**, *n.*

calico (kal'i-kö), *n.* Cotton cloth.

calif, caliph (kä-lif), *n.* Title assumed by the successors of Moham-med. [*Ar. khalifah, successor.*]

calipers (kal'i-përs), *n.* **caliper compasses**, *n.* Compasses with bent legs for measuring the diameter of bodies. [*From CALIBER.*]



Calipers.

calisthenics (kal-is-then'iks), *n.* Exercises for promoting gracefulness and strength. — **calisthen'ic**, *a.* [*Gr. kalos and sthenos, strength.*]

calix. See CALYX.

calc (käk), *vt.* Stuff oakum into the seams of a ship to make it water tight. — **calc'er**, *n.* [*O. Fr. cauguer—L. calcare, tread under foot—calc, heel.*]

calc (käk), *I. n.* Spur or point on the foot or shoe to prevent slipping on the ice. II. *vt.* Fit with such spurs or points. [*L. calcare, spur.*]

call (kal), *I. vt.* 1. Cry aloud. 2. Make a short visit. II. *vt.* 1. Name. 2. Summon. 3. Proclaim. III. *n.* 1. Summons, invitation. 2. Vocation. 3. Demand. 4. Short visit. 5. Shril cry. — **call'er**, *n.* [*A. S. callian.*]

Syn. Bid; invite; appeal to; assemble; convoke; warn; appoint.

calligraphy (kal-i-grä-fi), *n.* Beautiful hand-writing. [*Gr.*]

calliope (kal-i'o-pi), *n.* Series of tuned steam whistles. [*From Kalliope, the Muse of oratory, etc.*]

calling (kä'ling), *n.* Trade; profession.

callosity (kal'los'i-ti), *n.* Hard swelling on the skin. [*L. callositas.*]

callous (kal'us), *a.* Hardened; unfeeling. insensible. — **callously**, *adv.*

— **callousness**, *n.*

callow (kal'ö), *a.* 1. Not covered with feathers; unfledged. 2. Inexperienced. [*A. S. calu, bald.*]

calm (käm), *I. a.* Still; serene, tranquil. II. *n.* Absence of wind; serenity.

III. *vt.* quiet. — **calm'ly**, *adv.* — **calm-ness**, *n.* [*Gr. kauma, noonday heat—kato, burn.*]

calomel (kal'ö-mel), *n.* Poisonous preparation of mercury much used as a medicine. [*Gr. kalos, fair, and L. mel, honey.*]

caloric (kal-or'ik), *a.* Pertaining to heat. [*L. calor, heat.*]

calorific (kal-o-rif'ik), *a.* Causing heat. — **calorification**, *n.* [*L. calor, heat, and facio, make.*]

calumet (kal'ü-met), *n.* Peace-pipe, among American Indians. [*Fr. — L. calamus, reed.*]

calumniate (ka-lum'ni-ät). I. *vt.* Accuse falsely; slander. II. *vi.* Spread evil reports. — **calumniation**, *n.* — **calumniator**, *n.*

calumny (ka-lum'ni), *n.* False accusation; slander. — **calumnious**, *a.* Abusive. [*L. calumnia*—*calvi*, deceive.]

calve (käv), *vt.* Bring forth a calf.

calx (kalks), *n.* 1. Chalk, lime. 2. Ashy substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being calcined. — *pl.* calces (kalk'sez), or calces (kal'sez). [*L.*]

calyx, **calix** (kal'iks or kä'iks), *n.* Outer covering, cup of a flower. — *pl.* calyces, calyces, or calices. [*Gr. kalix.*]

cambric (käm'brik), *n.* Fine white linen. [From *Cambray* in Flanders, where first made.]

came (käm), *v.* Past tense of COME.

camel (kam'el), *n.* Animal of Asia and Africa with one or two humps on its back, used as a beast of burden and for riding. [*Gr. kamelos.*]

camellia (ka-mel'ya), *n.* Species of evergreen shrub, native of Japan.

camelopard (kam-el'ö-pärd), *n.* Giraffe. [*Gr. kamelos*, camel, and *pardalis*, panther.]

cameo (kam'ö), *n.* Precious stone, carved in relief; gem. [*It.*]

camera (kam'er-a), *n.* Instrument for taking pictures by photography. [*L.* = chamber.]

camomile (kam'ö-mil), *n.* 1. Plant. 2. Its dried flowers, used in medicine.

camouflage (käm'ö-fläzh), *n.* Art of protective and deceptive coloring and construction. [*Fr.*]

camp (kamp), *n.* Ground on which soldiers pitch their tents. II. *vt.* Encamp; live in tents. [*L. campus.*]

campaign (kam-pän), *n.* 1. Large open field or plain. 2. Time during which an army keeps the field. 3. Political contest. — II. *vi.* Serve in a campaign. [*Fr. campagne.*]

camphor (kam'für), *n.* Dried juice of oriental laurel-tree. — **camphorated**, *a.* Impregnated with camphor. — **camphoric**, *a.*

sampus (kam'pus), *n.* College green.

can (kan), *vi.* [could (kød).] Be able.

can (kan), *I. n.* Vessel for holding liquids. II. *vt.* [can'ning; canned (kand')] Put up in a can. [*A.S. cænnan.*]

canal (ka-nal), *n.* 1. Artificial water course. 2. Duct, channel. [*L. canali.*]

canard (ka-närd'), *n.* Extravagant or fabricated story. [*Fr.*]

canary (ka-nä'ri), *n.* 1. Wine from the Canary Islands. 2. Bird orig. from the Canary Is. 3. Light yellow color.

cancel (kan'sel), *vt.* 1. Erase or blot. 2. Annul. **cancer** (kan'sēr), *n.* 1. Spreading tumor. 2. (O) A sign of the zodiac. — **can-cerous**, *a.* Like a cancer. [*L.* = crab.]



Cancer. (♋)

candelabrum (kan-de-lä'brum), *n.* [*pl.* candelabra.] Branched candlestick. [*L.*]

candid (kan'did), *a.* Frank; unbiased. — **can'didly**, *adv.* — **can'didness**, *n.* [*L. candidus*, white.] [equitable.]

Syn. Ingenuous; artless; impartial; **candidate** (kan'di-dät), *n.* One who offers himself for any office or honor. — **can'didacy**, *n.* [*L. candidatus*, dressed in white.]

candle (kan'di), *n.* Wax, tallow, or other like substance surrounding a wick; a light. — **can'dlestick**, *n.* Instrument for holding a candle. [*A. S. candel.*]

Candlemas (kan'di-mas), *n.* Festival in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary, on the 2d of February. [*CANDLE* and *MASS.*]

candor (kan'dür), *n.* Sincerity; openness. [*L. candor*, whiteness.]

candy (kan'di), *n.* Sweetmeat made of sugar or molasses. II. *vt.* [can'dy; can'died.] Preserve with sugar; crystallize, as sugar. III. *vi.* Become congealed. [*Fr. candi* — *Skt. khand*, piece.]

cane (kän), *n.* 1. Reed, as the sugar-cane, bamboo, etc., 2. Walking-stick. II. *vt.* Beat with a cane. [*Fr. canne*, reed.]

canine (ka-nin'), *a.* Like or pertaining to the dog. [*L. caninus*—*canis*, dog.]

canister (kan'is-tēr), *n.* 1. Case usually of tin. 2. Case containing shot, which bursts on being discharged. [*L. canistrum*, wicker-basket.]

canker (kang'kēr), *n.* 1. Small ulcer in the mouth. 2. Disease in trees or in horses' feet. 3. Anything that corrupts or consumes. II. *vt.* Eat into,



Camel.

corrupt or destroy; infect or pollute.
III. *vt.* Decay. [*L. cancer.*]

canker-worm (kan'kér-wûrm), *n.* Worm that cankers or eats into plants.

can-nel-coal (kan'el-kôl), *n.* Very hard, black coal that burns without smoke, like a candle. [*Prov. cannal, candle.*]

cannibal (kan'i-bal), *n.* One who eats human flesh. — **cannibalism**, *n.* [*From caribal, carib (West Indian).*]

cannon (kan'un), *n.* Large gun used in war. — **cannonade**, *v.* *n.* Attack with cannon. II. *vt.* Attack or batter with cannon. — **cannoneer**, *n.* One who manages cannon. [*Fr. canon — canna, reed.*]

cannot (kan'ot), *vi.* Can not.

canny (kan'i), *a.* Knowing, crafty. [*Scot.*]

canoe (ka-nô'), *n.* Boat made of the hollowed trunk of a tree, or of bark or skins. [*Sp. canoa.*]



Canoe.

canon (kan-yon or kan-yôn'), *n.* Deep gorge between high, steep banks, worn by water. [*Sp.*]

canon (kan'un), *n.* 1. Law or rule, esp. in ecclesiastical matters. 2. Body of accepted books of Scripture. 3. Dignitary of the Church of England. 4. List of saints canonized. — **canonic** (ka-non'ik) **canonical**, *a.* According to or included in the canon; regular; ecclesiastical. — **canonically**, *adv.* — **canonicals**, *n.* Official dress of the clergy, regulated by the church canons. — **canonicity**, *n.* Quality of being canonical. — **canonist**, *n.* One skilled in canon law. — **canonistic**, *a.* — **canonize**, *vt.* Enroll among the saints. [*Gr. kanon, straight rod.*]

canopy (kan'o-pl), *n.* Covering suspended over head. II. *v.* Cover with a canopy. [*Fr. canopée.*]

can't (kânt) = CAN and NOT.

cant (kant), *I. vt.* Talk in an affectedly solemn way. II. *n.* 1. Hypocritical or affected style of speech. 2. Language peculiar to a sect; peculiar talk. [*L. canto, freq. of cano, to sing.*]

cant (kant), *I. n.* Inclination from a horizontal line; tipping. II. *vt.* Tilt over; incline. [*Dut. kant, edge.*]

cantaloupe (kan'ta-lôp), *n.* Variety of small musk-melon. [*From Cantalupo, town in Italy, where first raised.*]

antata (kan-tâ'ta), *n.* Poem set to music, interspersed with recitative. [*It.*]

cantatrice (kan'ta-trés or kan-tâ-tré-cha), *n.* A professional woman singer.

canteen (kan-tên'), *n.* Tin vessel used by soldiers for holding liquors. 2. Barrack liquor saloon. [*Fr. cantine.*]

cantier (kan'têr), *I. n.* Easy gallop. II. *vt.* Move at an easy gallop. [*Orig. Canterbury gallop.*]

canticle (kan'ti-kl), *n.* Song; chant. — In *pl.* the Song of Solomon. [*L. anticulum.*]

cantilever (kan'ti-lév-ér), *n.* Large bracket, used in supporting projecting roofs, bridge girders, etc. [*Etymology doubtful.*]

canto (kan'tô), *n.* 1. Division of a song or poem. 2. Treble or leading melody.

canton (kan'tun), *I. n.* Small division of territory. II. *vt.* 1. Divide into cantons. 2. Allot quarters to troops. — **cantonal** (kan'tun-al), *a.* Pertaining to or divided into cantons. — **cantonment**, *n.* The quarters of troops in a town. [*Fr.*]

canvas (kan'vas), *n.* 1. Coarse cloth made of hemp, used for sails, tents, etc., and for painting on. 2. Sails of a ship. [*Fr. canevas.*]

canvass (kan'vas), *I. vt. and vt.* Sift (through canvas), examine; discuss. 2. Solicit votes. II. *n.* 1. Close examination. 2. Seeking, solicitation. — **canvasser**, *n.*

canyon. Same as CANON.

caoutchouc (kô'chok), *n.* India-rubber. [*From S. A. Indian, cahuchu.*]

cap (kap), *I. n.* 1. Cover for the head. 2. Cover; top. II. *vt.* [cap'ping; capped.] Put on a cap or top. [*A. S. caeppe.*]

capable (kă'pə-bl), *a.* Having ability, power, skill; qualified for. — **capability**, *n.* [*Fr. — L. capabilis.*]

Syn. Able; efficient; competent.

capacious (ka-pă'shus), *n.* Roomy; wide; extensive. — **capaciously**, *adv.* — **capaciousness**, *n.* [*L. capax.*]

capacitate (ka-pas'i-tât), *vt.* Make capable; qualify.

capacity (ka-pas'i-tî), *n.* 1. Power of holding; room. 2. Power of grasping; mind. 3. Character. [*to foot.* [*Fr.*]

cap-a-pie (kap-a-pê), *adv.* From head to foot. — **caparison** (ka-par'is-un), *I. n.* Covering of a horse. II. *vt.* 1. Cover with a cloth. 2. Dress very richly. [*Sp. caparazon — capa, cover.*]

cape (kăp), *n.* 1. Covering for the shoulders attached to a coat or cloak. 2. Cloak. [*O. Fr. cape.*]

cape (kăp), *n.* Point of land running into the sea; head-land. [*Fr. cap — L. caput, head.*]

caper (kă'pär), *n.* Flower-bud of the caper-bush, used for pickling. [Ar. *kabbār*.]

caper (kā'pěr). I. *vt.* Leap or skip like a goat; dance. II. *n.* Leap. [L. *caper*, goat.]

capillary (kap'i-lar-i). I. *a.* As fine as a hair. II. *n.* 1. Tube with a bore as fine as a hair. 2. One of the minute vessels that connect the veins and the arteries. [*L. capillus*, hair.]

capital (kap'it-əl), *a.* Relating to the head; chief; excellent.—**cap'itally**, *adv.* [*L. capitalis—caput*, head.]

capital (kap'i-tal), *n.* 1. Top part of a column or pillar. 2. Chief city of a country. 3. Large letter. 4. Stock business.—
capital or
convert

capitation (kap-i-tē'shun), *n.* 1. Numbering of every head or individual. 2. Tax on every head.

capitol (kap'it-ul), *n.* (In the U. S.), house where Congress or a State legislature meets.

capitulate(kə-pit'ūl-āt), *vi.* Surrender on conditions. — **capitula'tion**, *n.*

capon (kā'pun), *n.* Young chicken
cock gelded. [A. S.
canna]

caprice(ka-prēs'), *n.*
Change of humor;
freak. — **capri'ci-**
ous, *a.*

Capricorn (kap'ri-karn), *n.* One of the signs of the zodiac. [*L. caper*, goat, and *cornu*, horn.]



carbuncle (kär-bung-kī), *n.* 1. Fiery red precious stone. 2. Inflamed ulcer. [*L. carbunculus*—*carbo*, coal.]

carcase, **carcase** (kär-kas), *n.* 1. Dead body, corpse. 2. Framework. 3. Kind of bombshell. [*Pers. tarkash*, quiver.]

card (kärđ), *n.* 1. Piece of pasteboard marked, as with figures or a name or address. 2. Cardboard. [*Fr. carte*—*L. charta*.]

card (kärđ). *I. n.* Instrument for combing hair, etc. *II. vt.* Comb wool, etc. [*Fr. carde*—*L. cardus*, thistle.]

cardamom (kärđa-mum), *n.* East Indian spicy seed.

cardiac (kär-di-ak), **cardiacal** (kär-di-ak-al), *a.* Relating to the heart; stimulating. [*Gr. kardía*, heart.]

cardinal (kär-din-al), *I. a. 1.* Principal. 2. Vermilion.—*II. n. 1.* Dignitary in the R. C. Church next to the pope. 2. Vermilion color. [*L.*—*cardo*, hinge.]

care (kär), *I. n. 1.* Anxiety. 2. Charge. 3. Object of anxiety. *II. vt. 1.* Be anxious; have regard. [*A. S. caru*.]

Syn. Concern; solicitude; caution; heed; regard; direction; oversight.

careca (ka-rén), *vt. and vt.* Lay, or lie, on one side; tip. [*Fr. carène*, keel.]

career (ka-rér), *I. n. 1.* Racecourse; race. 2. Course of action or life. *II. vt.* Move rapidly. [*Fr. carrière*.]

careful (kär-fol), *a.* Full of care; heedful.—**carefully**, *adv.*—**carefulness**, *n.*

careless (kär-les), *a.* Without care; heedless; unconcerned.—**carelessly**, *adv.*—**carelessness**, *n.*

caress (ka-res'), *I. vt.* Fondle; embrace. *II. n.* Act or expression of affection. [*Fr. caresser*.]

caret (kär-et or kar-et), *n.* Mark, (A) used in writing when something is left out. [*L. caret*, is wanting.]

cargo (kär-gō), *n.* What a ship carries; load. [*Sp.*]

caribou (kär-i-bō), *n.* North-American reindeer. [*Canad. Fr.*]

caricature (kär-i-ka-tür), *I. n. 1.* Exaggerated or distorted likeness. 2. Art of caricaturing. *II. vt.* Turn into ridicule by overdoing a likeness.—**caricaturist** (kär-i-ka-tür-ist), *n.* One who caricatures. [*Fr.*]

caries (kär-i-éz), *n.* Decay of a bone.—**carious** (kär-i-us), *a.* Affected with caries. [*L.*]



Caribou.

cariole (kär-i-öl), *n.* Light one-horse carriage. [*Fr. cariole*.]

Carmelite (kär-mel-it), *n.* Friar of order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

armine (kär-min), *n.* Crimson color or pigment, made from cochineal. [*Fr.*]

carriage (kär-naj), *n.* Slaughter; massacre. [*Fr.*—*L. caro*, flesh.]

carnal (kär-nal), *a.* Sensual; relating to the flesh.—**carnally**, *adv.*—**carnality**, *n.* [*L. caro*, flesh.]

carnation (kär-nä-shun), *n. 1.* Flesh color. 2. Flesh-colored flower; pink.

cornelian (kär-nē-le-an), *n.* Cornelian.

carnival (kär-ni-val), *n. 1.* Time before Lent. 2. Festival of merriment. [*M. L. carnevale*, solace for the flesh.]

carnivora (kär-niv-ō-ra), *n. pl.* Order of flesh-eating animals.—**carnivorous**, *a.* Flesh-eating. [*L. caro*, flesh, and *vor*, eat.]

carol (kar-ol), *I. n.* Song of joy or praise. *II. vt.* Sing. [*O. Fr. carola*.]

carom (kar-um), *I. n. 1.* Stroke in billiards by which the cue ball is driven against two other balls in succession. 2. The successive impact. *II. vt.* Make such a stroke or shot. [*Fr. carambole*.]

carotid (kar-ot'id), *a.* Relating to the two great arteries of the neck. [*Gr.*]

carousal (kar-ow-zal), *n.* Feast; revel.

carouse (ka-rowz'), *I. n.* Drinking-bout; noisy revel. *II. vt.* Drink freely and noisily. [*From Ger. garaus*, empty.]

carp (kärp), *vt.* Catch at small faults or errors.—**carper**, *n.* One who carps or cavils.—**carpingly**, *adv.* [*L. carpere*, pluck, pick.]

carp (kärp), *n.* Fresh water fish of the goldfish family.

carpenter (kär-pen-tär), *I. n.* Worker in timber. *II. vt.* Do carpenter's work.—**carpentry** (kär-pen-tri), *n.* Trade or work of a carpenter.

carpet (kär-pet), *I. n.* Woven covering of floors, stairs, etc. *II. vt.* Cover with a carpet.—**carpeting**, *n.* Material for carpets. [*Fr. carpeite*.]

carriage (kär-i-j), *n. 1.* Act or cost of carrying. 2. Vehicle for carrying. 3. Manner of carrying one's person; behavior. 4. Transportation.

carrier (kär-i-ér), *n.* One who or that which carries.—**carrier-pigeon**, *n.* Pigeon trained to carry messages tied to its leg or wing.—**Common carrier**, *n.* One who holds himself out as a carrier, inviting employment by the public, as railroads, expressmen, steamboat lines, etc. [*flesh*. [*L. caro*, flesh.]

carrion (kär-i-un), *n.* Dead and putrid

carrot (kar'ut), *n.* Edible root.—**car-rot-y**, *a.* Carrot-colored. [Fr. *carotte*.]
carry (kar'i), *v.* [car'rying; car'ried.]
 I. *vt.* 1. Convey, bear. 2. Lead. 8. Effect. 4. Behave. 5. Deal in, have for sale. II. *vt.* 1. Act as carrier. 2. Reach; propel; shoot. [O. Fr. *carter*—*car*, *car*.]

cart (kär't), *n.* 1. Vehicle with two wheels. II. *vt.* Convey in a cart.—**cartage**, *n.* Act or cost of carting. [Celt.]

carte (kärt), *n.* 1. Card; paper. 2. Bill of fare.—**carte-blanche** (biängsh), *n.* Blank with a signature to be filled in at the pleasure of the holder; unrestricted power to act.—**carte-de-visite** (-de-viz-üt'), *n.* Photographic portrait on a small card. [Fr.]

cartel (kär'tel), *n.* Agreement between fighting parties. [Fr.]

cartilage (kär'ti-laj), *n.* Tough, elastic substance, softer than bone; gristle.—**cartilag'inous**, *a.* [Fr.]

cartoon (kär-tön'), *n.* 1. Drawing on strong paper, to be transferred to frescoes, tapestry, etc.; large sketch or design on paper. 2. Caricature. [Fr. *cartoon*.]

cartridge (kär'trij), *a.* Shell or case containing the charge for a gun. [Corruption of Fr. *cartouche*.]

carve (kärv), *v.* 1. *vt.* 1. Cut into forms, devices, etc. 2. Cut up (meat) into slices or pieces. 3. Apportion or distribute. II. *vt.* Exercise the trade of a sculptor.—**carver**, *n.* One who carves; sculptor. [A. S. *ceorfan*, cut.]

cascade (kas-käd'), *n.* Small waterfall. [Fr.—It. *cascata*—L. *cadō*, *cas*, fall.]

case (käs), *n.* 1. Covering; sheath; box. II. *vt.* Put in a case or box. [Fr. *caisse*.]

case (käs), *n.* 1. Event. 2. Condition. 3. Instance. 4. Subject of inquiry. 5. Suit at law; sufficient ground for action. 6. In *gram.* Inflection of nouns, etc. [L. *casus*, fall, event.]

casein, **caseine** (kä'se-in), *n.* Organic substance, contained in milk and cheese. [L. *caseus*, cheese.]

caseharden (kä'shär-dn), *vt.* 1. Harden a surface, as of iron, by carbonizing. 2. Make callous or indifferent.

casemate (käsmät), *n.* Bomb-proof chamber. [Etymology doubtful.]

casement (kä'sment), *n.* 1. Frame of a window. 2. Window that opens on hinges. 3. Hollow molding.

casuous (kä'se-us), *a.* Pertaining to cheese; cheesy.

cash (kash), *n.* Ready money. II. *vt.* Exchange for money. [O. Fr. *caisse*, till.]
Syn. Coin; currency; specie.

cashier (kash-ēr'), *n.* One who has charge of money. [Fr. *caissier*.]

cashier (kash-ēr') *vt.* Dismiss from a post in disgrace. [Dut. *caasieren*.]

cashmere (kash'mēr), *n.* Fine wooden fabric, first made at *Cashmere*, India.

casino (ka-sē'nō), *n.* 1. Club-house. 2. Card-games. [It.]

cask (kask), *n.* Barrel. [Sp. *casco*, casket (kask'et), *n.* 1. Small case for holding jewels, etc. 2. Coffin.

casque, **cask** (kask), *n.* Helmet. [Fr.]

casation (kas-sä'shun), *n.* Annuling; reversing. [L. *apoc*; manio.

cassava (kas-sä'va), *n.* Plant yielding

cassia (kash'ya), *n.* Species of laurel tree yielding senna and cassia-bark.

cassimere (kas'i-mēr), *n.* Twilled cloth of the finest wool. [Cort. of CASHMERE.]

cassock (kas'ok), *n.* Vestment worn by clergymen under the gown or surplice. [Fr. *casaque*, covering.]

cassowary (kas'ō-wär-i), *n.* Ostrich-like bird of Australia. [Malay.]

cast (käst), *vt.* and *vt.* 1. Throw; put. 2. Throw down. 3. Throw together or reckon. 4. Mold. II. *n.* 1. Act of casting; throw. 2. Thing thrown. 3. Distance thrown. 4. Motion, turn, or squirt, as of the eye. 5. Mold. 6. Form received from a mold. 7. Manner. 8. Assignment of the parts of a play. 9. Company of actors. [Ice. *kasta*, throw.]

castanet (kas'ta-net), *n.* Small spoon-shaped clapper, fastened to the fingers in pairs and rattled to a dance or tune. [Sp.]

castaway (kast'a-wä), *n.* 1. Shipwrecked; ruined. II. *n.* Outcast.

caste (käst), *n.* One of the classes into which society in India is divided; any class of society which keeps itself apart from the rest. [Port. *casta*, race—L. *castus*, pure.]

castellated (kast'el-ät-ed), *a.* Having turrets and battlements like a castle.

caster, **castor** (käs'tēr), *n.* 1. Small wheel or roller on the legs of furniture. 2. Small cruet.

castigate (kast'i-gät'), *vt.* Chastise; correct.—**castigation**, *n.* [L. *castigo*, chasten.]

casting (kast'ing), *n.* 1. Act of casting or molding. 2. That which is cast. 3. A mold.

castle (kas'l), *n.* 1. Fortified house or fortress. 2. Residence of a prince or nobleman. 3. In *chess*, a rook. II. *vt.* In *chess*, make a certain move with king and castle. [A. S. *castle*—L. *castrum*, dim. of *castrum*, fort.]

käte, fat, thäk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wöif; müte, hut, büra; ell, owl, flän.

castor-oil (kas'tŭr-ŏil), *n.* Purgative derived from seeds of *Ricinus* plant.
castrate (kas'trāt), *vt.* Deprive of the power of generation; geld.—**castration**, *n.* [*L. castrare.*]

casual (kazh'ŭ-al), *a.* Accidental; occasional.—**casualty**, *n.* Accident; wound; death. [*L. casus, chance.*]

casuist (kazh'ŭ-ist), *n.* One versed in casuistry.—**casuistic**, **casuistical** (kazh'ŭ-ist'ik-al), *a.* Relating to casuistry; dishonest.—**casuistry**, *n.* Study of ethical problems.
2. Dishonest reasoning.

cat (kat) *n.* Common domestic animal.

cataclysm (kat'ŭ-kliŭm), *n.* Deluge. [*Gr. kata, down, and klysein, wash.*]

catacomb (kat'ŭ-kŏm), *n.* Cave used as a burial place. [*Gr. kata, down, and kymbe, hollow.*]

catafalque (kat'ŭ-falk), *n.* Scaffold, ing to support a coffin. [From root of SCAFFOLD.]

catalectic (kat'ŭ-lek'tik), *a.* In prosody, wanting part of the last foot.

catalepsy (kat'ŭ-lep-si), *n.* Hysterical affection, with muscular rigidity.—**cataleptic**, *a.* [*Gr. kata, down, and leptis, seizure.*]

catalogue, **catalog** (kat'ŭ-log), *I. n.* List of names. *II. vt.* Put in a catalogue.

catalpa (ka-tal'pe), *n.* North American tree with large leaves. [*Am. Ind.*]

catamaran (kat'ŭ-ma-ran'), *n.* 1. Raft. 2. Craft with two hulls. 3. Quarrelsome woman. [*Malay, = tied logs.*]

catamount (kat'ŭ-mownt), *n.* Puma; mountain cat; wild cat.

cataplasm (kat'ŭ-plazm), *n.* Poultice; plaster. [*Gr. kata, and plasso, shape.*]

catapult (kat'ŭ-pult), *n.* 1. Ancient machine for throwing stones. 2. Instrument used by boys for shooting small stones. [*Gr. — palleo, throw.*]

cataract (kat'ŭ-rakt), *n.* 1. Great waterfall. 2. Disease of the eye causing blindness. [*Gr. kata, down, and araeo, dash.*]

catarrh (ka-tär'), *n.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane.—**catarrhal**, *a.* [*Gr. kata, down, and rheo, flow.*]



Angora cat.

catastrophe (ka-tas'trŏ-fē), *n.* Overturning; unfortunate conclusion; calamity. [*Gr. kata, down, and strepho, turn.*]

catbird (kat'bērd), *n.* Slate-colored North-American bird of the thrush family. [From its cry of alarm.]

catch (kach) *v.* [catch'ing; caught.] 1. *vt.* Take hold of; seize after pursuit; trap or ensnare. 2. Take a disease by infection. *II. vi.* 1. Be contagious. 2. Act as catcher, as in baseball. 3. Take hold or become fastened. *III. n.* 1. Seizure. 2. Anything that seizes or holds. 3. That which is caught. 4. Sudden advantage taken. 5. Song the parts of which are caught up by different voices.—**catch'er**, *n.*—**catch'ing**, *a.* [*O. Fr. caehier — L. capere, take.*]

catchpenny (kach'pen-i), *n.* Any worthless thing, esp. a publication, intended merely to gain money.

catchup (kach'up), **catsup** (kat'sup), **ketchup** (kech'up), *n.* Sauce made of tomatoes, mushrooms, etc. [Prob. of E. Indian origin.]

catchword (kach'wŭrd), *n.* 1. Last word of the preceding speaker. 2. First word of a page given at the bottom of the preceding page. 3. Word caught up and repeated.

catechetic (kat'e-ke'tik), **catechetical**, *a.* Relating to a catechism.—**catechetically**, *adv.*

catechise (kat'e-kiz), *vt.* 1. Instruct by question and answer. 2. Question; examine.—**cat'echiser**, *n.* [*Gr. kata, down, and echo, sound.*]

catechism (kat'e-kizm), *n.* Book containing a summary of principles in the form of questions and answers.

catechist (kat'e-kist), *n.* One who catechises.

catechu (kat'e-chŏ), *n.* Astringent substance extracted from plants.

categorical (kat'e-gŏr'ikal), *a.* Positive; absolute; without exception.

category (kat'e-gŏ-r-i), *n.* Class; order. [*Gr. kategoria, accusation, assertion.*]

cater (kätär), *vt.* Provide food, entertainment, or other commodities.—**cat'erer**, *n.*

caterpillar (kat'ēr-pil-ŕ), *n.* 1. Grub that lives upon the leaves of plants. 2. Powerful motor truck with "caterpillar" wheels.

caterwaul (kat'ēr-wŭl), *vi.* Make a noise like cats.

catgut (kat'gut), *n.* Cord made from the intestines of animals (not of cats), and used as strings for musical instruments. [From *kāt*, fiddle, and *gut*.]

cathartic (ka-thär'tik), *a.* and *n.* Purgative. [Gr. *kathartikos*, cleaning].

catharted (ka'thed), *n.* Beam and tackle at bow of ships to raise the anchor above water.

cathedral (ka-thē'dral), *n.* Principal church of a diocese. [Gr. *kathedra*, seat (of the bishop).]

catheter (kat'hē-tēr), *n.* Tube inserted in narrow channels of the body.

cathode (kath'ōd), *n.* Negative pole of electric current. (Opposite of *anode*.) [Gr. *kata*, down, and *hodos*, way.]

catholic (kath'ol-ik). I. *a.* 1. Universal. 2. Liberal; the opposite of exclusive. 3. [C] Pertaining to the Church of Rome. II. *n.* Adherent of the Roman Catholic Church. [Gr. *katholikos*, universal—*katos*, throughout, and *holos*, whole.]

catholicism (ka-thol'i-sizm), *n.* *a.* 1. Universality. 2. Breadth of view. 3. State of being catholic. 4. [C] Tenets of the R. Catholic Church. [cat tail.

catkin (kat'kin), *n.* Spike of flowers.

catmint (kat'mint), *n.* *a.* Plant of which cats are fond.

cat-paw (kats'paw), *n.* Dupe or tool of another. [From root of CHATTELS.]

cattle (knt'l), *n.* *pl.* Live stock; beasts.

Caucasian (ka-kash'yan or ka-kā-shan). I. *n.* Member of the Indo-European family of the human race; white person. II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the said family.

caucus (ka'kus), *n.* Party conference or preliminary to agree upon candidates or party measures. [tail. [L. *cauda*.]

caudal (ka'dal), *a.* Pertaining to the caudle (ka'dl), *n.* Sweet warm drink made of wine or ale, eggs, bread and spices. [Fr. *chaud*, hot.] [of CATCH.

caught (kpt), *v.* Past tense and *pa. p.*

caul (kal), *n.* Covering for the head. [Celt. *calla*, veil, hood.]

cauldron. Same as CALDRON.

cauliflower (ka'll-flow-ēr), *n.* Variety of cabbage, the eatable part of which is the flower. [L. *caulis*, cabbage, and *FLOWER*.]

caulk. Same as CALK. [or causes.

causal (ka'zal), *a.* Relating to a cause

causality (ka'zal-i-ti), *n.* 1. Working of a cause. 2. Faculty of tracing effects to their causes. [causing.

causation (ka-zē'shun), *n.* Act of

causative (ka'zē-tiv), *a.* Producing an effect.—**causatively**, *adv.*

cause (kaz). I. *n.* 1. That which produces; origin; motive; reason. 2. Legal case; ground for action. 3. Affair; object. II. *vt.* Bring about.—

causeless, *a.* Unreasonable.

Syn. Source; occasion; mainspring; purpose; question; inducement.

causeway (kaz'wā), *n.* Dry, red road. [From root of Fr. *chausée*.]

caustic (kast'ik). I. *a.* Burning; severe; cutting. II. *n.* Substance that burns. [Gr. *kaustikos*—*kalo*, burn.]

cauterize (ka'tēr-iz), *vt.* Burn with a caustic or a hot iron.—**cauterization**, *n.* [Fr. *cautérise*—Gr. *kautēr*, hot iron.]

caution (ka'shun). I. *n.* Heedfulness; warning. II. *vt.* Warn to be careful.—**cautionary**, *a.* Containing caution; given as a pledge.

cautious (ka'shus), *a.* Using caution; prudent.—**cautiously**, *adv.*—**cautionousness**, *n.* [L. *cautio*.]

Syn. Circumspect; vigilant; heedful; wary; watchful; thoughtful.

cavalcade (kaval'kād), *n.* Train of persons on horseback. [Fr.]

cavalier (kav-a-lār). I. *n.* Knight. II. *a.* Gay; haughty.—**cavalierly**, *adv.* [Fr.]

cavalry (kaval'ri), *n.* Soldiers on horseback. [Fr. *cavalerie*.]

cave (kāv), *n.* Hollow place in the earth; den. [Fr.—*Lacus*, hollow.]

caveat (kāv'e-at), *n.* 1. Preliminary patent-right claim. 2. Notice to stop proceedings in court. [L.—*beware*!]

cavern (kav'ern), *n.* Deep hollow place in the earth.—**cavernous**, *a.*

caviare, **caviar** (kav-i-ār), *n.* Salted roe of the sturgeon. [Turk. *havar*.]

cavil (kav'il). I. *vt.* Make trifling objections. II. *n.* Frivolous objection.

—**caviler**, *n.* [L. *cavilla*, jesting.]

cavity (kav'i-ti), *n.* Hollow place.

caw (ka). I. *vi.* Cry as a crow. II. *n.* Cry of a crow.—**caw'ing**, *n.* [Imitative.]

cayenne (kā-en'), *n.* Red pepper. [Name of town in French Guiana.]

cayman (kā'man), *n.* So. American alligator. [Native name.]

cayuse (ki-us'), *n.* Indian pony, of the northern Rocky Mountains, U. S.

cease (sēs). I. *vt.* Stop; be at an end. II. *vi.* Put an end to.—

ceaseless, *a.* Incessant. [Fr. *cesser*.]

Syn. Desist; pause; discontinue; leave off; refrain; quit.

cedar (sē'dar). I. *n.* Name of many species of large, coniferous, evergreen trees, with very



Cedar.

durable and fragrant wood. II. *a.*
 Made of cedar. [L.—Gr. *keōros*.]
cede (sād), *vt.* Yield, give up. [L.
cedo, yield.] [*a* room. [See CHILING.]]
cell (sēl), *vt.* Overlay the inner roof of
 ceiling (sē'ling), *n.* Inner roof of a
 room. [Fr. *ciel*, heaven.]
celebrant (sel'e-brant), *n.* an officiating
 priest.
celebrate (sel'e-brāt), *vt.* 1. Make
 famous. 2. Distinguish by solemn cer-
 emonies; observe with joy. —**cele-**
bration, *n.* [L.—*celebro*.]
Syn. Honor; commemorate; keep.
celebrity (sel-ebr'it-i), *n.* Fame.
celerity (sel'er'it-i), *n.* Quickness.
celery (sel'er-i), *n.* Vegetable of the
 parsley family. [Fr. *céleri* — Gr.
sellon, parsley.]
celestial (se-less'ti-al), I. *a.* 1. Heaven-
 ly; dwelling in heaven. 2. Pertaining
 to the Chinese dynasty. II. *n.* 1. In-
 habitant of heaven. 2. Chinese. —
celestially, *adv.* [L. *caelum*, heaven.]
celibacy (sel'i-ba-si), *n.* Single life;
 unmarried state. [L. *celiba*, single.]
celibate (sel'i-bāt), *n.* 1. Single life.
 2. One unmarried.
cell (sel), *n.* 1. Small shut cavity. 2.
 Small or close room. 3. Single jar
 or element of an electric battery. [L.
cella, conn. with *cellare*, cover.]
cellar (sel'ar), *n.* Room underground
 where stores are kept. [L. *cellarium*
 — *cella*, cell.]
cellarage (sel'ar-aj), *n.* 1. Space for
 cellars; cellars. 2. Charge for storing
 in cellars. [or containing cells.]
cellular (sel'ū-lar), *n.* Consisting of
 celluloid (sel'ū-lōid), *n.* Artificial
 substance, chiefly composed of cellu-
 lose or vegetable fibrine, used as a
 substitute for ivory, bone, coral, etc.
Celt (selt), *Melt* (kelt), *n.* One of an
 Aryan race, now represented by the
 Welsh, Irish, and Scottish Highland-
 ers. — **Celtic**, *a.* [L. *Celta* — Gr.
Keltot.]
cement (se-ment'), I. *n.* Anything that
 makes two bodies stick together. II.
vt. Unite with cement; join firmly.
 —**cementation**, *n.* 1. Act of cement-
 ing. 2. Process by which iron is
 turned into steel, glass into porce-
 lain, etc. [L. *cementa*.]
cemetery (sem'e-ter-i), *n.* Burying-
 ground. [Fr. *cimetière* — Gr. *koino-*
terion, sleeping room.]
cenobite (sen'ō-bit), *n.* Monk living
 in a convent. [From Gr. *koinos*, in
 common, and *bios*, life.]
cenotaph (sen'ō-tar), *n.* Empty tomb.
 [Gr. *kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, tomb.]

censor (sen'sər), *n.* Pan in which in-
 cense is burned.
censor (sen'sūr), *n.* 1. In ancient Rome,
 an officer who had charge of census,
 taxes and public morals. 2. In modern
 times, an officer whose permission is
 necessary for the publication of print-
 ed matter. 3. One who censures or
 blames. —**censorial**, *a.* Belonging
 to a censor. —**censorious**, *a.* Ex-
 pressing censure; fault-finding. —**cen-**
soriously, *adv.* —**censoriousness**, *n.*
 —**censorship**, *n.* Office of censor
 [L. — *censeo*, judge.]
cenurable (sen'shō-r-a-bl), *a.* Deserv-
 ing of censure; blamable. — **cen-sur-**
ably, *adv.* —**cen-surableness**, *n.*
censure (sen'shūr), I. *n.* Unfavor-
 able judgment; reproof. II. *vt.* Blame;
 condemn. [L. *censura* — *censeo*, judge.]
Syn. Animadversion; disapproval;
 reprobation; reprehension.
census (sen'sus), *n.* Enumeration of
 the inhabitants of a country. [L.]
cent (sent), *n.* 1. Hundred. 2. Hundredth
 part of a dollar. — *Per cent*, from or for
 the hundred. —**cental**, I. *n.* Weight
 of 100 lbs. II. *a.* Pertaining to a
 hundred; reckoning by the hundred.
 [L. *centum*, one hundred.]
centaur (sen'tar), *n.* Fabulous mon-
 ster, half-man, half-horse. [Gr.]
centenary (sen'ten-ār-i), I. *n.* 1. Cen-
 tury. 2. Hundredth anniversary. II.
a. Pertaining to a hundred. —**cente-**
narian, *n.* One a hundred years old.
centennial (sen'ten'i-al), I. *a.* Happ-
 ening once in a hundred years. II.
n. Hundredth anniversary.
center, **centre** (sen'tēr), I. *n.* Middle
 point of anything; middle. II. *vt.*
 Place on or collect to a center. III. *vi.*
 1. Be placed in the middle. 2. Have a
 center. [Gr. *kentron*, peg.]
centesimal (sen-tes'i-mal), *a.* Hun-
 dredth. —**centesimally**, *adv.*
centigrade (sen'ti-grād), *a.* Divided
 into a hundred degrees, as the ther-
 mometer of Celsius in which freezing-
 point is zero and boiling-point 100°.
 [L. *centum*, and *gradus*, degree.]
centiped (sen'-
 ti-pēd), **centi-**
pede (sen'ti-
 pēd), *n.* Insect
 with a hundred
 or a great
 many feet, (certain species poisonous).
 [L. *centum*, and *pes*, *ped-*, foot.]
central (sen'tral), **centric**, **cen-**
trical, *a.* Relating to, placed in, or
 containing the center. — **centrally**,
centrically, *adv.*

Centipede.

Sēto, sāt, shak, shā, spī, shō, above; mē, met, hēr; mīto, mīō; nōto, not, mōve, wāto;
mūto, nur, būrn; oīl, owl, thēm.

centralize (sen'tral-iz), *vt.* Draw to a centre.—**centralization**, *n.*
centrifugal (sen'trifū-gal), *a.* Tending to flee from the center. [*L. centrum*, and *fugio*, flee.]
centripetal (sen'trip-et-al), *a.* Tending toward the center. [*L. centrum*, and *peto*, seek.]
centuple (sen'tū-pl), *a.* Hundred-fold. [*L. centuplex*.]
centurion (sen-tū'ri-un), *n.* (Among the Romans) commander of a hundred men.
century (sen'tū-ri), *n.* 1. A hundred. 2. A hundred years. [*L. centuria*.]
cephalic (se-fal'ik), *a.* Belonging to the head. [*Gr. kephale*, head.]
cephalopod (se-fal'ō-pod), *a.* Having feet or arms attached to the head. [*Gr.*]
ceraceous (se-rā'shus), *a.* Of or like wax.
ceramic (se-ram'ik), *a.* Pertaining to pottery. [*Gr. keramos*, potter's clay.]
cerate (sērāt), *n.* Ointment of wax, oil, etc.—**cerated**, *a.* Covered with wax.
cereal (sēr-e-al), *I. a.* Relating to edible grain. *II. n.* Grain used as food, such as wheat, barley, etc. [*L. cerealis* — *Ceres*, goddess of agriculture.]
cerebellum (ser-e-bel'um), *n.* Hinder and lower part of the brain. [*L. dim. of cerebrum*.] [the brain.]
cerebral (ser'e-bral), *a.* Pertaining to
cerebration (ser-e-brā'shun), *n.* Action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.
cerebrum (ser'e-brum), *n.* Front and larger part of the brain. [*L.*]
cerement (sēr'ment), *n.* Cloth dipped in melted wax, used as a wrap for the dead.
ceremonial (ser-e-mō'ni-al), *I. a.* Relating to ceremony. *II. n.* Outward form; system of ceremonies.—**ceremonially**, *a.*
ceremonious (ser-e-mō'ni-us), *a.* 1. Full of ceremony. 2. Particular in observing forms; precise.—**ceremoniously**, *adv.*—**ceremoniousness**, *n.*
ceremony (ser'e-mo-ni), *n.* Solemn rite; formalities; the outward form, religious or otherwise. [*L. carimonia*.]
certain (sēr'tin), *a.* 1. Sure; fixed. 2. Indefinite; some.—**certainly**, *adv.*—**certainly**, **certitude**, *n.* [*Fr. —L. certus—certo*, determine.]
Syn. Assured; determined; regular; undoubted; indisputable; undeniable.
certificate (sēr-tifi-kāt), *n.* Written declaration of some fact; testimonial of character.—**certification**, *n.* [*Fr.—L. certus*, and *factio*.]

certify (sēr'ti-fi), *vt.* [certifying; certified.] Make known as certain; declare in writing. [*Fr. certifier*.]
certitude (sēr'ti-tūd), *n.* Certainty; assurance. [*L. certatus—cubum*, sky.]
cerulean (se-rō'le-an), *a.* Sky-blue.
cervical (sēr'vi-kal), *a.* Belonging to the neck. [*L. cervix*, neck.] [*L.*]
cessation (ses-sā'shun), *n.* Stopping.
Syn. Intermission; rest; interval; respite; interruption; recess; pause.
cession (sesh'un), *n.* Yielding up. [*L.*]
cesspool (ses'pōl), *n.* Pool in which filthy water collects. [*Celt. soss-pool*.]
chafe (chāf), *I. vt.* 1. Make warm by rubbing. 2. Fret; wear. 3. Cause to fret or rage. *II. vt.* Fret, rage. [*Fr. chauffer*, heat.] [*Ger. kaefer*.]
chafer (chā'fēr), *n.* Beetle. [*A. S. ceafa*.]
chaff (chaf), *n.* 1. Covering of grain. 2. Empty, worthless matter.—**chaffy**, *a.*—**chaffless**, *a.* [*A. S. ceaf*.]
chaff (chaf), *vt.* Banter.—**chaffing**, *n.* [*Corr. of CHAFE*.]
chaffer (chā'fēr), *I. vt.* Buy. 2. *vt.* Bargain; haggle. [*M. E. cheapfare*.]
chaffinch (chā'finch), *n.* Song bird of the finch family.
chafing-dish (chā'fing-dish), *n.* Vessel for cooking over an alcohol flame.
chagrin (sha-grin' or sha-grēn), *I. n.* Vexation. *II. vt.* Annoy. [*Fr.*]
chain (chān), *I. n.* 1. Connected series of links. 2. Number of things linked together. 3. Anything that binds. 4. Measure of 100 links, each one foot in length. *II. vt.* Bind with or as with a chain. [*Fr. chaîne—L. catena*.]
chair (chār), *I. n.* 1. Seat for one, with a back. 2. Seat or office of a presiding officer. 3. Professorship. *II. vt.* Carry one publicly in triumph. [*Fr. chaire*. —*Gr. kathedra*.]
chairman (chār'man), *n.* Presiding officer.
chaise (shāz), *n.* Light carriage. [*Fr.*]
chalcadony (kal-sed'ō-ni), *n.* Quartz of a milk-and-water color. [*From Chalcedon*, in Asia Minor.]
chalet (shā-lā'), *n.* Swiss cottage. [*Fr.*]
chalice (chal'is), *n.* Cup used for the wine in the Eucharist. [*L. calix*.]
chalk (chak), *I. n.* Carbonate of lime. *II. vt.* Rub or mark with chalk.—**chalky**, *a.*—**chalkiness**, *n.* [*L. calx*, limestone.]
challenge (chal'enj), *I. vt.* 1. Call on one to settle a matter by fighting



Chaffinch.

šite, šat, šak, šar, šal, šare, above; mš, met, hš; mlte, mit; nšte, not, mšve, wpl; mšte, hut, būn; oil, owl, ščen.

- or any kind of contest. 2. Accuse; object to; call in question. II. *n.* 1. Summons to a contest. 2. Exception to a juror. 3. Demand of a sentry. [O. Fr.—*L. calumnia*, slander.]
- challis** (shal'), *n.* Light all-wool fabric.
- chalybeate** (ka-lib'e-ät), *a.* Containing iron. [Gr. *chalypse*, steel, so called from the *Chalybes*, a nation in Pontus famous for steel.]
- chamber** (chäm-bër), *n.* 1. Room; bed-room. 2. Place where an assembly meets. 3. Assembly, as a chamber of commerce. 4. Hall of justice. 5. Back end of the bore of a gun.—**chambered**, *a.* [Fr. *chambre*—*L. camera*.]
- chamberlain** (chäm'bër-lin), *n.* 1. Manager of chambers. 2. Manager of household. [From CHAMBER and LING.]
- chameleón** (ka-më'le-un), *n.* Lizard famous for changing its color. [Gr.]
- chamfer** (sham-fër), *v.* *vt.* Bevel; groove. II. *n.* Chameleón.
- chameis** (sham'i or sha-moi'), *n.* 1. Kind of antelope. 2. Soft leather originally made from its skin. [Fr.—Ger. *gense*.]
- chamomile**. See CAMOMILE.
- champ** (champ), *vt.* Bite; chew; mash; crunch. [From the sound.]
- champagne** (sham-pän'), *n.* Sparkling wine. [Made in Champagne, France.]
- champaign** (sham-pän'), *a.* Flat, open. II. *n.* Open level country. [O. Fr. *champagne*.]
- champion** (cham'pi-un), *n.* 1. One who fights for a cause or for another. 2. Successful combatant; hero. II. *vt.* Defend; support; act as champion of.—**championship**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. campus*, field, place of battle.]
- chance** (chans), *n.* 1. Unexpected event. 2. Risks; opportunity; possibility. II. *vt.* Risk. III. *vt.* Happen. IV. *a.* Happening by chance. [Fr.—*L. cadentia*—*cado*, fall.]
- chancel** (chan'sel), *n.* Part of a church where the altar is placed. [O. Fr.—*L. cancelli*, lattices.]
- chancellor** (chan'sel-ür), *n.* 1. Chief justice of a court of chancery. 2. President of a University. 3. Secretary of State in an empire.—**chancellorship**, *n.* [Fr. *chancelier*—*L. cancellarius*.]
- chancery** (chan'sër-i), *n.* 1. Office of chancellor. 2. Highest English court. 3. In the U. S. a lower court of equity. [Fr. *chancellerie*.]
- chandelier** (shan-de-lër), *n.* Hanging frame with branches for holding lights. [Fr.—*L. candelaria*.]
- chandler** (chänd'lër), *n.* 1. Candle maker and dealer. 2. Dealer in provisions.—**chandlery**, *n.* 1. Chandler's shop. 2. Goods sold by a chandler. [Fr. *chandeller*.]
- change** (chän'), *v.* 1. Alter; make different. 2. Put or give one thing for another. 3. Make to pass from one state to another. II. *vt.* Suffer change. III. *n.* 1. Alteration; variation; shift; variety. 2. Small coin. 3. Short for "Exchange." [Fr. *changer*—*L. cambire*, barter.]
- changeable** (chänj'a-bl), *a.* Subject or prone to change.—**changeably**, *adv.*—**changeableness**, *n.*
- Syn.* Fickle; inconstant; capricious; wavering; erratic; variable.
- changeful** (chänj'fol), *a.* Full of change; changeable.—**changefully**, *adv.*—**changefulness**, *n.*
- changeless** (chänj'les), *a.* Constant.
- changeling** (chänj'ling), *n.* 1. Child taken or left in place of another. 2. One apt to change.
- channel** (chan'el), *n.* 1. Bed of a stream of water; deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbor; strait or narrow sea. 2. Means of passing or conveying. II. *vt.* 1. Cut or wear into channels. 2. Cause to appear worn and hollowed. [O. Fr. *chanel*—*L. canalis*.]
- chant** (chant), *v.* *vt.* Sing. 2. Celebrate in song. 3. Recite in a singing manner. II. *n.* 1. Song. 2. Melody. 3. Sacred music, in which prose is sung. [Fr. *chanter*, sing.]
- chanter** (chant'ër), *n.* 1. One who chants; chief singer. 2. Tenor or treble pipe of a bagpipe.
- chanticler** (chant'i-kiër), *n.* Cook [M. E. *chantie-cleer*, from CHANT and CLEAR.]
- chaos** (kä'os), *n.* Confused, shapeless mass; disorder; state of world before it was reduced to order by the Creator [Gr. *chaos*, gape, yawn.]
- chaotic** (kä-ot'ik), *a.* Like chaos; confused or disordered.
- chap** (chap), *v.* [chapping; chapped (chapt) or chapt]. I. *vt.* Cut; crack. II. *vt.* Crack. [From root of CHOP.]
- chap**, *n.* See CHAPS.
- chapbook** (chap'bok), *n.* Small book or tract, carried about for sale (by chapmen).

chapel (chap'el), *n.* Place of worship inferior or subordinate to a regular church. [Fr. *chapelle*.]

chaperon (shap'e-rôn), *I. n.* 1. Hood, cap. 2. Lady who accompanies another as a protector. *II. vt.* Act as chaperon to. [Fr.—root of *chapeau*, hat.]

chappfallen (chop'fain), *a.* Cast-down; dejected. [See *CHAPS*.]

chaplain (chap'lin), *n.* Clergyman attached to a ship of war, regiment, public institution, or family.—**chaplaincy**, **chaplainship**, *n.* [Fr. *chapelain*.]

chaplet (chap'let), *n.* Garland or wreath for the head; rosary. [Fr. *chaplet*.]

chapman (chap'man), *n.* Dealer; pedler. [A. S. *ceap-man*, dealer.]

chaps (chops), *n. pl.* Jaws. [Icel. *kiaptr*, jaw.]

chapter (chap'ter), *n.* 1. Division of a book. 2. Corporation of clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church. 3. Organized branch of a society or fraternity. [Fr. *chapitre*—*L. caput*, head.]

char (châr) *vt.* [char'ring; charred (chârd).] Roast or burn until reduced to charcoal.

character (kar'ak-tër), *n.* 1. Letter, sign, or figure. 2. Peculiar qualities of a person or thing. 3. Reputation, standing. 4. Person with peculiar qualities. [Fr.—Gr. *charasso*, mark, engrave.]

characteristic (kar'ak-tër-is'tik), *a.* Marking or constituting the peculiar nature.—**characteristic**, *n.* Distinguishing trait.—**characteristically**, *adv.*

characterize (kar'ak-tër-iz), *vt.* 1. Describe by peculiar qualities. 2. distinguish.—**characterization**, *n.* *Syn.* Mark; indicate; show.

charade (shâ-râd' or shâ-râd'), *n.* Kind of riddle, the subject of which is a word to be guessed from a written or acted description of its several syllables and of the whole. [Fr.]

charcoal (châr-kôl), *n.* Coal made by charring wood under turf.

charge (chârj), *I. vt.* 1. Lay on; impose; intrust. 2. Fall upon, attack. 3. Put to the account of. 4. Impute to. 5. Command; exhort. 6. Load, fill. 7. Fix a price. *II. n.* 1. That which is laid on; cost; price. 2. Load of powder, etc., for a gun. 3. Attack, onset. 4. Care, custody. 5. Object of care. 6. Command; exhortation; accusation. [Fr. *charger*—*L. carrico*, load.]

le (chârj'a-bl), *a.* Liable to be charged; imputable; blamable.—**chargeableness**, *n.*—**chargeably**, *adv.*

charger (chârj'ér), *n.* 1. Large dish. 2. War horse.

chariot (char'i-ut), *n.* 1. Four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage. 2. Two-wheeled vehicle used in ancient warfare. [Fr., dim. of *char*.]



Chariot.

[who drives a chariot.] **charioteer** (char'i-ut-ér), *n.* One **charitable** (char'i-ta-bl), *a.* 1. Liberal. 2. Relenting.—**charitably**, *adv.* *Syn.* Lenient; kind; generous.

charity (char'i-ti), *n.* 1. Love; good will. 2. Almsgiving. 3. Disposition to think well of others. 4. Institution for gratuitous aid, as a hospital. [Fr. *charité*—*L. caritas*—*carus*, dear.]

charivari (shâr-i-vâr'), *vulgarly* shiv'g-rê), *n.* Mock serenade. [Fr.]

charlatan (shâr'la-tan), *n.* Pretender to knowledge or skill; quack. [Fr.—Sp. *charlatán*, jabber.]

charm (chärm), *I. n.* 1. Spell. 2. Something thought to possess hidden power or influence. 3. Attraction. *II. vt.* 1. Influence by a charm. 2. Subdue by secret influence. 3. Enchant; delight; allure.—**charm'er**, *n.* One who enchants or delights. [Fr. *charme*—*carmen*, song.]

Syn. Fascinate; enrapture; entice; bewitch; transport; subdue.

charnel (châr'nêl), *a.* Containing flesh or carcasses. [L. *carnalis*—*caro*, flesh.]

chart (châr't), *n.* 1. Map; outline. 2. Tabulated account. [L. *charta*, paper.]

charter (châr'tër), *n.* Document conferring or confirming titles, rights, or privileges; patent; grant. *II. vt.* 1. Establish by charter. 2. Let or hire, as a ship, on contract. [Fr. *chartre*—*L. charta*.]

charter-party (châr'tër-pâr-ti), *n.* Mutual contract for the hire of a vessel. [Fr. *chartre-partie*, divided charter, as the practice was to divide it in two and give a half to each person.]

chartreuse (shâr'trus'), *n.* Cordial, made at the Carthusian monastery Grande Chartreuse, France.

charwoman (châr-wom'an), *n.* Woman who does odd work by the day.

chary (châr'i), *a.* 1. Careful. 2. Sparingly.—**charily**, *adv.*—**chariness**, *n.* [A. S. *cearig*—*cearu*, care.]

chase (chäs). I. *vt.* 1. Pursue; hunt; drive away. II. *n.* 1. Pursuit; hunting. 2. That which is hunted. 3. Ground abounding in game. [Fr. *chasser*.]

chase (chäs), I. *vt.* 1. Decorate metal-work by tooling. 2. Cut into a screw. II. *n.* 1. Case or frame for holding type. 2. Groove. [Fr. *châsse*—*capas*, chest.]

chasm (kasm), *n.* Yawning hollow; gap, void. [Gr. *chasma*—*chasma*, gape.]

chaste (chäst), *a.* Modest; refined; virtuous; pure in taste and style.

chaste'ly, *adv.*—**chaste'ness**, **chastity** (chast'i-ti), *ns.* Purity. [Fr.—*L. castus*, pure.]

Syn. Continent; undefiled; innocent. **chasten** (chäs'n), *vt.* 1. Free from faults by punishing. 2. Punish. [O. Fr. *chastier*—*L. castigare*—*castus*, pure.]

chastise (chas-tiz'), *vt.* 1. Inflict punishment upon. 2. Punish as a means of correction. — **chastisement** (chas'tiz-ment), *n.*

chasuble (chaz'ü-bl), *n.* Uppermost garment worn by a priest at mass.

chat (chat), I. *vt.* [chat'ing; chat'ed.] Talk idly or familiarly. II. *n.* Familiar, idle talk. [Short for CHATTER.]

chateau (shä-tö'), *n.* Castle; country-seat. [Fr.]

chatelaine (shavé-län), *n.* 1. Hook or clasp worn by ladies, with chain attached, for keys, watch or purse. 2. Articles so attached.

chattel (chat'l), *n.* 1. Property. 2. Article of personal property. [O. Fr. *châtel*—root of CATTLE AND CAPITAL.]

chatter (chat'ér), I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Talk idly or rapidly. 2. Rattle rapidly.

chattiness (chat'i-ness), *n.* Quality or state of being chatty; talkativeness.

chauffeur (shö-für'), *n.* 1. Fireman; stoker. 2. Expert machinist on an automobile. [Fr.]

chauvinist (shö'vin-ist), *n.* Person of exaggerated national aggressiveness.

cheap (chép), *n.* Low in price; of small value. — **cheap'ly**, *adv.* — **cheap'ness**, *n.* — **cheap'en**, *vt.* Make cheap. [A. S. *ceap*, bargain.]

cheat (chét), I. *vt.* Defraud. II. *n.* 1. Fraud. 2. One who cheats. [Etym. doubtful.] [wrick; fool; bamboozle. *Syn.* Deceive; dupe; swindle; gull;



Chase.

check (chek), I. *vt.* 1. Bring to a stand; restrain, hinder. 2. Rebuke. 3. Test accuracy by comparison. 4. Mark as having been examined. 5. Put in check (in chess). II. *vt.* Stop short; pause; halt. III. *n.* 1. Anything that checks. 2. Sudden stop. 3. Term in chess when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king. 4. Mark put against items in a list. 5. Order on a bank for money. 6. Checkered cloth. 7. Token serving for identification. [Fr. *chec*, *cheq*.]

Syn. Bridle; curb; control; repress; interrupt; rebuff; rebuke; tally.

checker (chek'ér), I. *vt.* Form into little squares; diversify. II. *n.* 1. Chessboard. 2. One of the pieces used in checkers. [Fr. *échiquier*, chessboard.]

checkers (chek'érz), *n. pl.* Game played by two persons on a checkered board; draughts.

checkmate (chek'mät), I. *n.* 1. *In chess.* Check given to the adversary's king when in a position in which it can neither be protected nor moved out of check, so that the game is finished. 2. Complete check; defeat; overthrow. II. *vt.* Make a movement which ends the game; defeat. [Fr. *échec et mat*—Pers. *sháh máh*, the king is dead.] [the eye. [A. S. *cecas*.]

cheek (chêk), *n.* Side of the face below **cheep** (chép), *vi.* Chirp. [From the sound.]

cheer (chêr), I. *n.* 1. Joy. 2. Shout of approbation or encouragement. 3. Kind treatment; entertainment; fare.

4. Luck, tidings. II. *vt.* 1. Make glad. 2. Comfort; encourage; applaud by cheers. — **cheerful** (chêr'fûl), *a.* Joyful; lively. — **cheer'fully**, *adv.* — **cheerfulness**, *n.* — **cheerless**, *a.* Without comfort; gloomy. — **cheerlessness**, *n.* — **cheery**, *a.* Cheerful. — **cheerily**, *adv.* — **cheeriness**, *n.* [M. E. *chere*, face, demeanor—Gr. *kara*, head.]

cheese (chêz), *n.* 1. Product of the curd of milk. 2. Courtesy. — **cheese'paring**, *n.* 1. Paring of the rind of cheese. 2. Mean economy. [A. S. *cese*.]

cheesy (chêz'l), *a.* Having the nature of cheese.

cheetah (chê'tä), *n.* Eastern animal like the leopard, used in hunting. [Hind. *chita*.]

chef (shéf), *n.* Male head cook. — **chef d'œuvre** (shä-düvr'), *n.* Master-piece. [Fr.]

chemie (kem'ik), **chemical** (kem'ikäl), *a.* Belonging to chemistry. — **chem'ically**, *adv.*

chä, fat, täk, tär, fäi, färo, above; mä, met, häc; mite, mri äte, not, mäve, wäff;
müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, shän.

chemicals (kem'kalz), *n. pl.* Substances produced by chemical process.
chemise (she-mēr'), *n.* Lady's undergarment; combination waist-skirt.
chemist (kem'ist), *n.* One skilled in chemistry.

chemistry (kem'is-tri), *n.* Science which treats of properties of substances, and of laws of their action one upon another. [From ALCHEMY.]

chenille (she-nél'), *n.* Soft, velvety cord. [Fr. = like a caterpillar.]

cherish (cher'ish), *vt.* 1. Protect and treat with affection. 2. Hold dear, foster. [Fr. *cherir*, *chériss-*—*cher*, dear.]

cheroot (she-rōt'), *n.* Kind of cigar. [Etymology unknown.]

cherry (cher'i). I. *n.* 1. Small stone-fruit, usually red or reddish. 2. Tree that bears it. II. *a.* Like a cherry in color; ruddy. [Fr. *cerise*—Gr. *kerasos*.]

cherub (cher'ub), *n.* 1. Celestial spirit. 2. Beautiful child. — *pl.* cher'ubs, cher'ubim, cher'ubims. [Heb. *kerub*.]



Cherub.

chervil (chér'vil), *n.* Kind of kitchen herb. [A.S. *cerfille*—Gr. *chaitrephyllon*, pleasant leaf.]

chess (ches), *n.* Game played by two persons on a board like that used in checkers. [Corr. of CHECKS, *pl.* of CHECK.]

chess (ches), *n.* Kind of weed that grows in wheat fields; cheat.

chest (chest), *n.* 1. Large strong box. 2. Part of the body between the neck and the abdomen. [A.S. *cyste*.]

chestnut (ches'nūt), I. *n.* 1. Fruit growing in a prickly case. 2. Tree that bears it. 3. Reddish brown color. II. *a.* Reddish-brown. [L. *castanea*.]

cheval-de-frise (she-val-de-frāz'), *n.* Piece of timber armed with spikes, used to defend a passage or to stop cavalry. — *pl.* Chevaux-de-frise (she-vō-de-frāz'). [Fr. *cheval*, horse, *de*, of, and *frise*, Friesland.]

chevalier (shev-a-lēr'), *n.* Cavalier; knight; gallant man. [Fr.]

chevron (shev'run), *n.* Mark (V-shaped bars) on a non-commissioned officer's coat sleeve. [Fr.]

chew (chō), *vt.* Cut and bruise with the teeth. [A.S. *ceowan*.]

chiaroscuro (kyā-roz-kūrō), *a.* and *n.* Light and dark; distribution of light and shade in a painting. (Also: CLAIR-OSCUR and CLARE-OSCUR.) [It.]

chicane (shi-kān'), *n.* Trickery, *n.* Trickery. [Fr.]

chick (chik), **chicken** (chik'en), *n.* 1. Young of fowls, especially of the domestic hen. 2. Child. [A.S. *cleop*, dim. of *cooc*, cock.]

chicken-pox (chik'en-poks), *n.* Mild skin-disease, generally attacking children only.

chickweed (chik'wēd), *n.* Low creeping weed that birds are fond of.

chicory (chik'o-ri), *n.* Carrot-like plant root of which when ground is used to adulterate coffee. [Fr. *chicorde*.]

chide (chid), *vt.* [chid'ing; chid; chid-den.] Scold, rebuke. [A.S. *chidan*.]

chief (chēf), I. *a.* Head; principal; first. II. *n.* Principal person; principal part.—*chiefly*, *adv.* Principally.—*chieftain* (chēf'tin), *n.* Head; leader.—*chieftaincy*, *chief-tainship*, *ns.* [Fr. *chef*, head.]

Syn. Leading; supreme; special; prime; grand; eminent; vital.

chiffonier (shif-on-ēr'), *n.* 1. Ornamental cabinet. 2. High, narrow bureau. [Fr.—*chifon*, rag.]

chignon (shē-nyang'), *n.* Artificial arrangement of hair at the back of the head. [Fr.]

chilblain (chil-blān), *n.* Sore on hands or feet caused by cold. [CHILL and BLAIN.]

child (child), *n.* 1. Human offspring; infant, a son or a daughter. 2. Very young person.—*pl.* child'ren, offspring; descendants; inhabitants. [A.S. *child*, conn. with KIN.]

childe (child), *n.* Title of the son of an noble, till admission to knighthood. [Same as CHILD.] [of being a child.]

childhood (child'hod), *n.* State or time of being a child. [Same as CHILDE.]

childish (child'ish), *a.* Of or like a child; silly; trifling.—*child'ishly*, *adv.*—*child'ishness*, *n.* [den.]

childless (child'les), *a.* Without child.

childlike (child'lik), *a.* Like a child; becoming a child; docile; innocent.

chill (chil). I. *n.* 1. Coldness, shivering. 2. Anything that damps or disheartens. II. *a.* 1. Shivering with cold. 2. Slightly cold. III. *vt.* Make cold; discourage.—*chill'ness*, *n.* [A.S. *cyle*.]

chilly (chil'i), *a.* Somewhat chill.

chime (chīm). I. *n.* 1. Harmonious sound of several bells or other musical instruments. 2. Agreement of sound or of relation. 3. Set of bells. II. *v.* Sound in harmony; accord; (with *in*) take part; agree. III. *vt.* Strike or cause to sound in harmony [L. *cymbalum*, cymbal.]

chime (chīm), *n.* Edge or brim of a cask or tub. [A.S. *chm*, box.]

chē, chā, chāc, chā, chā

are, above; mō, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōta, not, mōve, wēit; mūte, but, cōra; cōl, owl, shen.

Chimera (ki-mě-ra), *n.* 1. Fabulous fire-spouting monster, with a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and a goat's body. 2. [c] Any idle or wild fancy. [Gr. *chimaira*, she-goat.]

chimerical (ki-mēr-i-kal), *a.* Of the nature of a chimera; wild; fanciful. —**chimerically**, *adv.*

chimney (chim-ni), *n.* Passage for escape of smoke or heated air. [Fr. *cheminée* — Gr. *kaio*, burn.]

chimpanzee (chim-pan-zē), *n.* Large African species of ape. [Native Guinea name of the animal.]



Chimpanzee.

chin (chin), *n.* Point of the lower jaw, beneath the mouth. [A.S. *činn*.]

china (chī-na), *n.* Fine kind of earthenware, originally made in China; porcelain.

chinch (chinch), *n.* 1. Insect very destructive to sprouting grain. 2. Bedbug. [L. *cimex*.]

chinchilla (chin-chī-l'a), *n.* 1. Small rodent with soft gray fur. 2. Its fur.

chine (chin), *n.* 1. Spine; backbone. 2. Piece of the backbone of a beast and adjoining flesh for cooking. [Fr. *Chinese* (chi-nēz).] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to China. II. *n.* 1. Native of China. 2. Language of China.

chink (chingk), *L. n.* Rent; cleft; narrow opening. II. *vt.* Split; crack. [A. S. *činn*, cleft.]

chink (chingk), *L. n.* Clink; sound of coins. II. *vt.* Give a sharp sound, as coin. [From the sound.]

Chinook (chi-nōk'), *dry* warm wind from west or north in n. w. part U. S. **chints**, **chintz** (chints), *n.* Cotton cloth printed in five or six different colors and glazed. [Hind.]

chip (chip), *L. vt.* 1. Cut into small pieces. 2. Diminish by cutting away a little at a time. II. *n.* Small piece of wood or other substance chopped off. [Dim. of *CHOP*.]

chipmunk (chip-munk), *n.* Small striped chipping squirrel. [Am. Ind.]

chirographer (ki-rogrā-fer), **chirographist** (ki-rogrā-fist), *n.* 1. One who



Chipmunk.

professes the art of writing. 2. One who tells fortunes from the hand.

chirography (ki-rogrā-phi), *n.* 1. Art of writing; penmanship. 2. Palmistry. **chirographic**, *a.* [Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *graphē*, writing.]

chirology (ki-ro-pō-di), *n.* The removal of corns, bunions, warts, etc. — **chirologist**, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

chirp (chērp), **chirrup** (chē-rup), *L. n.* Shrill sound of certain birds and insects. II. *vt.* Make such a sound. [From the sound.]

chisel (chizel), *L. n.* Tool to cut or hollow out wood, stone, etc. II. *vt.* Cut, carve, etc., with a chisel. [O. Fr. *ciisel* — L. *seco*, cut.]

chit (chit), *n.* 1. Baby. 2. Lively or pert young child. 3. Germ of a seed. [A. S. *cieth*, tender shoot.]

chitchat (chit'chat), *n.* Chatting or idle talk; prattle. [A reduplication of *CHAT*.]

chitterlings (chit'tēr-lings), *n. pl.* Part of small intestine, fried for food.

chivalric (shiv'al-rik), **chivalrous** (shiv'al-rus), *a.* Pertaining to chivalry; bold; gallant. — **chivalrously**, *adv.*

chivalry (shiv'al-ri), *n.* 1. Usages and qualifications of knights; system of knighthood. 2. Deferential kindness. 3. Heroic adventures. [Fr. *chevalerie* — *cheval* — L. *caballus*, horse.]

chive (chiv), *n.* Kind of onion. [Fr. *chive* — L. *caepa*, onion.]

chloride (klō'rid or klō'rid), *n.* Compound of chlorine with some other substance, as potash, soda, etc.

chlorine (klō'rin or klō'rin), *n.* Pale-green gas, with a disagreeable, suffocating odor. [Gr. *chloros*, pale-green.]

chloroform (klō'ro-farm), *n.* 1. Colorless volatile liquid, much used as an anæsthetic. II. *vt.* Administer chloroform to. [Gr. *chlor* and L. *forma*. See *FORMIO*.]

chock (chok), *n.* Wedge under a cask, to prevent it from rolling. [—*CHOKE*.]

chock-full (chok'fol), **chock full**, (chuk'fol), *a.* Quite full; choke-full.

chocolate (chok'o-lat), *n.* 1. Substance made of the ground beans of the *cacao theobroma*. 2. Beverage made from this substance. [Sp.—Mex. *cacahuatl*. See *CACAO*, *COCOA*.]

choice (chois), *n.* 1. Act or power of choosing. 2. Thing chosen. 3. Preference. 4. Preferable or best part.

chronic (kron'ik), *a.* 1. Lasting a long time. 2. (Of a disease), deep-seated or long-continued, as opp. to *acute*. [Gr. *chronikos* — *chronos*, time.]

chronicle (kron'i-kl), *n.* 1. Record of events in the order of time; history. II. *vt.* Record. — **chron'icler**, *n.* Historian; writer of a chronicle.

chronology (kron-ol-o-jī), *n.* 1. Science of dates. 2. Record of events in order of time. — **chronologic**, **chronologic'al**, *a.* — **chronologically**, *adv.* — **chronologer**, **chronol'ogist**, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *logos*, discourse.]

chronometer (kron-om'e-tēr), *n.* 1. Instrument for measuring time accurately. 2. Clock; watch. — **chronometric**, **chronometrical**, *a.* [Gr. *chronos*, and *metron*, measure.]

chrysalis (kris'a-lis), *n.* Form assumed by some insects between the larva state and the winged state. — *chrysal'ides*. — **chrysalid**, *a.* [Gr. *chrysalis* — *chryso*, gold.]

Chrysanthemum (kris-an'the-mum), *n.* 1. Genus of composite plants to which belong the aster and ox-eye daisy. 2. [c] Cultivated species of this genus. [Gr. *chryso*, gold, and *anthemon*, flower.]



Chrysanthemum.

chrysalite (kris'o-lit), *n.* Crystal of a yellowish color. [Gr. *chryso*, gold, and *lithos*, stone.]

chub (chub), *n.* 1. Short, plump body. 2. Small fat river fish. — **chub'by**, *a.* Short and thick. — **chub'biness**, *n.*

chuck (chuk), *n.* 1. Call of a hen. 2. Chicken, as a term of endearment. II. *vt.* Call as a hen. [From the sound.]

chuck (chuk), *v.* 1. Strike gently; toss. II. *a.* Slight blow. [Fr. *choquer*, jolt.]

chuck (chuk), *n.* Device for fastening the wood to the mandrel of the lathe. **chuckle** (chuk'l), *vt.* 1. Call, as a hen. 2. Chuck under the chin, fondle.

chuckle (chuk'l), *v.* 1. Laugh in a quiet, suppressed manner. II. *a.* Quiet laugh. [panion.]

chum (chum), *n.* Room-mate; comrade. **church** (church), *n.* 1. Building for Christian worship. 2. Whole body of Christians. 3. Clergy. 4. Sect, denomination. II. *vt.* Give thanks in church. — **churchianity** (church-i-

endency to promote the

interest of the church or clergy, rather than spiritual welfare. — **church-man**, *n.* 1. Clergyman. 2. Member of the Church of England or any church. — **church'warden**, *n.* Officer who represents the interests of a parish. [A. S. *ciros* — Gr. *kyriake*, belonging to the Lord, — *Kyrios*, Lord.]

churchyard (church'yārd), *n.* 1. Yard round the church. 2. Cemetery.

churl (chūrl), *n.* Ill-bred, surly fellow. — **churl'ish**, *a.* Rude; surly; ill-bred. **churl'ishly**, *adv.* — **churl'ishness**, *n.* [A. S. *ceorl*, countryman.]

churn (chūrn), *v.* 1. Shake violently. II. *n.* Vessel in which cream is churned. [Isel. *kirna*.]

chute (shō't), *n.* Inclined trough through which objects slide to a lower level; also used for amusement. [Fr. *chyle* (kil), *n.* White fluid drawn from the food while in the intestines. — Gr. *chylos*, juice — *cheo*, pour.]

chyme (kim), *n.* Pulp to which food is reduced in the stomach. — **chym'ous**, *a.* [Gr. *chymos* — *cheo*, pour.]

ciborium (si-bō'ri-um), *n.* Vessel for consecrated elements of Eucharist.

cicada (si-kā'dā), *n.* Insect remarkable for the sound it produces; commonly called locust.

cicatrice (sik'a-tris), **cicatrix** (sik'a-triks), *n.* Scar over a wound after it is healed. [L. *cicatrix*.]

cicatrize (sik'a-triz), *v.* 1. Help the formation of a skin or cicatrix. II. *vt.* Heal. [Fr. *cicatriser*.]

cicerone (sis-e-rō'ne), *n.* Guide. [It.]

cider (si'dēr), *n.* Drink made from apple-juice; apple-wine. [Fr. *cidre* — Gr. *sikera*, strong drink.]

cigar (si-gār'), *n.* Small roll of tobacco for smoking. [Sp. *cigarro*.]

cilia (sil'i-a), *apl.* Hair-like appendages on the edge of a vegetable or animal body. — **cil'ary**, **cil'iated**, *a.* Having cilia. [L. *cilium*, pl. *cilia*, eyelashes.]

Cimmerian (sim-mē'ri-an), *a.* Relating to the *Cimmeri*, a tribe fabled to have lived in perpetual darkness; extremely dark.

cinch (sinch), *n.* 1. Saddle-girth, fastened in place by means of strong strap passed through a loop in the saddle and firmly knotted; hence, 2. Sure grip or hold. 3. Game of cards. [Sp. *cincho*, girdle.]

cinchona (sin-kō'na), *n.* Bark of a tree, from which quinine is extracted; also called Peruvian bark. [*Quina*, native word for bark.]

cincture (sing'k'tūr, or sing'k'hūr), *n.*
1. Girdle, belt. 2. Molding round a column. — **cinctured**, *a.* Having a cincture. — [*L. cinctura.*]

cination (sin-ēr-ā'ōn), *n.* Act of reducing to ashes. [*L. cinis, cineris.*]

cinnabar (sin'a-bār), *n.* Sulphuret of mercury, called vermilion when used as a pigment. [Gr. *kinnabari*, a dye, known as dragon's blood, from Pers.]

cinnamon (sin'a-mun), *n.* Spicy bark of a laurel in Ceylon. [Heb. *kinnamon.*]

cinq (sing), *n.* Number five. [Fr.]

cipher (sifēr), *n.* 1. Character 0; anything of little value. 2. Interweaving of the initials of a name. 2. Secret kind of writing. II. *vt.* Work at arithmetic. [Fr. *chiffre*—Ar. *sifr*, empty.]

Circ (sēr-se'an), *a.* Relating to the fabled *Circe*, who by magic potions changed her guests into animals; delusive, fatal.

circle (sēr'kl), *n.* 1. Plane figure bounded by a line every point of which is equally distant from a point in the middle called the center. 2. Ring. 3. Series ending where it began. 4. Set of people forming a social group. II. *vt.* Move round; encompass. III. *vi.* Move in a circle. [*L. circulus*, dim. of *circus*, ring.]

Syn. Circuit; compass; inclosure.

circle (sēr'klet), *n.* Little circle.

circuit (sēr'kit), *n.* 1. Act of moving round. 2. That which encircles. 3. Round made in the exercise of a calling, esp. by a judge or preacher. [Fr.—*L. circum*, round, and *eo*, go.]

circuitous (sēr-kū'i-tus), *a.* Round about.—**circuitously**, *adv.*

Syn. Sinuous; tortuous; winding.

circular (sēr'kū-lar), *a.* 1. Round. 2. Ending in itself. 3. Addressed to a circle of persons. II. *n.* Note sent to a circle or number of persons. — **circularly**, *adv.*—**circularity**, *n.*

circulate (sēr'kū-lāt), *v.* 1. *vt.* Make to go round; spread. II. *vi.* Move round. [*L. circulo, circulat.*]

circulation (sēr-kū-lē'shun), *n.* 1. Act of moving in a circle, or of going and returning. 2. Money in use at one time in a country. 3. Number of copies circulated. [lar; circulating.]

circulatory (sēr'kū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Circum-
circum- (sēr-kum), *pref.* Signifies around, about. [*L.*]

circumambient (sēr-kum-am'bi-ent), *a.* Surrounding. [*L. circum*, about, and *ambio*, go round.]

circumcise (sēr-kum-siz), *vt.* Cut off the fore-skin (according to the Jewish law).—**circumcision** (sēr-kum-siz'h-

un), *n.* 1. Act of circumcising. 2. Jewish nation. 3. Perpetual purification. [*L. circumcideo*, cut around.]

circumference (sēr-kum'fēr-us), *n.* 1. Boundary-line of a circle. 2. Line surrounding anything. — **circumferential**, *a.* [*L. fero*, carry.]

circumflex (sēr-kum-flekt), *vt.* Mark with a circumflex.

circumflex (sēr-kum-fleks), *n.* 1. Mark (^) denoting a rising and falling of the voice. 2. Diacritical mark in phonetic notation. [*L. flecto*, flex-bend.]

circumjacent (sēr-kum-jē'sent), *a.* Lying around. [*L. jaces*, lying.]

circumlocution (sēr-kum-lō-kū-shun), *n.* Round-about speaking; evasive language. — **circumlocutory**, *a.* [*L. loquor*, *locut.*, speak.]

circumnavigate (sēr-kum-nav'i-gāt), *vt.* Sail around. — **circumnavigation**, *n.* [See NAVIGATE.]

circumnavigator (sēr-kum-nav'i-gā-tūr), *n.* One who sails round.

circumscribe (sēr-kum-skrīb'), *vt.* Draw a line round; inclose within limits. [*L. scribo*, write.]

circumscription (sēr-kum-skrīp-shun), *n.* Limitation; line that limits
circumspect (sēr-kum-spekt), *a.* Cautious. — **circumspectly**, *adv.*

circumspection, *n.* [*L. specio*, *specul.*, look.]

circumstance (sēr-kum-stans), *n.* 1. Related fact; outward incident. 2. Detail of minor importance. 3. (pl.) Surrounding conditions; fortune, means. [*L. stans*, standing.]

Syn. Event; fact; occurrence; position; situation; trifle.

circumstantial (sēr-kum-stan'shal), *a.* Consisting of details; minute.—**Circumstantial evidence**: Evidence not from direct testimony, but by conclusion from related facts. — **circumstantially**, *adv.*

circumstantiate (sēr-kum-stān-shi-āt), *vt.* 1. Prove by circumstances. 2. Describe in detail.

circumvent (sēr-kum-vent'), *vt.* 1. Outwit. 2. Deceive; cheat. — **circumvention**, *n.* [*L. venio*, come.]

circumventive (sēr-kum-ven'tiv), *a.* Deceiving by artifices.

circus (sēr'kus), *n.* 1. Circular build-



Roman Circus.

for the exhibition of games. 2. Use for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship, acrobats, etc. 3. Company of performers in a circus. 4. Performance in a circus. [L.]

cirrated (sir'ā-ted), *a.* Formed like or provided with a cirrus.

cirrus (sir'us), *n.* 1. Tendril. 2. Curled filament. 3. Light fleecy cloud. See cut, under STRATUS. [L.=curled hair.]

cisalpine (sis-alp'in), *a.* South of the Alps. [L. *cis*, on this side, and ALPINE.]

cist (sist), *n.* Tomb made of stone slabs. [SEE CREST.]

cistern (sis'tern), *n.* Receptacle or reservoir for holding water. [L. *cisterna*, *cista*, chest.]

citadel (sit'ā-del), *n.* Fortress in or near a city. [It. *cittadella*, dim. of *città*, city.]

citation (si-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Official summons to appear. 2. Act of quoting. 3. Passage or name quoted.

cite (sit), *vt.* 1. Call; summon. 2. Quote; name. [L. *cito*, call.]

Syn. Adduce; quote; repeat.

citric (sit'rik), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, lemons or citrons.

citizen (sit'i-zen), *n.* 1. Inhabitant of a city. 2. Member of a state. 3. Private individual as opposed to a public official.—*citizenship*, *n.* State of being a citizen. [O. Fr. *citain*.]

citron (sit'run), *n.* Fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon. [L. *citrus*.]

cittern (sit'tern), *n.* 1. Small ancient lute with eight strings. 2. Small modern harp-like instrument, laid horizontally; zither.

city (sit'i), *n.* Large town; incorporated municipality. [Fr. *clé*, city,—L. *civitas*, state.]

civet (sit'et), *n.* Perfume obtained from the civet-cat, a small carnivorous animal. [Fr. *civette*—Ar. *sabad*.]

civic (sit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a city or a citizen. [L. *civicus*—*civis*.]

civil (sit'iv), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a citizen or to the relations of citizens. 2. Not military. 3. Not ecclesiastical. 4. Having the refinement of city-bred people; polite.—*Civil service*: Paid service of the State, not military or naval.—*Civil war*: War between citizens of the same state or country.—*civilly*, *adv.* [L. *civilis*—*civis*.]

civilian (si-vil'i-yan), *n.* One engaged in civil as distinguished from military and other pursuits. [politeness.]

civility (si-vil'i-ti), *n.* Good breeding;

civilization (si-vil-i-zā'shun), *n.* 1. State of being civilized. 2. Act of civilizing.

civilize (siv'il-iz), *vt.* Reclaim from barbarism; elevate morally, intellectually and socially.

clack (klak), *i. vt.* Make a sudden sharp noise as by striking. *II. n.* Sharp sudden sound.—*Clack-valve*: Single flap valve used in pumps.

clad, *v.* Past and p.p. of CLOTHED.

claim (klām), *i. vt.* 1. Call for. 2. Demand as a right. 3. Maintain. *II. n.* 1. Demand. 2. Right or ground for demanding. 3. Thing claimed.—*claimant*, *n.* One who makes a claim. [L. *clamo*, call.]

clairvoyance (klār-vo'āns), *n.* Alleged power of seeing things not perceptible to the normal senses. [Fr.—*clair*, clear, and *voir*, see.]

clairvoyant (klār-vo'ānt), *n.* One who professes clairvoyance.

clam (klam), *n.* 1. Common bivalve mollusk.—*Clam-bake*: Out-door feast at which clams are baked in improvised ovens. 2. Clamp. [A. S.=clamp, vise.]

clamber (klam'bēr), *vi.* Climb with difficulty, or awkwardly. [A. S. *clam*.]

clammy (klam'i), *a.* 1. Sticky. 2. Cold, moist and adhesive.—*clamminess*, *n.*

clamor (klam'fūr), *i. n.* Loud continuous outcry; uproar. *II. vt.* Cry aloud in demand; make a loud continuous outcry.—*clamorous*, *a.* Noisy, boisterous.—*clamorously*, *adv.* [L.]

clamp (klam), *i. n.* Piece used to fasten things together or to strengthen framework. *II. vt.* Bind with clamps. [From A. S. *clam*.]

clan (klan), *n.* Tribe under a chieftain, having the same surname and a common ancestor. 2. Clique, sect, or body of persons. [Gael. *clann*.]

clandestine (klan-des'tin), *a.* Hidden; private.—*clandestinely*, *adv.* [L. *clandestinus*—*clan*, secretly.]

Syn. Secret; stealthy; underhand; furtive; surreptitious; concealed.

clang (klang), *i. vt.* Produce a sharp, ringing sound. *II. n.* Sharp, ringing sound. [From the sound.]

clanger (klang'ūr), *n.* Rapid repetition of shrill, harsh sound. [L.]

clank (klangk), *i. n.* Sharp, metallic sound, as of a chain. *II. vt.* and *vi.* Make or cause a clank.

clannish (klan'ish), *a.* 1. Closely united like the members of a clan. 2. Narrow in social interests.—*clannishly*, *adv.*—*clannishness*, *n.*

clanship (klan'ship), *n.* Association of families under a chieftain. [of a clan.]

clansman (klanz'man), *n.* Member

clap (klap). I. *n.* 1. Noise made by the sudden striking together of two things, as the hands. 2. Sudden act or motion. 3. Burst of sound. II. *vt.* [clapping; clapped (klapt).] 1. Strike together so as to make a noise. 2. Thrust or drive together suddenly. 3. Applaud with the hands. III. *vt.* Strike the hands together; strike together with noise. [A. S. *clappian*. From the sound.]

clapboard (klap'bôrd), *n.* Narrow, thin, planed board used for siding on houses, overlapping the one below.

clapper (klap'ér), *n.* One who or that which claps or strikes.

claptrap (klap'trap), *n.* Trick to gain applause.

clare-obscure (klár'ob-skûr'). See CHABROSCUM.

claret (klar'et), *n.* 1. Wines of a light or clear color. 2. Red wines of Bordeaux. [Fr. *claret*.] [clarifies.

clarifier (klar'i-fi-ér), *n.* That which clarifies. [clarifying; clarified.] I. *vt.* Make clear. II. *vt.* Become clear. — **clarification**, *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear, and *facio*, make.]

clarion (klar'i-un), *n.* Kind of trumpet. [Fr. *clair*, *n.*—*clair*, clear.]

Clarinet.

clarinet (klar-i-net), *n.* Wind instrument sounded by means of a reed fixed to the mouthpiece. [Fr. *clarinette*, dim. of *clarion*.]

clash (klash) I. *n.* 1. Loud noise, such as is caused by the striking together of weapons. 2. Opposition; contradiction. II. *vt.* 1. Dash noisily together. 2. Meet in opposition. 3. Act in a contrary direction. III. *vt.* Strike noisily against. [From the sound.]

clasp (klasp). I. *n.* 1. Hook for fastening. 2. Embrace. II. *vt.* 1. Fasten with a clasp. 2. Inclose and hold in the hand or arms; embrace, twine round. — **clasp'er**, *n.* That which clasps; tendrill of a plant.

clasp-knife (klasp'nif), *n.* Knife, the blade of which is clasped by, or folds into, the handle.

class (klás). I. *n.* Rank or order of persons or things. 2. Number of students or scholars who are taught together. 3. Scientific division. II. *vt.* Assign to a class or classes; arrange methodically. [L. *classis*, class.]

classic (klas'ik), **classical** (klas'i-shl), *a.* 1. Of the highest class or rank, esp. in literature. 2. Like the best style of Greece and Rome; chaste; refined. — **class'ic**, *n.* 1. Greek, Roman, or modern writer of the first rank. 2. Literary work of highest rank. — **class'ically**, *adv.* — **classic'al-ity**, *n.* — **class'icalness**, *n.*

classification (klás-i-fi-ká-shun), *n.* Act of forming into classes.

classify (klás'i-fi), *vt.* [classifying; classified]. Arrange into classes. [L. *classis*, and *facio*, make.]

classmate (klás'mát), *n.* Member of the same class.

clatter (klát'ér). I. *n.* Rattling noise; repetition of short, sharp sounds. II. *vt.* Make rattling sounds; rattle with the tongue; talk fast and idly. [From the sound.]

clause (klaz), *n.* 1. Sentence or part of a sentence. 2. Article or part of a contract, will, etc. [Fr. — L. *clausa*, inclose.]

clave (kláv), *v.* Past tense of CLEAVE.

Right Clavicle.

clavicle (klav-i-kl), *n.* Collar-bone, so called from its resemblance to a Roman key. [Fr. *clavicule* — L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, key.]

clavicular (klav-ik'l-ér), *a.* Pertaining to the clavicle.

claw (klá). I. *n.* Hooked nail of a beast or bird. 2. Whole foot of an animal with hooked nails. 3. Anything like a claw. II. *vt.* Scratch, tear. [A. S. *clawu*.]

clay (klé). I. *n.* Tenacious ductile earth; earth in general. II. *vt.* Purify with clay, as sugar. — **clayed**, *a.* Consisting of or like clay. [A. S. *clæg*. Related to GLUE.]

claymore (klá'môr), *n.* 1. Sword wielded with two hands. 2. Large sword formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders. [Gael. *clathmhor*, and *mór*, great.]

clean (klen). I. *a.* Free from stain or whatever defiles; pure; guiltless; neat. II. *adv.* Quite; entirely; cleverly. III. *vt.* Make clean; free from dirt. — **clean'mess**, *n.* [A. S. *clæne*, bright, neat, small.]

cleanly (klen'li). I. *a.* Clean in habits or person; pure; neat. II. *adv.* In a cleanly manner. — **clean'liness**, *n.* — **cleans** (klenz), *vt.* Make clean or pure. — **clear** (klér). I. *a.* 1. Pure; bright; undimmed. 2. Free from obstruction or difficulty; plain; distinct. 3. With-

klás, klát, klák, klér, klép, klér, above; mál, met, hér; málts, mlt; náts, not, móve, wáts
múts, hús, búrs; oíl, owl, shén.

out blemish, defect, drawback, or diminution. 4. Conspicuous. **II. adv.** In a clear manner; plainly; wholly; quite. **III. et.** 1. Free from obscurity, obstruction, or guilt. 2. Free; acquit; vindicate. 3. Leap or pass by or over. 4. Make profit. **IV. et.** Become clear; grow free, bright, or transparent. — **clearly adv.** — **clearness, n.** [Fr. *clair*—*L. clarus*, clear, loud.]

clearance (klér'ans), n. 1. Act of clearing. 2. Certificate that a ship has permission to sail.

clearing (klér'ing), n. 1. Tract of land cleared of wood, etc., for cultivation. 2. Method by which banks (or railway companies) clear or arrange certain affairs which mutually concern them. — **Clearing-house:** Place where such business is transacted.

cleat (klét), l. n. Short strip of iron, wood or other material. **II. et.** Fasten, secure or provide with a cleat or cleats. [From root of *cleot*.]

cleavage (klé'vaj), n. Act or manner of cleaving or splitting.

cleave (klév), v. [cleaving; *clôve* or *cleift*; *clôven* or *cleft*.] **I. et.** Split; separate with violence. **II. et.** Part asunder; crack.—**cleaver, n.** Person or thing that cleaves; butcher's chopper. [A.S. *cleofan*. *L. Ger. kloeben*.]

cleave (klév), et. [cleaving; *cleaved* or *clève*; *cleaved*.] Stick; adhere. [A.S. *clifan*. *Ger. kleben*.]

clef (kléf), n. Character in music which determines the key or position on the scale of the notes that follow it. [Fr = key.]

cleft (kleft), n. Crack; fissure; chink [See **CLEAVE**.]

• clematis (klema'tis), n. Creeping plant, called also virgin's bower and traveler's joy. [Gr. *ktema*, twig.]

clemency (klemen'si), n. Readiness to forgive; mildness.

Syn. Mercy; forgiveness; leniency; lenity; indulgence; tenderness; gentleness; kindness; compassion; softness.

element (klem'ent), a. Mild; merciful.—**elem'ently, adv.** [*L. clemens*.]

clench (kleuch), n. Same as **CLINCH**.

cleptomaniæ. See **CLEPTOMANIA**.

clergy (klér'ji), n. Body of ministers of religion; persons connected with the clerical profession or the religious orders. [Fr. *clergé*—*Gr. kleros*, lot.]

clergyman (klér'ji-man), n. One of the clergy; one regularly ordained to preach the gospel, and administer its ordinances.

cleric (klér'ik), clerical (klér'ik-əl), a. 1. Belonging to the clergy. 2. Pertaining to a clerk or writer.

clerk (klérk), n. 1. Clergyman; priest. 2. One who reads the responses in the English Church service. 3. One employed as a writer or assistant in an office. 4. (In the U. S.) salesman in a store or shop.—**clerk'ship, n.** [A.S. *clerc*, priest. See **CLERGY**.]

clever (klév'ér), a. 1. Able; ingenious; skillful. 2. Good-natured.—**cleverly, adv.**—**cleverness, n.** [Etymology doubtful.]

clew (klö), l. n. 1. Ball of thread. 2. Thread that guides through a labyrinth; key to a mystery. 3. Corner of a sail. **II. et.** Truss or tie up sails to the yards. [A.S. *cliuw*. *Ger. kugel*, ball.]

click (klik), l. n. Short, sharp sound. **II. et.** Make a light, sharp sound [From the sound.]

client (klí'ent), n. 1. One who employs a lawyer. 2. Dependent.—**client'ship, n.** [Fr.—*L. cliens*—*clueo*, hear.]

cliff (klif), n. High steep rock; steep side of a mountain. [A.S. *clif*, rock.]

climacteric (kli-mak'ter-ik or kh-mak'ter'ik), n. Critical period in human life, in which great bodily changes are supposed to take place, esp. the grand climacteric or sixty-third year. [Gr. *klimax*, ladder.]

climate (klí'mát), n. Condition of a country or place with regard to temperature, moisture, etc. [Gr. *klima*, zone.] [a climate.]

climatic (kli-mat'ik), a. Relating to **CLIMATE**.
climax (klí'maks), n. 1. In *rhetoric*, arrangement of terms so as to rise in strength. 2. Highest point, culmination; acme. [Gr. *klimax*, ladder—*klinos*, slope.]

climb (klím), et. and et. [climbing; *climbed* or *clomb* (klóm).] 1. Ascend or mount up by clutching with the hands and feet. 2. Ascend with difficulty. [A.S. *climban*.]

clime (klím), n. Same as **CLIMATE**.
clinch (klinch), l. et. 1. Rivet a nail. 2. Grasp tightly; settle or confirm. **II. et.** Grapple. **III. a.** 1. Act of clinching. 2. That which clinches or is clinched. [Causal form of *clink*, strike smartly.]

clincher (klinch'ér), n. One who or that which clinches; decisive argument.

cling (kling), et. [clinging; *clung*.] Wind round; adhere in interest of



Flower of Clematis.

éte, fat, téak, fír, fál, fáre, ábove; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nēte, not, mōve, wólf; mūte, hut, būra; oī, owl, éten.

- affection. — **cling** 'stone, *a.* Having the stone adhering to the pulp. [*A. S. clingan*, shrivel up.]
- clime** (klim'ik), *n.* Instruction to medical students with patient present. — **clim'ical**, *a.* [*Gr. klina*, bed — *klinō*, recline.]
- clink** (klingk), *i. n.* Ringing sound. *II. vt.* Cause to make a ringing sound. *III. vt.* Ring, jingle. [*From the sound.*]
- clinker** (kling'kēr), *n.* 1. Cinder or slag formed in furnaces. 2. Brick burned glass-hard.
- clip** (klip), *v.* [*clipping*; clipped.] *I. vt.* 1. Cut by making the blades of shears meet. 2. Cut off. *II. n.* 1. Clasp. 2. Flange. 3. Blow. 4. Season's shearing. [*A. S. clippen*, from the sound.]
- clipper** (klip'ēr), *n.* 1. One that clips. 2. Sharp-built, fast-sailing vessel.
- clipping** (klip'ing), *n.* 1. Act of cutting off. 2. Thing clipped off, esp. article of a newspaper cut out.
- clique** (klēk), *n.* Group of persons in union for a purpose; party, faction, ang. (used generally in a bad sense.)
- cloak** (klōk), *i. n.* 1. Loose outer garment. 2. Covering; that which conceals; disguise; pretext. *II. vt.* Clothe with a cloak; cover; conceal. [*O. Fr. cloque* — *L. cloca*, bell.]
- clock** (klok), *n.* Machine for measuring time, and indicating time by the position of its "hands" upon the dial-plate, or by the striking of a hammer on a bell. [*A. S. cluccga*, bell.]
- clock** (klok), *n.* 1. Gore inserted in a garment. 2. Ornament on the ankle of a stocking.
- clockwork** (klok'wōrk), *n.* 1. Machinery of a clock. 2. Any complicated mechanism with wheels.
- clod** (kłod), *i. n.* 1. Thick round lump of earth or turf. 2. Stupid fellow. *II. vt.* [*clod'ding*; *clod'ded*.] Pelt with clods. [*Dan. klode*, ball.]
- clog** (klog), *i. vt.* [*clog'ging*; *clogged* (klogd).] Accumulate in a mass and cause a stoppage; obstruct; encumber. *II. n.* 1. Obstruction. 2. Shoe with wooden sole. [*From root of clog*.]
- cloister** (klois'tēr), *i. n.* 1. Covered arcade forming part of a monastic establishment. 2. Place of religious retirement. *II. vt.* Confine in a cloister; confine with walls. [*O. Fr. cloître* — *L. claustrum* — *claudo*, close.]
- Syn.* Monastery; nunnery; convent.
- close** (klōs), *i. a. i.* Shut up; confined; unventilated; narrow; near



Clp.

- in time or place; compact; crowded. 2. Hidden; reserved; crafty. *II. adv.* In a close manner; densely. *III. a. i.* Inclosed place; small inclosed field. 2. Narrow passage of a street. — **close'ly**, *adv.* — **close'mess**, *n.* [*Fr. clos* — *L. claudens*, *claus*, shut.]
- close** (klōs), *i. vt. i.* Shut. 2. Draw together; unite. 3. Finish. *II. vt. i.* Grow together. 2. Come to an end. *III. a. i.* End. 2. Grapple.
- Syn.* Conclusion; cessation; termination; consummation; ending.
- closet** (kloz'et), *i. n.* 1. Small private room; recess off a room. *II. vt.* Shut up in, or take into a closet or room. [*O. Fr. closet*, dim. of *clos*. See *CLOS*.]
- close-time** (klōs'tim), *n.* Season of the year during which it is unlawful to catch or kill game and certain kinds of fish.
- closure** (klōz'hōr), *n.* 1. Act of closing. 2. That which closes; esp. the putting an end to a debate so as to proceed immediately to vote on a question or measure, in a deliberative assembly. [*Called also clōture*, from the French.]
- clot** (klot), *i. n.* Mass of soft or fluid matter concreted, as blood. *II. vt.* [*clot'ting*; *clot'ted*.] Form into clots.
- cloth** (klath), *n.* 1. Woven material from which garments or coverings are made. 2. Clerical profession, from their wearing black cloth. [*A. S. clath*, *Ger. kleid*.]
- clothe** (klōth), *vt.* [*clō'thing*; *clothed* or *clad*.] 1. Cover with clothes. 2. Provide with clothes. [*icles of dress*.]
- clothes** (klōth's), *n. pl.* Garments or articles.
- clothier** (klōth'i-ēr), *n.* One who makes or sells cloths or clothes, esp. for men.
- clothing** (klōth'ing), *n.* Clothes, garments.
- clōture** (klōz'tōr), *n.* See *CLOSURE*.
- cloud** (klōwd), *i. n.* 1. Mass of watery vapor floating in the air. 2. Large volume of dust or smoke. 3. Defect or blemish. *II. vt. i.* Overspread with clouds; darken; stain with dark spots or streaks. *III. vt.* Become clouded or darkened. — **cloud-burst**, *n.* Limited, violent rain in large quantity. — **cloud'less**, *a.* Without a cloud. — **cloud'lessly**, *adv.* — **cloud'let**, *n.* Little cloud. — **cloud'y**, *a. i.* Darkened with, or consisting of clouds; obscure. 2. Gloomy. 3. Stained with dark spots. — **cloud'ily**, *adv.* — **cloud'iness**, *n.* [*A. S. clud*, mass.]
- clout** (klōwt), *i. n.* 1. Small piece of cloth; rag. 2. Piece of cloth sewed on clumsily. *II. vt. i.* Mend with a patch; mend clumsily. 2. Strike with the hand. [*A. S. clut*, from *W. clut*, patch.]

clove, *v.* Past tense of **OLAVE**.
clove (klōv), *n.* Pungent, aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower-bud of a tree of the Moluccas. [From *L. clova*, nail.]

cloven (klō'vən), *pa.p.* of **OLAVE**.
 Split. *Cloven-footed*, *Cloven-hoofed*. Having the foot parted or divided.

clover (klō'vēr), *n.* Species of grass in which the leaf is divided into three lobes. [*A. S. clæfer*.]

clown (klown), *n.* 1. One with coarse or vulgar manners; a boor. 2. Professional jester; fool; buffoon.—**clown'-ish**, *a.* Like a clown; coarse and awkward.—**clown'-ishly**, *adv.*—**clown'-ishness**, *n.* [*Iscl. klunn*, clumsy.]

clay (klōf), *vt.* Fill to loathing; glut; satiate. [*O. Fr. clayer*, drive a nail into; spike, as a gun.—*L. clavus*, nail.]

club (klub), *n.* Association of persons for the promotion of a common object, as literature, politics, pleasure, etc. *II. vt.* [clubbing; clubbed.] Join together for some common end; share in a common expense. [From **CLUMP**=**CLUSTER**.]

club (klub), *n.* 1. Heavy tapering stick; cudgel. 2. One of the four suits of cards. 3. Small spar to which a topsail is bent. *II. vt.* Beat with a club. [From root of **CLUMP**.]

club-foot (klub'fōt), *n.* Short, deformed foot, like a club.—**club'-footed**, *a.*

cluck (kluk), *n.* Call of a hen to her chickens. *II. vt.* Make the sound of a hen when calling her chickens.

clue. See **OLAW**.

clump (klump), *n.* 1. Shapeless mass. 2. Cluster; thicket. [*Dan. klump*.]

clumsy (klum'zi), *a.* 1. Shapeless. 2. Awkward.—**clum'-sily**, *adv.*—**clum'-siness**, *n.*

Syn. *II.* made; graceless; uncouth; dumpy; bungling; unhandy; gawky; ungainly; unbecoming; inelegant.

clung (klung), *v.* Past tense of **CLING**.

cluster (klus'tēr), *n.*

1. A number of things of the same kind joined or joined together; bunch; mass. *II. vt.* Grow or gather into clusters. [*A. S.*]

clutch (kluch), *n.*

vt. Seize; grasp. *II. n.* 1. Grasp, grip, seizure. 2. Hand, talon, paw; that which clutches. (See *cut*.) [*A. S. galdescan*.]



Friction Clutch Gear.

clutter (kint'ēr), *I. vt. and vt. I.* Clot, coagulate. 2. Litter. *II. n.* 1. Litter, disorder. 2. Confused noise, clatter.

clyster (klis'tēr), *n.* Injection. [*Gr.—klyso*, wash out.]

co-, *prefix*, doubling a following *l, m, n, r*. Signifies together, with, within. [*L. root of cum*, with.]

coach (kōch), *n.* 1. Large, close, four-wheeled carriage. 2. Railroad passenger car. 3. Instructor. *II. vt.* 1. Carry in a coach. 2. Train before or direct during a contest. [*Fr. coache*.]

coadjutor (kō-ad-jū'tūr), *n.* Assistant; associate.—**coadjutrix**, *n.* *fem.*—**coadjutorship**, *n.* [*L.—co* with, *ad*, to, and *juvo*, help.]

coagulate (kō-ag'ū-lāt), *I. vt.* Make to coagel. *II. vt.* Curdle, coagel.—**coagulation**, *n.*—**coagulative**, *a.* [*L.—co*, together, and *ago*, drive.]

coal (kōl), *n.* 1. Solid, black, combustible substance dug out of the earth, used for fuel. 2. Piece of combustible material, burning, glowing, or burned. *II. vt.* Take in coal. [*A. S. col*.]

coalesce (kō-a-lēs), *vt.* Unite into one body; associate.—**coalescent**, *a.* Uniting.—**coalescence**, *n.* [*L. co*, with, and *alisco*, grow up.]

coalition (kō-a-lish'ūn), *n.* Uniting into a body; temporary union. [*tion*.]

Syn. Alliance; league; confederacy (kō'fī). 1. Of or like coal.

coarse (kōrs), *a.* Rough; rude; gross.—**coarsely**, *adv.*—**coarseness**, *n.* [*From the phrase in coarse*, common.]

Syn. Large; unpolished; indelicate.

coast (kōst), *n.* 1. Land next the sea; sea-shore. 2. Border of a country. *II. vt.* 1. Sail along or near a coast. 2. Slide down hill on a sled over snow or ice. *III. vt.* Sail by or near co—

east'er, *n.* Vessel that sails along the coast.—**coastwise**, *a.* Along the coast. [*L. costa*, rib, side.]

coat (kōt), *n.* 1. Kind of outer garment. 2. Hair or wool of a beast. 3. Vesture or habit; any covering. 4. Membrane or layer. 5. Ground on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called a *coat of arms*. *II. vt.* Cover with a coat or layer. [*Fr. coate*.—*L. cutta*, tunic.]

coating (kō'vīng), *n.* 1. Covering; layer. 2. Cloth for coats.

coax (kōks), *vt.* Persuade by fondling or flattery; humor or soothe.—**coaxingly**, *adv.* [*Saym*, doubtful.]

cob (kōb), *n.* 1. Thick round piece. 2. Spike of an ear of maize. 3. Thick strong pony. [*Akin to Ger. kof*, he]

ceball (kō-bāl), *n.* Bristle, red gray metal, usually found

with arsenic and other minerals. [Ger. *Kobalt* — *Kobold*, goblin.]

cobbler (kôb'l), *v.* Patch up or mend coarsely, as shoes. — **cobbler**, *n.* One who mends shoes. [O. Fr. *cobler* — L. *coquile*, join.]

cobbler (kôb'ler), *n.* 1. Large fruit pie. 2. Summer drink of wine, sugar, slices of fruit, and ice, imbibed through a straw.

cobra de capello (kô'brá de káp'el), *n.* Poisonous snake of the East Indies, which dilates the back and sides of the neck so as to resemble a hood.



Cobra de Capello.

[Port. = snake of the hood.]

cobweb (kôb'web), *n.* 1. Spider's web or net. 2. Any snare or device intended to entrap. 3. Anything very flimsy. 4. Old dusty rubbish. [Wel. *cob*, spider, and *Wm.*] [American plant.

coca (kô'ka), *n.* Dried leaf of a South American plant, from the leaves of the coca plant, used as a local anesthetic.

cocaine (kô'kâ-in), *n.* Alkaloid extracted from the leaves of the coca plant, used as a local anesthetic.

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cockney (kôk'ne), *n.* 1. Spoiled child. 2. Bynome for a native of the city of London.

cockpit (kôk'pit), *n.* 1. Inclosed space where game-cocks fight. 2. Room in a ship-of-war for the wounded during an action.

cockroach (kôk'rôch), *n.* Common black beetle, infesting pantries, kitchens, etc. [Sp. *ocoracha*.]

cockscorn (kôks'kôm), *n.* 1. Comb or crest on a cock's head. 2. Plant with a red flower resembling the comb of a cock.

cockswain, **coxswain** (kôk'swân, kô'log. kôk'swân), *n.* Seaman who steers a boat, and under the superior officer takes charge of it. [Fr. *coche*, boat, and *swain*.]

cocoa (kô'kô), *n.* 1. Powder made from the dried beans of the cacao or chocolate tree. 2. Beverage made from it. [A corr. of *cacao*.]

coccol (kô'kô), *n.* Palm-tree growing in tropical countries, and producing the cocoa-nut. *Coccol-nut* or *Coco-nut*, (kô'kô-nut), *n.* Fruit of the coccol-palm.

cocoon (kô'kôn'), *n.* Egg-shaped covering which the larva of silk worms and some other insects spin. [Fr. *cocoon* — L. *concha*, shell.]

cod (kôd), *n.* Species of fish much used as food, found in the northern seas. — *Cod-liver-oil*, *n.*

Cod.

cod (kôd), *n.* Husk, shell, pod. [A. S. *cod*, small bag.] [2. Boil gently.

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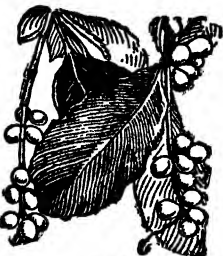
See, sea, steak, stir, till, thro, above; mû, met, hâr; mû, mit; nû, not, mûre, wû, mûte, hut, hûra; oil, owl, then.

coerce (kō-ērs'), *vt.* Force; compel.—
coercion, *n.* Restraint; compulsion.
coercive, *a.* Compelling.—**coercively**, *adv.* [*L. coarceo*—*co*, together, and *arceo*, shut in.]

coeval (kō-ē'val), *a.* Of the same age. [*L. co*, together, and *ævum*, age.]

co-extensive (kō-eks-ten'siv), *a.* Equally extensive.

coffee (kōfē), *n.* 1. Drink made from seeds of the coffee-tree, a native of Arabia. 2. The seeds. [*Turk. kahveh*—*Ar. gahwah*.]



Coffee.

coffer (kōfēr), *n.* Chest. [*Ger. koffer*, trunk.]

cofferdam (kōfēr-dam), *n.* Water-tight barrier of timber.

coffin (kōfin), *n.* 1. A chest in which a dead body is inclosed. *II. vt.* Place within a coffin. [From root of **COFFER**.]

cog (kog), *n.* Tooth on a wheel. *II. vt.* [cogging; cogged.] Fix teeth in the rim of a wheel. [*Gael. cog*.]

cogent (kōjēnt), *a.* Irresistible.—**co-gency**, *a.* Power of convincing.—**co-gently**, *adv.* [*L. co*, and *ago*, drive.]

Syn. Convincing; potent; powerful; compelling assent; forcible; strong.

cogitate (kōj'i-tāt), *vt.* Turn a thing over in one's mind; meditate; ponder. [*L. cogito*, think deeply—*co*, together, and *agito*, put a thing in motion.]

cogitation (kōj-i-tā'shun), *n.* Deep thought; meditation.

cognac (kōn'yak), *n.* French brandy, so called because made near the town of Cognac.

cognate (kōgnāt), *a.* Related to. [*L. cognatus*—*co*, together, and *nascor*, natus, be born.] [*edge. [L.]*]

cognition (kōg-nish'un), *n.* Knowledge.—**cognizable** (kōg-ni-zā-bl), *a.* 1. That may be known or understood. 2. That may be judicially investigated. [*O. Fr. cognoscibile*.]

cognizance (kōg-ni-zans or kōn'-), *n.* 1. Knowledge or notice, judicial or private. 2. Observation. 3. Jurisdiction. 4. That by which one is known, badge. [*O. Fr. — L. cognosco*.]

cognizant (kōg-ni-zant or kōn'-), *a.* Having cognizance or knowledge of.

cognomen (kōg-nō'men), *n.* Surname; third of the names of an individual among the Romans, indicating the house or family to which he belonged, as Publius Cornelius Scipio.

cohabit (kō-hab'it), *vi.* Dwell together as husband and wife.—**cohabitation**, *n.* [*L. cohabitatio*—*co*, together, and *habito*, dwell.] [*Heir. ess. a. fem.*]

coheir (kō-ār), *n.* Joint heir.—**cohere** (kō-hār), *vt.* 1. Stick together; remain in contact. 2. Follow in proper connection. [*L. co*, together, and *hæreo*, stick.]

coherence (kō-hēr'ens), **coherency** (kō-hēr'en-si), *n.* 1. Sticking together. 2. Consistent connection between several parts.

coherent (kō-hēr'ent), *a.* Sticking together; connected; consistent.—**coherently**, *adv.*

cohesion (kō-hē'shun), *n.* 1. Form of attraction by which particles of bodies stick together. 2. Logical connection. [*L. cohesio*—*coherere*.]

cohesive (kō-hē'siv), *a.* Having the power of cohering.—**cohesively**, *adv.*—**cohesiveness**, *n.*

cohort (kō'hart), *n.* 1. Among the Romans, body of soldiers about 600 in number, a tenth part of a legion. 2. Any band of armed men. [*L.*]

coil (kōil), *n.* Covering for the head. [*Fr. coiffe*—*L. coila*, cap.]

coiffure (kōif'ūr), *n.* Head-dress. [*Fr.*]

coign (kōin), *n.* Corner, external angle; corner-stone; wedge.—*Coign of vantage*: place of advantage for observation or operation. [See **COIN**.]

coil (kōil), *n.* 1. Wind in rings, as a rope. *II. n.* 1. One of the rings into which a rope is gathered. 2. Involvement. 3. Spiral formed by winding. [*O. Fr. coilier*—*L. colligere*—*co*, together, and *legere*, gather.]

coin (kōin), *n.* 1. *a.* 1. Piece of metal legally stamped and current as money. 2. Metal money. 3. Any medium of recompense. *II. vt.* 1. Convert metal into money. 2. Form, as a medal, by stamping. 3. Make, invent, fabricate. [*Fr.—L. cunæus*, wedge.]

coinage (kōin'āj), *n.* 1. Act or art of coining. 2. Pieces of metal coined. 3. Invention; fabrication.

coincide (kō-in-sid'), *vt.* Fall in with; agree in opinion; correspond; be identical. [*L. co*, together, *in*, in, and *cado*, fall.]

coincidence (kō-in-si-dens), **coincidence** (kō-in-si-den-si), *n.* Occurrence of an event at the same time with another event.—**coincidentally**, *adv.*

coke (kōk), *n.* Solid product of carbonization of coal. [Eng. dialect: coaks, cinders.]

colander (kul'an-dēr), **cullender**
(kul'en-dēr), *n.* Strainer. [Sp. *colador*
—*L. colare*, strain.]

cold (kôld). I. *a.* 1. Low in temperature. 2. Suffering with low temperature. 3. Without passion or feeling. II. *n.* 1. Absence of heat. 2. Sensation caused by the absence of heat. 3. Disease caused by cold; catarrh.—**cold'-ly**, *adv.*—**coldness**, *n.* [*A. S. cœld.*]

Syn. Frigid; chilly; chill; bleak;
 low. unfeeling; heartless.

coldframe (kôld'frām), *n.* Glass-covered frame without artificial heat, used in gardening.

cole (kōl), n. General name for all kinds of cabbage. [A. S. *caewel*.]

coleoptera (kol-e-opt'ə-rə), *n.* *pl.*
Order of insects having two pairs of
wings, the outer being hard or horny,
serving as wing-cases for the true
wings, (as the beetle.) [*Gr.* *kolos*,
sheath, and *pteron*, wing.]

coleopterous (kol-e-opt'ēr-us), a.
Sheath-winged.

celowort (köl'wärt), *n.* Common cabbage, especially if cut, before the head is formed. [A. S. *wurt*, plant.]

colic (kol'ik), *n.* Disorder of the colon; acute pain in the bowels.

coliseum. See **COLOSSEUM**.
collaborate (kol-lab'ō-rāt), *vi.* Work

collaborator (kol-lab'ō-rā-tūr), *n.* As-

associate in labor, particularly literary or scientific. [L.]

collapse (kol-laps'). I. *n.* Sudden or complete breakdown; prostration. II. *vt.* 1. Fail or break down. 2. Go to ruin; succumb. [L. *co*, in a heap, and *laere*, fall.]

collar (kol'ar). I. n. 1. Something worn around the neck; the part of a garment at the neck. 2. Ring, band. II. vt. 1. Seize by the collar. 2. Put on a collar. [Fr. *collar*.]

collar-bone (kol'ar-bōn), *n.* Clavicle.
collate (kol-lāt'), *vt.* 1. Examine and

2. Place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding. [*L. collatus*, — *co*, together, and *latius*, brought.]

collateral (kol-lat'ér-al). I. & 1. Running parallel or side by side. 2. Descended from the same ancestor, but not directly, as the children of brothers. 2. Accompanying, secondary. II. a. 1. Collateral relation. 2. Object of value pledged as security. **collaterally**, adv. [*L. co*, with, and *latus*, side.]

collation (kol-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Bringing together, for examination and comparison. 2. Repast between meals.
colleague (kol'ēg). *I. n.* Associate in office or profession. *II. vt.* Combine.
[*L. collega—co. and lego, send.*]

Syn. Assistant; coadjutor; helper.
collect (kol-lect'). I. *vt.* 1. Bring together. 2. Call for and obtain, as money due. II. *vi.* Run together; accumulate. [From *L. collect-co*, together, and *lego*, gather.]

collect (kol'ekt), *n.* Short and comprehensive prayer in the service of the R. Catholic and Anglican Churches.

collected (kol-lek'ted), *a.* 1. Gathered together. 2. Having one's senses gathered together; cool; firm. —**col-lect-edly**, *adv.* —**collectedness**, *n.*
collection (kol-lek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of

collecting. 2. That which is collected.
collective (kol-lek'tiv), a. 1. Consider-

ed as forming one mass or sum. 2. In *grammar*, expressing a number or multitude. — *Collective note*: In *diplomacy*, official communication signed by the representatives of several governments. — *collectively*, *adv.*

collector (kol-*lek'tūr*), *n.* One who collects.—**collect'orate**, *n.*—**collect'orship**, *n.*

college (kol'ej), *n.* 1. Any association of men with certain privileges or a common pursuit, as a college of heralds, or of cardinals. 2. School for advanced learning. 3. Literary, political, or religious institution. 4. Edifice appropriated to a college. [*Fr. college*—*L. collegium*, from *co.* and *lego.*]

collegian (kol-lē'ji-an), *n.* 1. Member of a college. 2. Student at a college.

collegiate (kol-lē'j-i-ēt). I. a. 1. Pertaining to or resembling a college. 2. Containing a college, as a town. 3. Instituted like a college. II. n. Member of a college.

collide (kol-ld'),
vt. Strike or dash
together. [L. col-
lido.]

collie, - colly
(kol'i), n. Shep-
herd's dog. [Gael.
collie, whelp.]

collier (kol'yár), n.
1. One who works
in a coal-mine. 2.
Ship carrying coal.

colliery (kol'yér-i), n. Coal-mine.
collimate (kol'i-măt), vt. Focus an
object-glass by means of a cross of
fine wires.



Scotch colts.

mīte, fat, ták, fār, fā, fāve; mē, met, hār; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wāf;
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

collision (kol-lizh'un), *n.* Striking together; conflict; opposition.

collocate (kol'ô-kâi), *vt.* 1. Place together. 2. Place.—**collocation**, *n.* [From *L. collocat*—*co*, together, and *loco*, place.]

colloidion (kol-lô'di-un), *n.* Gluey solution of gun cotton in alcohol and ether used in surgery and photography. [Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *eidōs*, form.]

colloquial (kol-lô'kwî-âl), *a.* Used in common conversation.—**colloquially**, *adv.*—**colloquialism**, *n.* Familiar form of expression.

colloquy (kol'ô-kwî), *n.* Conversation. [*L. colloquium*—*co*, together, and *loquor*, speak.]

collude (kol-lôd'), *vt.* Play into each other's hand; act in concert, esp. in a fraud. [*L.*—*co*, and *ludo*, play.]

collusion (kol-lô'zhun), *n.* Act of colluding; secret agreement to deceive. [*L. collusion*.]

collusive (kol-lô'siv), *a.* Fraudulently concerted; deceitful.—**collusively**, *adv.*—**collusiveness**, *n.*

colocola (kol-ô-kô'la), *n.* Ferocious South American wild cat.

colocyath (kol'ô-sinθ), *n.* Purgative, made of the gourd-like fruit of a plant of the same name. [Gr.]

cologne (kô-lôn), *n.* Perfumed spirit, first made at Cologne, Germany.

colon (kô-lon), *n.* Mark (:) used to indicate a distinct member or clause of a sentence. [Gr. *kolon*, member.]

colom (kô-lon), *n.* The large division of intestinal canal. [Gr.]

colonel (kûr'nei), *n.* Officer who has command of a regiment.—**colonelcy** (kûr'nei-si), *n.* His office or rank. [*It. colonello*, leader of a column.]

colonial (kol'ô-nî-âl), *a.* Pertaining to a colony. [*a. colony*.]

colonist (kol'on-ist), *n.* Inhabitant of

colonization (kol-on-i-zâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act or practice of colonizing. 2. State of being colonized.

colonize (kol'on-iz), *vt.* Plant or establish a colony in.

colonnade (kol-on-nâd'), *n.* Range of columns placed at regular intervals. [Fr.—*L. columna*.]

colony (kol'on-i), *n.* 1. Body of persons forming a fixed settlement in a foreign country. 2. Settlement so formed. [*L. colonia*—*colo*, till.]

color (kui'r). I. *n.* 1. Property of light which causes bodies to have different appearances to the eye. 2. Hue or appearance which bodies present to the eye. 3. Appearance of blood in the face. 4. Tint. 5. Paint or pigment. 6. False show. 7. Kind.—*pl.* Flag, en-

sign, standard. II. *vt.* 1. Put color on; stain; paint. 2. Set in a fair light. 3. Exaggerate. III. *vt.* Show color; blush. [*L. color*—*celo*, cover, conceal.]

colorable (kui'r-â-bl), *a.* Having a fair appearance; designed to conceal; plausible; specious.—**colorably**, *adv.*

color-blindness (kui'r-blînd'nes), *n.* Defect of the eyesight by which one is unable to distinguish between colors,

esp. between red, or green, and gray.

colored (kui'r'd), *a.* 1. Having a color. 2. Having some other hue than white or black. 3. Belonging to the African race. 4. Not of the white race.

coloring (kui'r-ing), *n.* 1. Any substance used as color. 2. Manner of applying colors. 3. Specious appearance.

colorless (kui'r-les), *a.* Without color; plain; white; transparent.

color-sergeant (kui'r-sâr'jênt), *n.* Sergeant who guards the colors of a regiment.

colossal (kô-lôs'-al), *a.* Like a colossus; gigantic.

Colosseum (kô-lôs-sûm), *n.* 1. Amphitheater in Rome. 2. Any large amphitheater.

colossus (kô-lôs'-us), *n.* Gigantic statue, particularly that of Apollo, which stood at the entrance of the harbor of Rhodes. 2. Any gigantic body. [*L.*—*Gr. kolossos*.]

colportage (kol'pôrt-âj), *n.* Distribution of books, etc., by colporteurs.

colporteur, **colporter** (kol'pôrt-êr), *n.* Pedler, particularly one who travels for the sale of tracts and books. [Fr. *colporteur*.]

colt (kôlt), *n.* 1. Young horse. 2. Young of animal similar to a horse, or an ass.—**coltish**, *a.* Like a colt; frisky; wanton. [*A.S. Akinto* ONCE.]

colter, **coulter** (kôlt-êr), *n.* Fore-iron of a plow. [*L. culter*, knife.]

colts-foot (kôltz'fôt), *n.* Plant with large soft leaves, once used in medicine.

Columbian (kô-lûm'bi-ân), *a.* Pertaining to *Columbia*, a poetical name of America, after *Columbus*, its discoverer.

columbine (kol'um-bin). I. *a.* 1. Of or like a dove. 2. Dove-colored. II. *n.* 1. Genus of plants. 2. Kind of violet or dove color. 3. Heroine in a pantomime. [Fr.—*L. columba*, dove.]



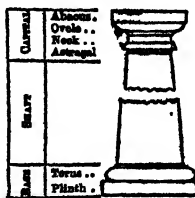
Colossus.

lôte, lat, tlat, flr, tgl, flre, above; mû, met, hâr; mûte, mît; nôte, not, nôve, wôlt; mûte, hut, hûrne, oû, owl, shaw.

column (kol'um), *n.* 1. Long, round body, used to support or adorn a building. 2. Anything like a column, as a body of troops drawn up in deep files; perpendicular row of lines in a book; vertical series of figures, etc. [*L. columna.*]

columnar (kol'um-er), *a.* 1.

Formed in columns. 2. Having the form of a column.



Column

comb, *pref.* See **co**.

coma (kō'ma), *n.* Morbid deep sleep; stupor; lethargy. [*Gr.*]

comatose (kō'ma-tōs or kom'-), *comatous* (kō'ma-tōs & Affected with coma; in a state of stupor; drowsy.

comb (krōm). 1. *n.* 1. Toothed instrument for separating and cleaning hair, wool, flax, etc. 2. Crest of a cock. 3. Top or crest of a wave or of a hill. 4. Honey. 2. *vt.* Separate, arrange, or clean by means of a comb. [*A.S. com.*]

combat (kom'bat or kum'bat). 1. *vt.* Contend, struggle with; contest. 2. *n.* Struggle; battle, fight.—**combataunt**. 1. *a.* Disposed or inclined to combat. 2. *n.* One who fights or combats.—**combative**, *a.* Inclined to quarrel or fight.—**combativeness**, *n.* [*Fr. combattre*, fight.] [wool, etc.]

comb (kōm'ar), *n.* One who combs

combination (kom-bi-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of combining; union. 2. Number of persons or things united; mixture. 3. Arrangement in a group.

Syn. Cabal; alliance; league; confederation; confederacy; intrigue; plot; junto; conspiracy; trust; ring.

combime (kom-bin'), 1. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Join together; unite. 2. In *chem.* Unite and form a new compound. 2. *n.* Combination. [*L.—co, and bin, two and two.*]

combustible (kom-bus'ti-bl), 1. *a.* That may burn; liable to take fire. 2. *n.* Anything that will burn.—**combustibility**, *n.* Capability of being burned. [*L. combest, consume,—co, and ure, burn.*]

combustion (kom-bus'tyun), *n.* Burning; consumption by fire.

come (kum), *vt.* [*com'ing*; came (kām); come (kam). 1. Move toward this place (opp. of go); draw near. 2. Arise. 3. Issue. 4. Happen. [*A.S. eoman.*]

comedian (kō-mē'di-an), *n.* 1. One who acts or writes comedies. 2. Actor.

comedy (kom'e-di), *n.* Dramatic piece of a pleasant or humorous character, orig. accomp. with dancing and singing. [*L. comedia—Gr. komodia*, a ludicrous spectacle—*komos*, revel, and *ode*, song.]

comely (kum'li), 1. *a.* Pleasing; graceful; handsome. 2. *adv.* In a comely manner.—**comeliness**, *n.* [*A.S. cymlic*, suitable—*come*, and *lic*, like.]

comet (kom'et), *n.* Heavenly body with an eccentric orbit and a luminous tail.

—**cometary**, *a.* [*Gr. kometes*, long haired—*kome*, hair.]

comfit (kum'fit), *n.* Sweetmeat.

comfiture (kum'fī-tūr), *n.* Sweetmeat.

[*Fr.—L. conficio*, make up.]

comfort (kum'firt), 1. *vt.* Relieve from pain or distress; cheer.—*II. a.* Relief; ease; whatever gives ease, etc.

—**comfortable**, *a.* Imparting or enjoying comfort.—**comfortably**, *adv.*—**comforter**, *n.*—**comfortless**, *a.* [*O. Fr. conforter—L. co, and fortis*, strong.]

Syn. Console; solace; strengthen; encourage; gladden; refresh.

comic (kom'ik), **comical** (kom'ik-al), *a.* Relating to comedy; raising mirth; droll.—**comically**, *adv.*—**comicality**, *n.*—**comicalness**, *n.*

comity (kom'i-ti), *n.* Courteousness; civility. [*L. comitas.*]

comma (kom'a), *n.* In punctuation, the point (,) which marks the smallest division of a sentence. [*Gr. komma—kopio*, cut off.]

command (ko-mand'), 1. *vt.* 1. Order; bid. 2. Exercise supreme authority over. 3. Have within sight, influence, or control. 2. *n.* 1. Order; authority; message. 2. Ability to overlook or influence. 3. Thing commanded. [*Fr. commander—L. commandare—co, and mandare*, intrust.]

commandant (ko-mān-dant'), *n.* Officer who has the command of a place or of a body of troops.

commander (ko-mān'dar), *n.* 1. Who commands. 2. Officer in the navy next in rank under a captain. —**commandery**, *n.* Office or district of a commander, esp. in secret societies.

commanding (ko-mān'ding), *a.* Fitted to impress or control.—**commandingly**, *adv.*

commandment (ko-mān'ment), *n.* 1. Command; precept. 2. One of the ten moral laws.

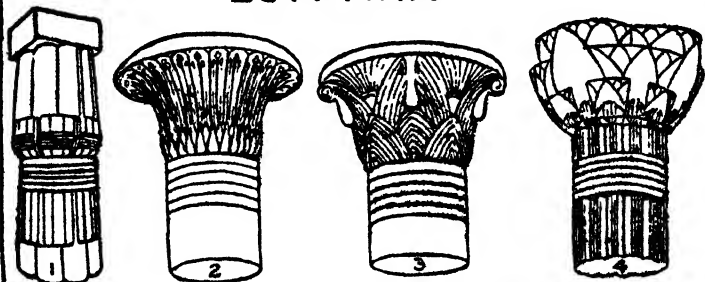


Donati's Comet, October, 1858.

See, sat, shat, shir, spill, shre, above; mō, met, hār; mite, mit; aō, not, aōre, wōsh; mōte, hut, bōre; oil, owl, shen.

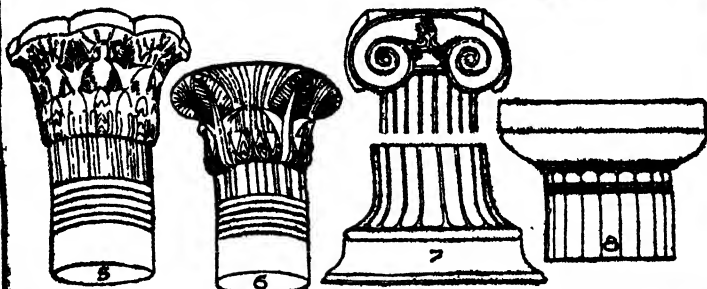
COLUMNS

EGYPTIAN

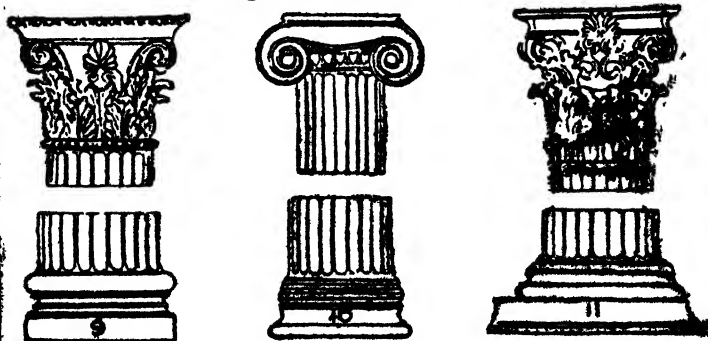


EGYPTIAN

GREEK

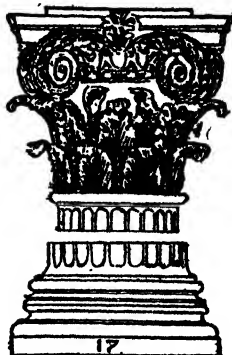
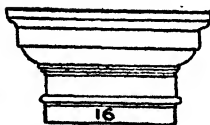
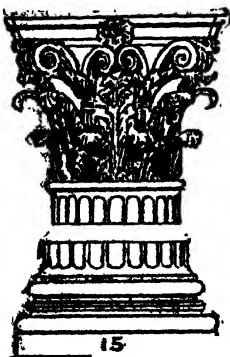
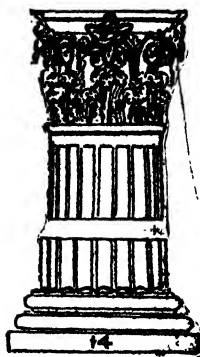
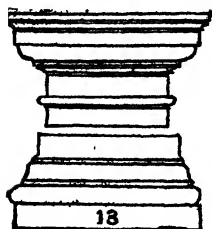
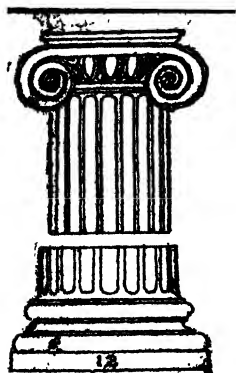


GREEK



COLUMNS

ROMAN



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1. Egyptian columns show polygonal and circular shafts, often with hieroglyphic inscriptions at intervals (1, 4). The capitals show a great variety of forms and decoration, some square (1), others vase-shaped (5, 8, 6, 6), and a few swelling (4) like a closed or opening tree-bud. It does not appear that columns of differently proportioned or shaped shafts had different capitals assigned to them, as in Grecian architecture. The Egyptian columns were short and thick, square or polygonal columns often being part of the ground, the rock between them having been cut away.
2. Grecian architecture is identical with columnar architecture, developing step by step from the most simple to the most elaborate, but the use of the earlier styles is not restricted to early periods. The ancient Doric column (8, from the Parthenon, Athens), like a tree, has no base, tapers as it rises in height and ends in the simplest capital. Fig. 7, from the temple of Apollo, at Bassae, represents the early *Ionic* order, while fig. 10 shows it in perfection, as found in the Temple of Nike Apteros (wingless victory) at Athens. The *Corinthian* order, imitating acanthus leaves, exhibits the highest degree of refinement of Greek architecture, as is easily seen by a glance at figs. 9 (from the Temple of Apollo at Miletus) and 11 (monument of Lysicrates).
3. The Romans merely imitated the Greeks, their masters in all art and sciences. The unimportant changes they undertook to make, cannot be said to be improvements. Fig. 13 is the *Roman Doric* from the Coliseum, Rome, and fig. 16 from the Theater of Marcellus, Rome. The *Roman Ionic* style is represented by a column (12) from the Temple of Fortune Virilis, Rome, certainly less artistic than 10. Figs. 14 (Temple of Vesta, Tivoli) and 15 (Pantheon, Rome) are *Roman Corinthian*, and fig. 17 shows the overloaded Composite order, a clumsy combination of the *Ionic* capital and the *Corinthian*, without even an attempt at blending the two or covering up the dividing line.

commemorate (ko-mem'or-āt), *vt.* Call to remembrance by a solemn or public act.—**commemoration**, *n.* [*L.*—*co*, and *memor*, mindful.]

commemorative (ko-mem'or-ā-tiv), *a.* Tending, serving to commemorate. **commemore** (ko-mens'), *I. vt.* Begin; originate; take rise. *II. vt.* Begin; originate; enter upon. [*L. co*, together and *memore*, begin.]

commencement (ko-mens'ment), *n.* 1. Beginning. 2. Thing begun. 3. Day of graduating at colleges and high schools.

commend (ko-mend'), *vt.* Give into the charge of; recommend as worthy; praise.—**commendable**, *a.* Worthy of being commended or praised.—**commendably**, *adv.*—**commendableness**, *n.*—**commendation**, *n.* Act of commending; praise.—**commendatory**, *a.* Commending; containing praise. [*L. commendare*, intrust.]

commensurable (ko-men'sū-ra-bl), *a.* Having a common measure.—**commensurably**, *adv.*—**commensurability**, *n.*—**commensurableness**, *n.* [*L. co*, with, and *mensura*, measure.]

commensurate (ko-men'sū-rāt), *a.* Of the same measure with; equal in measure or extent; in proportion with.—**commensurately**, *adv.*—**commensurateness**, *n.*—**commensuration**, *n.*

comment (kom'ent), *I. n.* Note conveying an illustration or explanation; remark, criticism. *II. vt.* Make critical or explanatory notes or observations.—**commentator**, *n.*—**commenter**, *n.* [*L. commentor*, reflect.]

commentary (kom'en-tār-i), *n.* 1. Comment. 2. Book of comments.

commerce (kom'ers), *n.* 1. Interchange of merchandise between nations or individuals; extended trade or traffic. 2. Intercourse; fellowship. [*Fr.*—*L. commercium*—*co*, with, and *merc*, *merc*—goods.]

commercial (ko-mēr'shal), *a.* Pertaining to commerce; mercantile.—**commercialism**, *n.* Doctrines, or practices, of commercial men.—**commercially**, *adv.*

commingle (ko-ming'l), *vt.* Mingle or mix with. [*L. co*, and *MINGLE*.]

comminute (kom'in-ūt), *vt.* Reduce to minute particles.—**comminution**, *n.* [*L. co*, and *minuo*, make small.]

commiserate (ko-miz'er-āt), *vt.* Have compassion.—**commiseration**, *n.* Suffering with others; pity. [*L. co*,

with, and *miseror*, deplore.]

Syn. Condole; pity; compassionate. **commissarial** (ko-mi'sh'ri-āl), *a.* Pertaining to a commissary.

commissariat (kom-mis-sār'i-āt), *n.* 1. Department which is charged with the furnishing of provisions, as for an army. 2. Body of officers in that department. 3. Office of a commissary. **commissary** (kom'i-sār-i), *n.* 1. One to whom a charge is committed. 2. Officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, etc., to an army.—**commissaryship**, *n.* [*From L. committor*, commit.]

commission (ko-mish'un), *I. n.* 1. Act of committing. 2. That which is committed. 3. Writing conferring certain powers; authority. 4. Charge of fee to an agent, etc., for transacting business. 5. One or more persons appointed to perform certain duties. *II. vt.* Give a commission to; appoint.

commissioner (ko-mish'un-ēr), *n.* One who holds a commission.

commit (ko-mit'), *vt.* [committing; committed.] 1. Give in charge or trust; consign to prison. 2. Do, perform, as a crime. 3. Endanger; compromise. 4. Pledge, bind. [*L. co*, with, and *mitto*, send.]

commitment (ko-mit'ment), *n.* 1. Act of committing. 2. Order for sending to prison. 3. Imprisonment.

committal (ko-mit'vāl), *n.* Commitment; pledge, actual or implied.

committee (ko-mit'v), *n.* One or more persons to whom some special business is committed by a court, assembly or the like.

commode (ko-mōd'), *n.* 1. Washstand with drawers and closet. 2. Night-stool. [*Fr.* = convenient.]

commodious (ko-mō'di-us), *a.* Suitable or convenient; comfortable.—**commodiously**, *adv.*—**commodiousness**, *n.*

Syn. Useful; beneficial; helpful; favorable; serviceable; fit; proper; becoming; spacious; roomy.

commodity (ko-mōd'it-i), *n.* 1. Convenience, or that which affords it. 2. Article of traffic. [*L. commoditas*, convenience.]

commodore (kom'o-dōr), *n.* 1. In the U.S., formerly a naval officer ranking next above a captain. 2. In England, commander of a squadron of ships. 3. President of a yacht club. [*Sp. comendador*—*L. commendo*, command.]

commingle (kom'ō-lish'un), *n.* Act of grinding together. [*L. co* and *molere*, grind.]

----- (kom'un), *a.* 1. Belonging equally to more than one. 2. Frequent. 3. Easy to be had; ordinary. — *Common law*, law deriving authority from usage, not from a statute. — *Common sense*, sound judgment. *II. n.* Tract of open land, used in common by the inhabitants of a town, etc. — *commonly, adv.* — *commonness, n.* [*L. — co, and munis, serving.*]

Syn. General; public; usual; vulgar; universal; customary; commonplace. **commonalty** (kom'un-al-ti), *n.* Common people below the rank of nobility. **commoner** (kom'un-ēr), *n.* 1. Member of the British House of Commons. 2. One of the commonalty.

commonplace (kom'un-plās), *I. n.* Common topic or subject; memorandum. *II. a.* Common; hackneyed.

commons (kom'unz), *n. pl.* 1. Lower House of British Parliament. 2. Common land. 3. Food at a common table.

commonweal (kom'un-wēl), **commonwealth** (kom'un-weith), *n.* 1. Public good. 2. Government in a free state. 3. Whole body of the people. **commotion** (ko-mō'shun), *n.* Excited or tumultuous action, physical or mental; tumult. [*L. — co, together, and mōveo, move.*] [*munē.*]

communal (ko-mū'nal), *a.* Of a commune. **commune** (kom'un), *n.* In *France*. 1. Territorial division governed by a mayor. 2. Commune at Paris in 1871 was a revolt against the national government, on the principle that each city or district should be ruled independently by its own commune or local government. [*Fr.*]

commune (ko-mūn'), *vt.* 1. Converse or talk together. 2. Partake of the Lord's supper. [*Fr. communier.*]

communicable (ko-mū'ni-kā-bl), *a.* That may be communicated. — *communicably, adv.*

communicant (ko-mū'ni-kant), *n.* One who partakes of the Communion.

communicate (ko-mū'ni-kāt), *I. vt.* Give a share of. *II. vt.* 1. Having something in common with another. 2. Have the means of intercourse; have intercourse. 3. Partake of the Lord's supper. — **communication, n. 1. Act of communicating. 2. That which is communicated. 3. Intercourse. [*See COMMON.*]**

Syn. Bestow; confer; disclose; tell; impart; reveal; announce.

communicative (ko-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* Inclined to communicate or give information; unreserved. — **communicativeness, n.**

communism (ko-mū'ni-un), *n.* 1. Act of communing; mutual intercourse. 2. Common possession. 3. Union in religious service; body of people who so unite. 4. Celebration of the Lord's supper.

Syn. Fellowship; share; unity; participation; converse; agreement.

communiqué (kom-ū'ni-kā'), *n.* Communication; bulletin. [*Fr.*]

communism (kom-ū'nizm), *n.* Theory according to which all things are held in common.

communist (kom-ū'nist), *n.* One who believes in communism.

community (ko-mū'ni-ti), *n.* 1. Common possession or enjoyment. 2. People having common rights, etc. 3. Public; people in general.

commutable (ko-mū'tā-bl), *a.* That may be commuted or exchanged. — **commutability, n.**

commutation (kom-ū-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Exchange. 2. Lessening of penalty or rate. — *Commutation-ticket*: Ticket entitling the holder to a number of rides at reduced rates.

commute (ko-mūt), *I. vt.* Substitute another for. *II. vt.* Buy and use a commutation-ticket. — **commuter, n.** One who uses such a ticket. [*L. commuto — co, with, and muto, change.*]

compact (kom-pakt'), *I. a.* 1. Packed close. 2. Brief; terse. *II. vt.* Press closely together; consolidate. — **compactly, adv.** — **compactly, adv.** — **compactness, n.** [*L. compactus — co, together, and pango, fasten.*]

compact (kom'pakt), *n.* Agreement, league, treaty. — **compactness, n.** [*L. — co, with, and pascor, make a bargain.*]

companion (kom-pan'yun), *n.* One who accompanies; associate; partner. — **companionable, a.** Agreeable, sociable. — **companionably, adv.** — **companionship, n.** [*L. co, with, and panis, bread.*]

companionway (kom-pan'yun-wā), *n.* Staircase leading to ship's cabin.

company (kum'pā-ni), *n.* 1. Assembly of persons. 2. Number of persons associated together for trade, etc. 3. Society. 4. Subdivision of a regiment. [*Fr. compagne. See COMPANION.*]

comparable (kom'pā-rā-bl), *a.* That may be compared; of equal value. — **comparably, adv.**

comparative (kom'pā-rā-tiv), *a.* 1. Estimated by comparison; relative, not positive or absolute. 2. In *grammar*, degree of comparison, expressing "more". — **comparatively, adv.**

āma, fat, thak, thar, tall, thara, above; mā, met, hār; mīn, mīn; nōta, not, mōva, with; mūta, but, bērn; oil, owl, then.

compare (kom-pär'). I. *vt.* 1. Ascertain how far things agree or disagree. 2. Liken or represent as similar. 3. In *grammar*, inflect an adjective. II. *vi.* Hold comparison. [*L.*—*co*, together, and *parō*, place, array.]

comparison (kom-pär'i-sun), *n.* Act of comparing. 2. Comparative estimate. 3. Figure by which two things are compared. 4. In *grammar*, inflection of an adjective or adverb.

compartment (kom-pärt'ment), *n.* Separate part of inclosed space; subdivision of a railroad coach, etc.

[*L.*—*co*, together, and *partio*, part.]

compass (kum'pas), *n.* 1. Circuit, circle. 2. Space; limit; range. 3. Instrument containing a magnetized needle which points north, used to steer ships by, etc.

3. Purpose or design.—*Fetch a compass*: make a circuit, go round.—*pl.* compasses, instrument consisting of two movable legs, for describing circles, etc. [*Fr. compas*—*L.* *co*, together, and *passus*, route.]

compass (kum'pas), *vt.* 1. Go round. 2. Surround, inclose. 3. Besiege. 4. Bring about. 5. In *law*, contrive, plot.

compassion (kom-pash'un), *n.* Fellow-feeling; sorrow for the sufferings of another. [*L.*—*co*, and *passio*, suffer.] *Syn.* Pity; sympathy; commiseration; fellow-suffering; mercy.

compassionate (kom-pash'un-ät), *I. a.* Merciful. II. *vt.* Have compassion for.—*compassionately*, *adv.*

compatibility (kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Suitability; agreeableness.

compatible (kom-pat'i-bl), *a.* That agrees (with).—*compatibly*, *adv.* [*Fr.*—*L.* *co*, with, and *patior*, bear.]

compatriot (kom-pät'ri-ut), *I. a.* Of the same fatherland or country. II. *n.* One of the same country. [*Fr.*]

compeer (kom-pēr), *n.* One equal to another; companion; associate. [*L.*—*co*, with, and *pæer*.]

compel (kom-pel'), *vt.* 1. Drive, urge on forcibly. 2. Oblige.—*compellable*, *adv.* [*L.*—*co*, and *pello*, drive.]

compend (kom-pend), *compendium* (kom-pen'di-um), *n.* Abridgment; book containing the substance of a larger one. [*L.*]



Compass Card.

compendious (kom-pen'di-us), *a.* Short; comprehensive.—*compendiously*, *adv.*

compensate (kom-pen-sät), *vt.* Reward suitably for service rendered; make amends for loss sustained; recompense; counterbalance. [*L.* *co*, together, and *penco*, weigh, pay.]

compensation (kom-pen-sä'shun), *n.* Act of compensating; reward for service; amends for loss sustained.

compensatory (kom-pen'sä-tō-ri), *a.* Serving as compensation; making amends.

compete (kom-pët'), *vt.* Strive with others for something; contend for a prize. [*L.* *co*, together, and *peto*, seek.]

competence (kom'petens), **competency** (kom'pet-en-si), *n.* 1. Fitness. 2. Sufficiency; adequate income. 3. Legal power or capacity.

competent (kom'pet-ent), *a.* 1. Suitable, fit. 2. Belonging. 3. Sufficient.—*competently*, *adv.*

competition (kom-pe-tish'un), *n.* Act of competing; rivalry. 2. Competitors, rivals. [taining to competition.]

competitive (kom-pet'i-tiv), *a.* Per-competitor (kom-pet'i-tör), *n.* One who competes; rival, opponent.

compilation (kom-pli-kä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of compiling. 2. Thing compiled.

compile (kom-pli'), *vt.* Compose by collecting the materials from various sources.—**compiler**, *n.* [*L.* *compilo*—*co*, together, and *pilo*, plunder.]

complacence (kom-plä'sens), **complacency** (kom-plä'sen-si), *n.* Quiet pleasure; satisfaction; civility.

complacent (kom-plä'sent), *a.* Showing satisfaction; gratified.—*complacently*, *adv.* [*L.* *co*, together, and *placeo*, please.]

complain (kom-plän'), *vt.* 1. Express grief, pain, censure. 2. Murmur or express a sense of injury. 3. Accuse. [*Fr. complaindre*—*L.* *co*, together, and *plango*, beat (the breast).]

complainant (kom-plä'nant), *n.* 1. One who complains. 2. In *law*, one who raises a suit; plaintiff.

complaint (kom-plänt'), *n.* 1. Expression of grief. 2. Sensation of pains or injuries; fault. 3. Thing complained of. 4. Physical ailment or disorder.

complaisance (kom-plä-zans), *n.* Desire to please; civility. [*Fr.*]

complaisant (kom-plä-zant), *a.* Desirous of pleasing; obliging.—*complaisantly*, *adv.* [*Fr.*]

complement (kom-ple-ment), *I. a.* 1. That which completes or fills up. 2. Full number or quantity. II. *vt.* Fill up; complete. [*L.* *co*, and *pleo*, fill.]

complemental (kom-ple-men'tal), **complementary** (kom-ple-men-tar-ri), *a.* Filling up; supplying a deficiency.

complete (kom-plēt'), *I. vt.* Fill up; finish; perfect. *II. a.* Free from deficiency; perfect; finished. — **completely**, *adv.* — **completeness**, *n.*

completion (kom-plē'shun), *n.* State of being complete; act of making complete.

complex (kom'pleks), *a.* Composed of more than one, or of many parts; not simple; intricate; difficult. — **complexly**, *adv.* — **complexness**, *n.* [*L. co, together, and plico, fold.*]

complexion (kom-plek'shun), *n.* 1. Structure. 2. Color or look of the skin, esp. of the face. 3. General appearance; temperament; texture. — **complexional**, *a.* Pertaining to complexion. — **complexioned**, *a.* Having a complexion, or a certain temperament or state. [*L. complexio.*]

complexity (kom-pleks'i-ti), *n.* State of being complex.

compliance (kom-pli'ans), *n.* Acquiescence. [*civil.* — **compliantly**, *adv.*]

compliant (kom-pli'ant), *a.* Yielding; **compliance** (kom-pli-kā-si), *n.* State of being complicated.

complicate (kom-pli-kāt'), *vt.* Render complex; entangle; make difficult. [*L. co, together, and plico, fold.*]

complication (kom-pli-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Intricate blending or entanglement. 2. Additional difficulty.

complicity (kom-plis'i-ti), *n.* State of being an accomplice.

compliment (kom'pli-ment), *I. n.* 1. Expression of regard. 2. Delicate flattery. *II. vt.* Pay a compliment to. — **complimentary**, *a.* Conveying civility or praise. [*L. complao, fill up.*]

Syn. Flatter; commend; praise.

complot (kom-plōt'), *vt.* [complot-ting; complotted.] Plot together; conspire.

comply (kom-pli'), *vt.* [comply'ing; complied.] Yield to the wishes of another. [*L. complere, fulfill, complete.*]

component (kom-pō-nent), *I. a.* Making up or composing; forming one of the elements of a compound. *II. n.* One of the elements of a compound. [*L. co, and ponere, place.*]

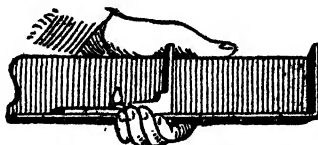
compert (kom-pōrt'), *I. vt.* Agree; accord; suit. *II. vt.* Bear (one's self), behave. — **compertment**, *n.* Deportment; behavior. [*L. co, together, and porto, carry.*]

compose (kom-pōz'), *vt.* 1. Form by putting two or more parts or things together. 2. Place in order. 3. Set

at rest. 4. Soothe. 5. Place types in order for printing. 6. Originate or become the author of, as a book. [*Fr. composer* — *L. co, together and ponere, pos-, put.*]

composed (kom-pōzd'), *a.* Settled; quiet calm. — **composedly**, *adv.* — **composedness**, *n.*

composer (kom-pōz'er), *n.* One who composes; writer; author, esp. of a piece of music.



Composing-stick.

composing-stick (kom-pō'zing-stik), *n.* Small tray, in which a compositor arranges type for printing.

composite (kom-pōz'it), *a.* 1. Composed of two or more distinct parts, styles, etc. 2. In *arch.* Blending of the Ionic and the Corinthian orders. See cut under **ORDER**. — **Composite photograph**: One printed in register from negatives of different subjects in the same pose.

composition (kom-pō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act or art of putting together. 2. Thing composed, as a work in literature, music, painting, or a short essay written as a school exercise. 3. Compound. 4. Agreement to accept part of a debt as payment for the whole.

compositor (kom-pōz'it-ūr), *n.* One who puts together types for printing.

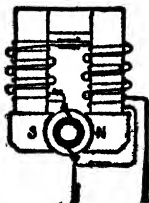
compost (kom-pōst), *n.* 1. Mixture for fertilizing. 2. Kind of plaster.

composure (kom-pō-zhōr), *n.* Calmness; self-possession.

compote (kom-pōt'), *n.* Stewed or preserved fruit, eaten with meats. [*Fr.*]

compound (kom-pōund'), *I. vt.* 1. Mix or combine. 2. Settle upon reduced terms, as a debt. 3. Agree not to prosecute for, as a crime. *II. vt.* Agree; come to terms; bargain.

compound (kom-pōund'), *I. a.* Com-



Compound winding of dynamo.

što, šat, šak, šir, šall, šare, šbove; mš, met, hšr; mlt, mlt; nšte, šut, mšve, wšlt; mšte, hut, būrn; ol, owl, šea.

posed of a number of parts; not simple. — *Compound-wound dynamo*: Dynamo with both *shunt* and *series* winding. II. *a*. Mass made up of a number of parts.

comprehend (kom-pre-hend'), *vt.*
1. Seize with the mind. 2. Include. [L. *co*, together, and *prehendo*, seize.]
Syn. Understand; comprise; contain; embody; involve; imply.

comprehensible (kom-pre-hen'si-bl),
a. Capable of being understood. —
comprehensibly, *adv.* — **comprehensibility**, *n*.

comprehension (kom-pre-hen'shun),
n. 1. Act or quality of comprehending. 2. Power of the mind to understand. 3. In *logic*, sum of the qualities implied in a term.

comprehensive (kom-pre-hen'siv), *a*.
Extensive. — **comprehensively**,
adv. — **comprehensiveness**, *n*.
Syn. Full; wide; compendious.

compress (kom-pres'), *vt.* Press together; condense. [L. — *co*, together, and *premo*, press-, press.]

compress (kom-pres'), *n*. Soft mass of linen or lint, used in surgery to press on a part of the body. — **compressibility**, *n*. Property that bodies have of being reduced in bulk by pressure. — **compressible**, *a*. That may be compressed. — **compression** (kom-pres'hun), *n*. 1. Act of compressing. 2. State of being compressed. — **compressive**, *a*. Able to compress.

comprise (kom-priz'), *vt.* Contain, include. [From Fr. *compris*, contained.]

compromise (kom-prō-miz'), *n*.
Settlement of differences by mutual concessions. II. *vt.* 1. Settle by mutual concession. 2. Expose to hazard, bring into a questionable situation.

comptometer (komp'to-mē-tēr) —
comptograph, *n*. Adding machine.

compulsion (kom-pul'shun), *n*.
Force; necessity. [See **COMPUL**.]

compulsive (kom-pul'siv), **compulsory** (kom-pul'sō-ri), *a*. Having power to compel; forcing.

compunction (kom-pung'k'shun), *n*.
Uneasiness of conscience; remorse.

compunctious (kom-pung'k'shus), *a*.
Repentant; remorseful.

computation (kom-ph-tā'shun), *n*. 1.
Act of computing. 2. Sum computed.

computer (kom-pū-tēr), *n*. machine for computing.

compute (kom-pūt'), *vt.* Calculate. [L.]

comrade (kom'rād or kom'rād), *n*.
Companion, fellow [Sp. *camarada*, room-mate — L. *camara*, chamber.]

con (kon). Contraction of L. *contra*, against, as in **PRO** and **CON**, for and against.

con (kon), *vt.* [con'ning; conned (fond).] Study carefully; commit to memory. [A. S. *cunnian*, test, try to know.]

con-, *prefix*. See **CO**.
concentrate (kon-kā'te-nāt), *vt.* Chain or link together. — **concentration**, *n*. [L. *co*, and *catena*, chain.]

concave (kon-kāv), *a*. 1. Curved (applied to the inner side of a curve, and opposed to *convex*, which is applied to the outside.) II. *n*. Cavity; arch; vault. — **concavity**, *n*. — **Concavo-concave**, hollow on both sides. [L. *cavus*, hollow.]



Concave.

Concavo-concave.

conceal (kon-sēl'), *vt.* Hide, keep secret. — **concealable**, *a*. — **concealment**, *n*. [L. *conceolo*.]

concede (kon-sēd'), *vt.* Surrender; admit; grant. [L. — *cedo*, yield.]

Syn. Allow; yield; acknowledge.

conceit (kon-sēt'), *n*. 1. Over-estimate of one's self. 2. Thought; notion. — *Out of conceit with*, no longer fond of. — **conceited**, *a*. Having a too favorable opinion of one's self; egotistical. — **conceitedly**, *adv.* — **conceitedness**, *n*. [Fr. — L. *conceptus*, thought.]

conceivable (kon-sē'va-bl), *a*. Capable of being conceived. — **conceivably**, *adv.* — **conceivableness**, *n*.

conceive (kon-sēv'), *vt.* 1. Receive and form, as in the mind or womb. 2. Imagine, think. 3. Understand. [O Fr. *concevoir* — L. *concipere*.]

concentrate (kon-sen trāt or kon-), *vt.* 1. Bring nearer the center. 2. Bring to bear at one point; focus. 3. Condense. — **concentration**, *n*. — **concentrative**, *a*. Tending to concentrate.

concentric (kon-sen'trik), *a*. Having a common center. [ceived; notion.]

concept (kon'sept'), *n*. Thing conceived. — **conception** (kon-sep'shun), *n*. 1. Act of conceiving. 2. Thing conceived; thought, idea. [L.]

concern (kon-sēr'n'), *i*. *vt.* 1. Relate or belong to. 2. Affect or interest. 3. Make uneasy. II. *a*. 1. That which belongs to one. 2. Interest; regard; anxiety. 3. Business or those connected with it. — **concernment**, *n*. — **concerned**, *a*. Interested; anxious. — **concerning**, *prep.* Regarding. [L.]

See, set, stick, stir, spin, stare, above; met, met, hē; mite, mite, note, not, mīre, wpt; mite, hut, bērn; oil, owl, then.

concert (kon-sért), *vt.* 1. Devise together. 2. Arrange, adjust. [Fr. *concert* — *L. co*, and *certare*, contend.]

concert (kon-sért), *n.* 1. Agreement; harmony. 2. Musical entertainment.



Concertina.

concession (kon-sesh'un), *n.* 1. Act of conceding. 2. Thing conceded; grant. — **concess'ioner**, *n.* One to whom a concession has been made.

concessive (kon-ser'iv), *a.* Implying concession. [*concha*.]

conch (kongk), *n.* Marine shell. [L. **conchoidal** (kon-khó'idál) *a.* As if composed of shells. (Gr. *kongche*, and *eidós*, form.)]

conchology (kong-kol'o-jí), *n.* Science of shells and the mollusks inhabiting them. — **conch'ologist**, *n.*

concliate (kon-sil'i-át), *vt.* Win over, as an enemy. — **concl'iation**, *n.* — **concl'iatory**, *a.* [L. *concilio*, join.]

Syn. Appase; propitiate; reconcile.

conclise (kon-sis'), *a.* Cut short; brief. — **concl'sely**, *adv.* — **concl'seness**, *n.* [L. *conclido*, cut down.]

Syn. Compact; terse; neat; pithy; pointed; sententious; laconic.

conclave (kon-kliáv), *n.* 1. Room in which the cardinals are locked to elect a pope. 2. Body of cardinals. 3. Any close assembly. [L. *clavis*, key.]

conclude (kon-kliód), *vt.* 1. Close; end. 2. Infer; form a final judgment. [L. *co*, and *claudo*, shut.]

conclusion (kon-kliózhun), *n.* 1. Act of concluding. 2. End, close, last part. 3. Inference; judgment. [L. *conclusio*.]

conclusive (kon-klió'siv), *a.* Final; convincing. — **concl'sively**, *adv.* — **concl'siveness**, *n.*

concoct (kon-kokt'), *vt.* 1. Cook together. 2. Digest; prepare, mature. — **concoct'ion**, *n.* 1. Act of concocting. 2. Preparation. [L. *coquo*, cook.]

concomitance (kon-kom'i-táns), **concomitancy** (kon-kom'i-táns-i), *n.* State of being concomitant.

concomitant (kon-kom'i-tánt), *I. a.* Accompanying. *II. n.* He who or that which accompanies. — **concom'itantly**, *adv.* [L. *comes*, companion.]

concord (kong-kárd or kon-'), *n.* Harmony. — **concord'ance**, *n.* Agreement. 2. Index or dictionary of leading words or passages of the Bible, or of an author. [L. *co*, and *cor*, heart.]

concordant (kon-kárd'ánt), *a.* Harmonious. — **concord'antly**, *adv.*

concordat (kon-kárd'at), *n.* Agreement or compact, esp. between a su and the Pope. [Fr.]

concourse (kong-kórs), *n.* 1. Bly of persons. 2. Confluence. [Fr. — *L. concursus*.] [Growing together.]

concrecence (kon-kres'ens), *n.*

concrete (kon-krés't or kong-'), *I. a.* 1. Formed into one mass. 2. In *logic*, material, physical; individual (opposed to *abstract*). *II. n.* 1. Mass formed of distinct parts. 2. Mixture of lime, sand, pebbles, etc., used in building. — **concrete'y**, *adv.* — **concrete'ness**, *n.* [L. *concretus*, grown together.]

concrete (kon-krés't), *vt.* Unite into a solid mass. [*crete* mass.]

concretism (kon-krés'shun), *n.*

concretive (kon-krés'tiv), *a.* Causing or having power to concrete.

concupiscence (kon-kú'pís-ens), *n.* Desire for unlawful pleasure; lust. — **concupiscent**, *a.* [Fr. — *L. co*, and *cupio*, desire.]

concur (kon-kúr'), *vt.* [concurring; concurred (kon-kúrd').] Meet; act together; agree; assent to. — **concur'rence**, *n.* Joint action; assent. — **concur'rent**, *a.* Coming, acting or existing together. — **concur'rently**, *adv.* [L. — *co*, and *curro*, run.]

Syn. Agree; assent; combine; meet; acquiesce; coincide.

convulsion (kon-kush'un), *n.* Violent shock. [L. — *co*, and *quatio*, shake.]

convulsive (kon-kus'iv), *a.* Having the power to produce a violent shock.

condemn (kon-dem'), *vt.* 1. Pronounce guilty. 2. Sentence to punishment. 3. Censure, pronounce unfit for use. — **condem'nable**, *a.* Blamable. — **condem'ná'tion**, *n.* State of being condemned; blame; punishment. — **condem'natory**, *a.* Containing condemnation. [L. — *co*, and *danno*, damn.]

condensable (kon-dens'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being reduced in volume.

condensation (kon-den-sá'shun), *n.* Act of condensing.

condense (kon-dens'), *I. vt.* Compress, reduce into smaller compass. *II. vi.* — Grow dense.

condenser (kon-dens'ér), *n.* 1. Apparatus for forming. 2. Condensing el.

condescend (kon-de-sénd'), *vt.* 1. Descend from a superior position. 2. Act kindly to inferiors; deign. — **condescend'ing**, *a.* Yielding to inferiors.

confidence (kon-fid-ns), *n.* 1. Firm belief or trust. 2. Self-reliance. *Syn.* Assurance; expectation.

confident (kon-fid-nt), *a.* Trusting firmly; positive; bold.—**confidently**, *adv.*

confidential (kon-fid-ns-shal), *a.* 1. Given in confidence. 2. Admitted to confidence; private.—**confidentially**, *adv.*

configuration (kon-fig-ū-rē-shun), *n.* External figure, relative position, as of planets. [L.] [may be confined.]

confine (kon-fin'), *a.* 1. *vt.* Limit; inclose; imprison. II. *a.* (kon-fin'), Boundary; limit.—**confinement**, *n.* 1. State of being shut up. 2. Restriction from going out by sickness. 3. Confinement. [Fr. *confiner*—L. *co*, within, and *finis*, limit.]

confirm (kon-firm'), *vt.* 1. Strengthen; establish. 2. Assure. 3. Admit to the Communion.—**confirmable**, *adv.*—**confirmation**, *n.* 1. Making sure. 2. Convincing proof. 3. Rite by which one is admitted to Communion; in R. C. Church the bestowal of the gift of the Spirit.

confiscate (kon-fis-kēt), *vt.* Appropriate to the state, as a penalty.—**confiscable**, *a.*—**confiscation**, *n.*—**confiscator**, *n.*—**confiscatory**, *a.* [L.—*co*, with, and *fiscus*, basket.]

conflagration (kon-flā-grā-shun), *n.* Great fire. [L.—*co*, and *flagro*, burn.]

conflict (kon-flikt'), *vt.* Be in opposition; clash. [L.—*co*, and *fligo*, dash.]

conflict (kon-flikt'), *a.* Violent collision; struggle. [together; concourse.]

confluence (kon-flū-ens), *n.* Flowing together; uniting. [L. *co*, and *fluere*, flow.]

conform (kon-farm'), *i.* *vt.* Make like; adapt. II. *vi.* Be of the same form; comply with; obey.—**conformable**, *a.* Suitable; compliant.—**conformably**, *adv.*—**conformation**, *n.* Shape; structure.—**conformer**, *conformist*, *n.* One who conforms, esp. with the rites of the Established Church of England.—**conformity**, *n.* Likeness; compliance with; consistency. [L.]

confound (kon-fownd'), *vt.* 1. Confuse; throw into disorder. 2. Treat erroneously as identical; associate by mistake. 3. Perplex; astonish. 4. Destroy, as in (God) *confound it!* [Fr. *confondre*—L. *confundo*—*co* and *fundo*, pour.]

confraternity (kon-fra-tēr-ni-ti), *n.* Brotherhood; society. [See FRATERNITY.]

confrère (kon-frār'), *a.* Associate; colleague. [Fr.]

confront (kon-frunt'), *vt.* Place face to face; face; oppose; compare. [Fr. *confronter*—L. *co* and *frons*, front.]

Confucian (kon-fū-shan), *a.* Pertain- ing to Confucius, the Chinese philosopher.

confuse (kon-fūs'), *vt.* 1. Mingle what should be separate. 2. Bewilder the mind. 3. Take one idea for another. [From the root of CONFOUND.]

confusedly (kon-fūz-ed-ly), *adv.* In a confused manner.

confusion (kon-fū-zhun), *n.* 1. Act of confusing. 2. Disorder; tumult. 3. Perturbation of mind. 4. Destruction.

confute (kon-fūt'), *vt.* Prove to be false or wrong.—**confutable**, *a.*—**confutation**, *n.* [L. *confute*, stop.]

Syn. Disprove; overwhelm; refute; overthrow; oppugn; silence.

congé (kōng-zhā'), *n.* 1. Leave to depart. 2. Farewell. [Fr.]

congeal (kon-jēl'), *vt.* and *vi.* Thicken; change from the fluid to the solid state.—**congealable**, *a.* [L. *congelare*—*co*, and *gelu*, frost.]

congealment (kon-jēl-ment'), *n.*

congelation (kon-jē-lā-shun), *n.* Act or process of congealing.

congee (kon-jē'), *n.* Same as CONG.

congee (kon-jē'), *n.* Rice-water. [Hind. *kanyā*.]

congenere (kon-jē-nēr'), *n.* Person or thing of the same kind or nature. [L. *co*, and *gener*, kind.]

congenial (kon-jē-ni-āl'), *a.* 1. Of the same spirit or tastes; kindred; sympathetic. 2. Adapted; suitable; agreeable.—**congenially**, *adv.*—**congeniality**, *n.*

congenital (kon-jē-ni-tal'), *a.* Existing at, or dating from birth. [L. *co*, and *genitus*, born.]

conger-eel (kong-ger-ēl), *n.* Large sea-eel, weighing up to 100 lbs. [L.]

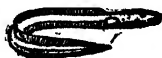
congeries (kon-jē-ri-ēs), *n.* Collection of bodies in one mass. [L.—*co*, and *gero*, bring.]

congested (kon-jes-ted'), *a.* 1. Crowded; closed up. 2. Affected with an unnatural accumulation of blood.

congestion (kon-jes-tyun), *n.* 1. Act of gathering. 2. Excessive accumulation, esp. of blood. [L.]

congestive (kon-jes-tiv'), *a.* Indicating, or tending to, congestion.

conglomerate (kon-glōm-ēr-ēt'), *n.* I. *a.* Gathered into a mass. II. *a.* Gathered into a ball. III. *a.* Rock composed



Conger-eel.

of pebbles cemented together. — **conglomerations**, *n.* [*L. glomus*, ball.]

conglutina (kon-glō'tin), *n.* Albuminoid found in almonds and maize.

conglutinate (kon-glō'tin-āt), *I. vt.* Glue together; heal by uniting. *II. vi.* Unite; grow together. [See *GLUE*.]

congratulate (kon-grat'ū-lāt), *vt.* Wish joy. — **congratulation** (kon-grat'ū-lā'shun), *n.* Expression of joy on account of good fortune. — **congratulatory**, *a.* [*L.*]

congregate (kong-gre-gāt), *vt. and vi.* Gather; assemble. — **congregation**, *n.* Assembly. [*L. co*, and *greg*, flock.]

congregational (kong-gre-gā'shun-āl), *a. 1.* Of or pertaining to a congregation. *2.* Congregational, pertaining to Congregationalism. — **Congregationalism**, *n.* Church government by the congregation. — **Congregationalist**, *n.* *1.* Adherent of Congregationalism. *2.* Member of a Congregational church.

congress (kong-gres), *n.* *1.* Meeting; formal assembly. *2.* (*Cap.*) Federal legislature of the U. S. — **congressional**, *a.* [*L. co*, and *gress*, step.]

Syn. Diet; parliament; legislature; convention; conclave; council.

congrue (kong-grōv), *vt.* Agree. — **congruence**, **congruity**, *ns.* — **congruent**, **congruous**, *as.* Harmonious; suitable. — **congruently**, *adv.* — **congruousness**, *n.* [*L. congruo*.]

conic (kon'ik), **conical**, *as.* Having the form of, or pertaining to, a cone. — **conically**, *adv.*

conics (kon'iks), *n.* Part of geometry which treats of the cone.

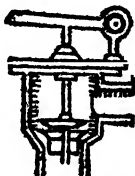
coniferous (kon-if'ēr-us), *a.* Cone-bearing, as the fir, etc. [*CONN*, and *L. fero*, carry.]

coniform (kon'i-farm), *a.* In the form of a cone

conjecture (kon-jek'tūr), *I. n.* Opinion without proof; guess. *II. vt.* Infer on slight evidence; guess. — **conjectural**, *a.* — **conjecturally**, *adv.* [*L. co*, and *facio*, throw.]

conjoin (kon-join'), *vt.* Join together. — **conjoint**, *a.* United. — **conjointly**, *adv.* [See *JOIN*.]

conjugal (kon-jō-gal), *a.* Pertaining to marriage. — **conjugally**, *adv.* — **conjugal**, *n.* [*L. co*, and *jugum*, yoke.]



Conical valve.

conjugate (kon-jō-gāt), *I. vt.* (*In grammar.*) Give the inflections of a verb. *II. a.* Agreeing; related; coupled. — **conjugation**, *n.* *1.* Joining together. *2.* Inflection of the verb. [*L. co*, and *jugum*, yoke.]

conjunction (kon-junk'shun), *n.* *1.* Connection; union. *2.* (*In gram.*) Word that connects sentences, clauses, or words. [*L.*]

conjecture (kon-junk'tūr), *n.* *1.* Combination of circumstances. *2.* Important occasion, crisis.

conjurament (kon-jō-rā'shun), *n.* *1.* Act of summoning solemnly. *2.* Enchantment.

conjure (kon-jōr'), *vt.* *1.* Call on or summon in a solemn manner. *2.* Implore earnestly. — **conjurer**, *n.* One bound by oath with others. [*L. co*, and *juro*, swear.]

conjure (kun'jēr), *I. vt.* Compel a spirit by incantations; enchant. *2.* Raise up needlessly. *II. vt.* Practice magical arts. — **conjurer**, *n.* One who practices magic.

connate (kon'āt), *a.* *1.* Inborn. *2.* Of like origin; united. [*L. co*, and *natus*, born.]

connect (kon-nekt'), *vt.* *1.* Tie together. *2.* Establish a relation between. — **connectedly**, *adv.* In a connected manner. — **connective**, *I. a.* Binding together. *II. n.* Word that connects sentences or words. — **connectively**, *adv.* [*L.*]

connection, **connexion** (kon-nek'shun), *ns.* *1.* Union by junction or relation. *2.* Relationship; relative. *3.* Things connected.

Syn. Association; continuity; intercourse; coherence; communication.

connivance (kon-nivans), *n.* Voluntary oversight of a fault.

connive (kon-niv'), *vt.* Wink at a fault. [*L. connivo*, wink.]

connoteur (kon-is-tūr'), *n.* One who knows well; able judge. [*Fr.* — *L. cognosco*.]

connote (kon-nōt'), *vt.* Imply, as in "the word *son* connotes the idea of father." — **connotation**, *n.* *1.* Implication of something besides the object named. *2.* Sum of attributes expressed by one word. — **connotative**, *a.*

connubial (kon-nū'bi-āl), *a.* Pertaining to marriage; nuptial. [*L. co*, and *nubo*, marry.]

conoid (kō'nōid), *a.* Like a cone in form. [*Gr.* — *konos*, cone, and *oides*, form.]

conquer (kong'kēr), *I. vt.* Overcome; vanquish. *II. vt.* Be victor. — **conquerable**, *a.* That may be con-

quered. — **conquerer**, *n.* One who conquers. [From *L. conquiro*, strive.]
Syn. Overcome; vanquish; master; defeat; subjugate; subdue; surmount.
conquest (kon'kwest), *n.* 1. Conquering. 2. That which is conquered.
con sanguineous (kon-sang-win'e-us), *a.* Of the same descent. — **con sanguinity**, *n.* Relationship by blood. [*L. -co*, and *sanguis*, blood.]
conscience (kon'shens), *n.* 1. Knowledge of one's own acts and feelings as right or wrong. 2. Sense of duty. [*L. -co*, within, and *scio*, know.]
conscientious (kon-shi-en'shus), *a.* Faithful; just. — **conscientiously**, *adv.* — **conscientiousness**, *n.*
Syn. Scrupulous; honest; exact.
conscionable (kon'shun-a-bl), *a.* Governed by conscience; just.
conscientious (kon'shus), *a.* 1. Aware. 2. Having the use of one's senses. 3. Embarrassed by fear of being observed. — **conscientiously**, *adv.* — **conscientiousness**, *n.* Knowledge which the mind has of its own acts and feelings.
conscription (kon'skript), *n.* 1. Enrolled, registered. II. *n.* One who has been enrolled compulsorily as a soldier or sailor. — **conscription**, *n.* [*L.*]
consecrate (kon'se-kreat), *vt.* Set apart for a holy use; render holy. — **consecration**, *n.* 1. Conferring bishop's powers upon a priest. II. Prayer in consecrating Eucharistic elements.
consecutive (kon-sek'utiv), *a.* Following in order; succeeding. — **consecutively**, *adv.* — **consecutiveness**, *n.* [*L. -co*, and *sequor*, follow.]
consensus (kon-sen'sus), *n.* Agreement; general tendency.
consent (kon-sent'), *i. vt.* Agree; give assent; yield. II. *n.* Agreement; concurrence. [*L. -co*, and *sensio*, feel, think.]
consentience (kon-sen'shi-ens), *n.* Imperfect consciousness.
consentient (kon-sen'shi-ent), *a.* 1. Agreeing. 2. Endowed with consentience.
consequence (kon'se-kwens), *n.* 1. That which follows; effect. 2. Influence; importance. [*L. consequentia* — *co*, with, and *sequor*, follow.]
consequent (kon'se-kwent), *i. a.* Following. II. *n.* Natural effect of a cause. — **consequently**, *adv.* — **consequential**, *i. n.* Inference; deduction. II. *a.* 1. Following as a result. 2. Pretending to importance; pompous. — **consequently**, *adv.*
conservative (kon-sér'va-tiv), *i. a.* Tending to conserve. II. *n.* One averse to change.

conservatory (kon-sér'va-tô-ri), *n.* 1. Place in which things are put for preservation. 2. Greenhouse or place in which exotic plants are kept. 3. School of music.
conserve (kon-sérv), *vt.* Keep entire; retain; preserve. — **conserver**, *n.* — **conservant**, *n.* — **conserving** — **conservation**, *n.* — **conservatism**, *n.* [*L. -co*, and *servo*, keep.]
conserve (kon'sérv), *n.* Something preserved, as fruits in sugar.
consider (kon-sid'ér), *vt.* 1. Think, deliberate on. 2. Take into account. — **considerable**, *a.* Important; more than a little. — **considerably**, *adv.* — **considerableness**, *n.* [*L.*]
considerate (kon-sid'ér-ât), *a.* Thoughtful of others; serious; prudent. — **considerately**, *adv.* — **considerateness**, *n.* — **consideration**, *n.* 1. Deliberation. 2. Importance. 3. Motive or reason. 4. Compensation; basis of a compact.
Syn. See CIRCUMSPECT.
consign (kon-sin'), *vt.* Transfer, in trust for sale or custody. — **consignator**, *n.* One who sends goods. — **consignee**, *n.* One to whom anything is sent. — **consignment**, *n.* 1. Act of consigning. 2. Thing consigned. 3. Writing by which anything is made over.
consist (kon-sist'), *vi.* 1. Be composed. 2. Exist. 3. Be contained (in). 4. Be compatible. — **consistence** (kon-sist'ens), **consistency**, *n.* 1. Degree of density. 2. Substance. 3. Agreement. — **consistent**, *a.* Fixed; not fluid; agreeing together; uniform. — **consistently**, *adv.* [*L. -co*, and *sisto*, stand.]
consistory (kon-sis'tô-ri), *n.* 1. Assembly or council. 2. Ecclesiastical court. — **consistorial**, *a.*
consolable (kon-sô'la-bl), *a.* That may be comforted.
consolation (kon-so-lâ'shun), *n.* Alleviation of misery. — **consolatory** (kon-sô'lâ-tô-ri), *a.*
console (kon-sôl'), *vt.* Give solace or comfort. — **console**, *n.* [*L. -co*, and *solor*, comfort.]
console (kon-sôl'), *n.* 1. Bracket, supporting a slab, statuary, etc. 2. Full-length mirror with bracketed support.
consolidate (kon-sôl'i-dât), *vt.* and *vi.* Form into a compact mass; unite into one. — **consolidation**, *n.* [*L.*]



Console.

ôte, ôt, ôak, ôir, ôall, ôäre, ôbove; môt, met, hâr; môte, môt; nôte, not, nôve, wôte; môte, hût, bûrn; ôll, owl, ôeen.

consonance (kon'son-ans), *n.* 1. Agreement. 2. Agreement of sounds.
consonant (kon'son-ant), *I. a.* Consonant; suitable. *II. n.* Letter that can be pronounced only with a vowel. [*L. co, and sono, sound.*]
consort (kon'sart), *a.* 1. Partner; companion. 2. Wife or husband. [*L. co and sors, lot.*]
consort (kon'sart'), *vt.* Associate.
conspicuous (kon-spik'ü-us), *a.* Clearly seen; prominent.—**conspicuously**, *adv.*—**conspicuousness**, *n.* [*L. co, and specio, look.*]
conspiracy (kon-spir'a-si), *n.* Banding together for an evil purpose; plot.
conspirator (kon-spir'a-tür), *n.* Plotter.
conspire (kon-spir'), *vt.* Plot or scheme together; agree; concur to one end. [*L. co, and spiro, breathe.*]
constable (kon'sta-bl), *n.* 1. Peace-officer. 2. Officer who serves writs for a minor court.—**constableness**, *n.*
constabulary (kon-stab'ü-lar-i), *I. a.* Pertaining to constables. *II. n.* Body of constables. [*fideli.*]
constancy (kon'stan-si), *n.* Fixedness.
constant (kon'stant'), *I. a.* Fixed; continual; faithful. *II. n.* That which remains unchanged.—**constantly**, *adv.* [*L. co, and sto, stand.*]
constellation (kon-stel-lä'shun), *n.* Group of stars. [*L. co, and stella, star.*]
consternation (kon-stär-nä'shun), *n.* Terror, confusion. [*L. co, in a heap, and sterno, throw down.*]
constipate (kon'stip-ät), *vt.* Clog, esp. the intestine.—**constipation**, *n.* Costiveness. [*L. co, and stipo, pack.*]
constituency (kon-stit'ü-en-si), *n.* Whole body of voters for one member of Congress, or other elected official.
constituent (kon-stit'ü-ent), *I. a.* Constituting; forming; essential. *II. n.* 1. Essential or elemental part. 2. One of those who elect a representative, or other public official.
constitute (kon'stit'üt), *vt.* 1. Establish. 2. Form. 3. Appoint. [*L. co, and statuo, make to stand.*]
constitution (kon-sti-tü'shun), *n.* 1. Natural condition of body or mind. 2. System of fundamental law for the government of a nation, club, etc.
constitutional (kon-sti-tü'shun-al), *I. a.* 1. Inherent in the nature. 2. Conforming to the constitution. 3. Limited by a constitution. *II. n.* Walk for the sake of one's health.—**constitutionally**, *adv.*
constitutive (kon'stit'ü-tiv), *a.* That constitutes or establishes; having power to enact, etc.

constrain (kon-strän'), *vt.* Force.—**constrainedly** (kon-strä'ted-l'), *adv.* By compulsion. [*O. Fr. constraindre—L. co, and stringo, press.*]
constraint (kon-stränt'), *n.* 1. Compulsion. 2. Reservation.
constrict (kon-strikt'), *vt.* Bind or press together; contract.—**constriction**, *n.*—**constrictor** (kon-strikt'ür), *n.* That which draws together; a serpent. See BOA. [*L.*]
construct (kon-strukt'), *vt.* Build; put together the parts of a thing.—**construction**, *n.* 1. Building. 2. Manner of forming. 3. In *gram.* Arrangement of words in a sentence; interpretation; meaning.—**constructive**, *a.* 1. Fit for building. 2. Deduced by construction, but not expressed.—**constructively**, *adv.* [*L. co, and struo, build.*]
construe (kon'strü), *vt.* Translate; explain. [*custom, habit.*]
custom (kon'swä-tüd), *n.* Usage.
consul (kon'sul), *n.* 1. Among the Romans, one of the two chief magistrates of the state. 2. One commissioned to reside in a foreign country, as a representative of a government.—**consular**, *a.* Pertaining to a consul.—**consulate**, *n.* Office, residence, or jurisdiction of a consul.—**consulship** (kon'sul-ship), *n.* Office, or term of office, of a consul. [*L.*]
consult (kon-sult'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Consider together. 2. Have in mind.—**consultation**, *n.* [*can be consumed.*]
consumable (kon-sü-mä-bl), *a.* That can be consumed.
consume (kon-süm'), *vt.* Use up.—**consumer**, *n.* [*L. co, and sumo, take.*]
Syn. Destroy; devour; dissipate; absorb; exhaust; spend; expend; lavish; squander; waste; swallow up; engulf.
consummate (kon-süm'ät or kon'), *I. vt.* Raise to the summit; perfect or finish. *II. a.* Perfect.—**consummately**, *adv.*—**consummation** (kon-süm-mä'shun), *n.* Act of completing; perfection; close. [*L. consummo, perfect—co, and summus, highest.*]
consumption (kon-süm'shun), *n.* 1. Act of using up. 2. Disease destroying the lungs; phthisis.
consumptive (kon-süm'tiv), *I. a.* 1. Destructive. 2. Pertaining to phthisis. 3. Having phthisis. *II. n.* One affected with consumption.—**consumptively**, *adv.*
contact (kon'takt'), *n.* Touch; meeting. [*L. co, and tangere, touch.*]
contagion (kon-tä'jun), *n.* Transmission of a disease or evil by contact

äste, äst, thäk, fäc, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mih; nöte, not, möve, wöl; mäte, hüt, bürn; oil, owl, steen.

contagious (kon-tā'jūs), *a.* That may be communicated.—**contagiously**, *adv.*—**contagiousness**, *n.* [Ing.]
Syn. Catching; infectious; spread.

contagium (kon-tā'ji-um), *n.* In *medicine*: That which carries the disease from one person to another.

contain (kon-tān'), *vt.* 1. Hold. 2. Restrain. [*L. continere, — co, and teneo, hold.*]

contaminate (kon-tam'i-nāt), *vt.* Defile; pollute; infect.—**contamination**, *n.* [*L. contaminare—contaminare.*]

contemn (kon-tem'), *vt.* Despise; neglect.—**contemner**, *n.* [*L. contemnere.*]

contemplate (kon-tem'plāt or kon'tē'), *vt.* Consider; intend.—**contemplation**, *n.* Study, meditation.—**contemplative**, *a.* Given to contemplation. [*L.*]

contemporaneous (kon-tem-pō-rā-ne-us), *a.* Living, happening, or being at the same time.—**contemporaneously**, *adv.*—**contemporaneity**, *n.* [*L. co, and tempus, time.*]

contemporary (kon-tem-pō-rār-i), 1. *a.* Contemporaneous. II. *a.* One who lives at the same time.

contempt (kon-tem't), *n.* 1. Scorn. 2. Disgrace. 3. *In law*: Disobedience of the rules of a court. [See **CONTEMPT**.]

contemptible (kon-tem't-i-bl), *a.* Despicable.—**contemptibly**, *adv.*—**contemptibleness**, *n.*

contemptuous (kon-tem'tū-us), *a.* Full of contempt; haughty; scornful.—**contemptuously**, *adv.*

contend (kon-tend'), *vt.* Strive; struggle; debate. [*L. co, and tendo, strain.*]
Syn. Emulate; vie; contest; fight; argue; oppose; combat; litigate.

content (kon'tent), *n.* 1. That which is contained. 2. Capacity, extent.—*pl.* 1. The things contained; list of subjects treated of in a book.

content (kon'tent'), 1. *a.* Satisfied. II. *vt.* Satisfy; please.—**contented**, *a.* Content.—**contentedly**, *adv.*—**contentedness**, *n.*—**contentment**, *n.* [*L. contentus.*]

contention (kon-ten'shun), *n.* Strife; debate.—**contentious**, *a.* Quarrelsome.—**contentiously**, *adv.*—**contentiousness**, *n.*

contest (kon-test'), *vt.* 1. Call in question. 2. Strive (for).—**contestable**, *a.* [*L. — co, with, and testis, witness.*]

contest (kon'test), *n.* Struggle; strife; debate.

context (kon'tekst), *n.* Parts which precede and follow a passage. [*L. co, and texo, weave.*]

contiguity (kon-ti-gū'ti), *n.* State of being in close contact.

contiguous (kon-tig'ū-us), *a.* Touching; adjoining; near.—**contiguously**, *adv.*—**contiguity**, *n.* [*L. — co, and tango, touch.*]

continence (kon'ti-nens), **continency** (kon'ti-nen-si), *n.* Restraint imposed by a person upon his desires and passions; chastity.

continent (kon'ti-nent), *a.* Restraining the indulgence of pleasure; temperate; virtuous; chaste.—**continently**, *adv.* [*L. — co, and teneo, hold.*]

continent (kon'ti-nent), *n.* 1. Mainland of Europe. 2. One of the great divisions of the land surface of the globe.—**continental**, *a.* [*L. continens, holding together.*]

contingence (kon-tin'jens), **contingency**, *n.* Accident; combination.

contingent (kon-tin'jent), 1. *a.* Dependent; accidental. II. *n.* 1. Uncertain future event. 2. Quota, especially of soldiers.—**contingently**, *adv.* [*L. contingo, touch, happen.*]

continual (kon-tin'ū-al), *a.* Without interruption; unceasing.—**continually**, *adv.*

continuance (kon-tin'ū-ans), *n.* Duration; uninterrupted succession; stay.

continuatum (kon-tin'ū-ā'shun), *n.* Constant succession; extension.

continue (kon-tin'ū), 1. *vt.* Prolong; extend; persist in. II. *vi.* Remain. Last; persevere.—**continued**, *a.*—**continuedly**, *adv.*—**continuity**, *n.* State of being continuous.—**continuous**, *a.*—**continuously**, *adv.*

contort (kon-tart'), *vt.* Twist or turn violently; writhe.—**contortion**, *n.* [*L. co, and torqueo, twist.*]

contour (kon-tōr), *n.* Outline. [*Fr.*] *contra, prefix.* Against; opposite; contrary. [*L.*]

contraband (kon'tra-band), 1. *a.* Prohibited. II. *n.* 1. Illegal traffic. 2. Prohibited goods. [*It. See BAN.*]

contract (kon-trakt'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Draw together; lessen; shorten. 2. Acquire; incur. 3. Bargain. 4. Betroth. [*L. — co, and traho, draw.*]

Syn. Abridge; epitomize; narrow; condense; reduce; assume; wrinkle.

contract (kon'trakt), *n.* 1. Agreement on fixed terms. 2. Writing containing an agreement.—**contracted**, *a.* Drawn together; narrow; mean.—**contractedly**, *adv.*—**contractedness**, *n.*—**contractible**, *a.* Capable of being contracted.—**contractibility**, **contractibleness**, *n.*—**contraction**, *n.* 1. Act of contracting. 2. Word shortened by omission of a part.—**contractor**, *n.* 1. One of the parties to a contract.

konte, kont, kint, kār, käll, käre, above; mō, met, hēr; mite, mit, nōte, not, mōve, wōld, mōte, but, bērn; oil, owl, then.

2. One who executes work or furnishes supplies at a fixed rate.
contradict (kon-trä-dikt'), *vt.* Oppose by words; deny. — **contradiction**, *n.* 1. Act of contradicting; denial. 2. Inconsistency. — **contradictive**, **contradictory**, *a.* Affirming the contrary; inconsistent. — **contradictorily**, *adv.* [*L. contra*, and *dico*, speak.]
contradistinction (kon-trä-dis-tink-shun), *n.* Direct contrast. [*ALTO.*]
contralto (kon-träl'tō), *n.* Same as **contrariety** (kon-trä-rī-ē-ti), *n.* Opposition; inconsistency.
contrariwise (kon'trä-rī-wiz), *adv.* On the other hand.
contrary (kon'trä-ri), *L. a.* 1. Opposite. 2. Conflicting. 3. Intractable. *II. a.* Opposite. — **contrariness**, *n.* **contrarily**, *adv.* [*L. contrarius.*]
contrast (kon-träst'), *vt. and vt.* Stand or set in opposition to. [*Fr. — L. contra*, and *stare*, stand.]
contrast (kon'träst'), *n.* 1. Opposition, unlikeness. 2. Exhibition of differences.
contravene (kon-trä-vēn'), *vt.* Conflict with. — **contravention**, *n.* Violation. [*L. contra*, and *vento*, come.]
contretemps (kōng-tr-tāng'), *n.* Embarrassing incident. [*Fr.*]
contre-dance (kon'tr-dāns), *n.* Quadrille. [*Fr. = country dance.*]
contribute (kon-trīb'ut), *vt. and vt.* Give or pay a share; help. — **contribution**, *n.* — **contributive**, **contributory**, *ad.* — **contributor**, *n.* [*L. co*, and *tribuo*, give.]
contrite (kon'trit'), *a.* Broken-hearted (for sin); penitent. — **contritely**, *adv.* — **contrition** (kon-trish'un), *n.* Deep remorse. [*L. co*, and *tero*, bruise.]
Syn. Repentance; penitence; compunction; atonement; humiliation.
contrivance (kon-trī-vāns), *n.* 1. Act of contriving. 2. Thing contrived; invention; artifice.
contrive (kon-trīv'), *vt.* Plan; invent. — **contriver**, *n.* [*Fr. contriver — trouver*, find.]
control (kon-trōl'). *I. n.* (formerly **comp-troll**). Restraint; authority; command. *II. vt.* [controlling; controlled.] Check; govern. — **controllable**, *a.* Capable of, or subject to, control. — **controller**, *n.* One who or that which controls; esp. mechanism by which the motorman controls the speed of an electric car. —



Controller

controllership, *n.* — **controlment**, *n.* Act of power of controlling; state of being controlled. [*Fr. — contro-rol*, duplicate register for checking the original.]
controversial (kon-trō-vēr-shal'), *a.* Relating to controversy. — **controversially**, *adv.* — **controversialist**, *n.* One given to controversy.
controversy (kon'trō-vēr-si), *n.* Discussion, debate; contest.
controvert (kon-trō-vért'), *vt.* Oppose; refute. — **controvertible**, *a.* Disputable. — **controvertibly**, *adv.* [*L. contra*, and *verto*, turn.]
contumacious (kon-tū-mā-shus), *a.* Headstrong; willfully disobedient. — **contumaciously**, *adv.* — **contumaciousness**, *n.*
contumacy (kon'tū-mā-si), *n.* 1. Obstinate disobedience. 2. In law, wilful contempt of authority. [*L.*]
contumelious (kon-tū-mē-li-us), *a.* Offensively haughty; insolent. — **contumeliously**, *adv.* — **contumeliousness**, *n.* [hence; insult. [*L.*]]
contumely (kon'tū-mē-li), *n.* 1. Insolence. 2. Contumaciousness. [*L.*]
contuse (kon-tūz'), *vt.* Bruise, crush. — **contusion** (kon-tū-zhun), *n.* 1. Act of bruising. 2. Bruise. [*L. — co*, and *tundo*, beat.]
conundrum (kon-un'drum), *n.* Riddle containing some fanciful resemblance or difference between things. [Etymology unknown.]
convalesce (kon-val-es'), *vt.* Regain health. — **convalescence**, *n.* — **convalescent** (kon-val-es-ent), *I. a.* Gradually recovering health. *II. n.* One recovering from sickness. [*L.*]
convene (kon-vēn'), *vt. and vt.* Assemble. [*L. — co*, and *vento*, come.]
convenient (kon-vē-ni-ent), *a.* Timely; handy; suitable. — **convenience**, *n.* — **convenience**, *n.* Suitableness; accommodation. — **conveniently**, *adv.* [sonable; agreeable.]
Syn. Adapted; commodious; seasonable.
convent (kon-vent'), *n.* 1. Assembly. 2. Community of monks or nuns. 3. Monastery, nunnery. — **conventicle**, *n.* Secret religious meeting.
convention (kon-ven'shun), *n.* 1. Assembly. 2. Temporary treaty.
conventional (kon-ven'shun-al), *a.* Formed by convention or custom. — **conventionally**, *adv.* — **conventionalism**, *n.* That which is established by tacit agreement, as a mode of speech. — **conventionalism**, *n.*
converge (kon-vérj'), *vt.* Tend to one point. — **convergence**, **convergence**, *n.* — **convergent**, *a.*

conversant (kon-vér-sant), *a.* Acquainted by study; familiar.
conversatiom (kon-vér-shun), *a.* Talk, familiar discourse. — **conversationalist**, *a.* One who converses well.
converse (kon-vér), *vt.* 1. Have intercourse. 2. Talk familiarly. [*Fr.* — *L. conversor*, live with.]
converse (kon-vér), *a.* Reversed in order or relation. — **conversely**, *adv.*
conversion (kon-vér-shun), *a.* Change, esp. of the heart or mind.
convert (kon-vért), *vt.* 1. Change from one condition to another; 2. Divert from its proper use. — **convertible**, *a.* convertibility, *a.* [*L.*]
Syn. Transmute; turn; pervert; appropriate; transform; diversity.
converter (kon-vér-tér), *a.* 1. Large retort for reducing ores. 2. Device for changing an electrical current.



Convex.
 Convexo-concave. Convexo-convex.

convex (kon'veks), *a.* Curved outward, opposite of *concave*. — **convexly**, *adv.* [*L.* — *co.* together, and *velo*, carry.]
convey (kon-vé), *vt.* Transport; transmit; impart; manage. — **conveyable**, *a.* — **conveyance**, *a.* 1. Means of conveying; vehicle. 2. In law: Act of transferring property. 3. Writing which transfers it. — **conveyance**, *a.* One who prepares deeds for transferring property. [*O. Fr. conveier* — *L. co.* and *via*, way.]
convict (kon-vikt), *vt.* Prove guilty. — **conviction**, *a.* 1. Act of convicting or of convicting. 2. Strong belief. [*From root of convince*.]
convict (kon-vikt), *a.* 1. Convicted. 2. One condemned to penal servitude.
convince (kon-vins'), *vt.* Satisfy as to truth. — **convincible**, *a.* — **convincingly**, *adv.* [*L. co.* and *vincio*, conquer.]
convivial (kon-vi-vi-ál), *a.* Social; jovial. — **convivially**, *adv.* — **conviviality**, *a.* [*L. co.* and *vivo*, live.]
convocation (kon-vo-ké-shun), *a.* 1. Act of convoking. 2. Assembly.
convoke (kon-vók'), *vt.* Call together. [*L. co.* and *voeo*, call.]
convolute (kon-vo-lút), *convoluted*, *a.* Rolled together. [*See convolve*.]
convolution (kon-vo-lú-shun), *a.*

convolve (kon-volv'), *vt.* Roll together. [*L. co.* and *volvo*, roll.]
convolvulus (kon-volvú-lus), *a.* Genus of twining plants; bindweed.
convoy (kon-voi), *vt.* Accompany on the way, for protection. [*From root of convey*.]
convoy (kon-voi), *a.* 1. Act of conveying. 2. Protection. 3. That which conveys or is conveyed.
convulse (kon-vuls'), *vt.* Agitate violently; affect by spasms. [*L. co.* and *vello*, pluck, pull.]
convulsion (kon-vul'shun), *a.* Involuntary contortion of the muscles.
convulsive (kon-vul-siv), *a.* Attended with muscular spasms. — **convulsively**, *adv.* — **convulsiveness**, *a.*
coney, **coney** (kón), *a.* Rabbit. [*L. cuniculus*.]
coo (kó), *i. vt.* Make a noise as a dove; caress fondly. *II. a.* Noise made in cooing. [*From the sound*.]
cook (kók), *i. vt.* Prepare food. *II. a.* One whose business it is to cook. [*A. S. coc*, — *L. coquo*, cook.]
cookery (kók-ér-i), *a.* 1. Art of cooking. 2. Place for cooking.
cooky (kók-i), *a.* Small flat sweet cake.
cool (kól), *i. adj.* 1. Slightly cold. 2. Calm. 3. Indifferent. 4. Impudent. *II. vt.* Make colder; allay or moderate, as passion. *III. vt.* Grow cold. *IV. a.* Moderate temperature. — **coolly**, *adv.* — **coolness**, *a.* [*A. S. col*.]
coolie (kól-i), *a.* East Indian or Chinese laborer. [*Hind. kuli*.]
coom (kón), *a.* Short for *racoon*.
coop (kóp), *i. a.* Box or cage for fowls or small animals. *II. vt.* Confine in a coop; shut up. [*A. S. cype*, basket, akin to *CUP*.]
cooper (kóp-s), *a.* One who makes tubs, casks, coops, etc. — **cooperage**, *a.* 1. Work or workshop of a cooper. 2. Sum paid for a cooper's work. [*ing* together.]
co-operant (kó-op-ér-ant), *a.* Work-co-operate (kó-op-ér-át), *vt.* Work together. — **co-operator**, *a.* — **cooperation**, *a.* 1. Joint operation. 2. Association for the cheaper purchasing of goods, or for carrying on some industry. — **co-operative**, *a.*
co-ordinate (kó-ór-din-át), *i. a.* Of the same order or rank. *II. vt.* Make co-ordinate. — **co-ordinate**, *adv.* — **co-ordination**, *a.*
coot (kót), *a.* Short-tailed water-fowl. [*W. cot*, short tail.]



Coot.

note, set, tank, stir, spill, stir, above; mō, met, hā; mite, mūt; mōte, not, move, wēt; mite, hut, hām; oil, owl, then.

cepal (kō'pal), *n.* Resinous substance used in varnishes. [Mexican.]

copartner (kō-pār'tnēr), *n.* Joint partner.—**copartnership**, *n.*

cope (kōp). I. *n.* Cap; cloak; mantle worn by priests and bishops over the alb. II. *vt.* Cover with a cope.—**cooping**, *n.* Highest course of masonry in a wall [A. S. *cop*, head.] [*see*, buy.]

cope (kōp). *vt.* Vile; fight. [Dut. *kōp*.—**Copernican** (kō-pēr'nī-kān), *a.* Relating to the system of Copernicus.

copier (kop'i-ēr), **copyist** (kop'i-ist), *n.* 1. One who copies. 2. Plagiarist.

copious (kō'pi-us), *a.* Plentiful.—**copiously**, *adv.*—**copiousness**, *n.* [L. *copia*, plenty.]

copper (kop'ēr). I. *n.* 1. Metal of a reddish color. 2. Vessel, coin, etc., made of copper. II. *vt.* Cover with copper [L. *cuprum*—*cuprum* as Cyprian brass.]

copperas (kop'ēr-as), *n.* Sulphate of iron, green vitriol. [From L. *cupri rosa*, rose of copper.]

cupperhead (kop'ēr-hed), *n.* 1. Small venomous North-American moccasin snake. 2. Term applied to sympathizer with the national enemy.

cuppiece (kop'is), **cupse** (kops), *n.* Wood of small growth, for cutting. [From Fr. *couper*, cut.]

Copts (kops), *n.* 1. Egyptian race. 2. Christian sect in Egypt.—**Coptic**, *a.*

cupula (kop'ū-lə), *n.* In *gram.* Word joining subject and predicate.

cupulate (kop'ū-lāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Unite as a pair.

copy (kop'i). I. *n.* 1. Reproduction; duplicate. 2. Book. 3. Pattern; manuscript. II. *vt.* Imitate; transcribe.

[Fr. *copie*—L. *copia*, plenty.]

Syn. Model; example; imitation; original; transcript; counterfeit.

copyright (kop'i-rit), *n.* Exclusive right of an author or his heirs to publish for a term of years copies of his intellectual work (books, paintings, engravings, etc.).

coquet (ko-ke't), *vt.* [coquet'ting; coquet'ted.] 1. Attempt to excite love, from vanity, or to deceive; make eyes; flirt. 2. Trifle.—**coquetry**, *n.*—**coquette** (ko-ke't), *n.* Trifling woman.—**coquettish**, *a.* Practicing coquetry; befitting a coquette.—**coquettishly**, *adv.*—**coquettishness**, *n.* [Fr. *coquette*, strut.]

coral (kor'al), *n.* Hard calcareous substance, composed of the skeletons of zoophytes. [Gr. *koralion*.]

coralline (kor'al-in), *a.* 1. Of, like, or containing coral. 2. Unimpregnated eggs of the lobster.

cerbel (kār'bel), *n.* Small ornamental bracket-like stone support. [Fr.—*corbelle*, basket.]

cord (kard). I. *n.* 1. Chord; thick kind of string. 2. Measure of wood = 12¹/₂ cubic feet. II. *vt.* 1. Bind with a cord. 2. Arrange fire-wood in cords. [See **CORD**.]

cordage (kard'aj), *n.* Quantity of cords or ropes.

cordate (kār'dāt), *a.* Heart-shaped. [L. *cor*, heart.]

cordial (kār'jal). I. *a.* Hearty; affectionate. II. *n.* Medicine or drink for increasing vitality.—**cordially**, *adv.*—**cordiality**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *cor*, heart.]

cordón (kard'un), *n.* 1. Ribbon bestowed as a badge of honor. 2. Row of jutting stones. 3. Line of military posts. [Fr.]

corduroy (kardū-roi), *n.* Thick cotton stuff with corded or ribbed surface.—**Corduroy road**: Roadway made of logs laid transversely side by side.

core (kōr). *n.* Heart; inner part of fruit. [O. Fr. *cor*.]

coriander (kō'ri-and'ēr), *n.* Plant with aromatic seeds, used as spice and in medicine.

Corinthian (ko-rin'thi-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Corinth*, a city of Greece. [See plate of columns, p. 105.]

cork (kark). I. *n.* 1. Outer bark of an oak found in the south of Europe, etc. 2. Stopper made of cork. II. *vt.* Stop with a cork; stop up. [Sp. *corcho*—L. *cortex*, bark.]

cormerant (kār'mo-rant), *n.* 1. Genus of large, web-footed seabirds, of great voracity. 2. Glutton. [Fr.—L. *corvus marinus*, sea-crow.]

corn (karn). I. *n.* 1. Kernel. 2. Grain. 3. In U. S., Indian corn or maize only. II. *vt.* Sprinkle with grains of salt; preserve in brine. [A. S.]

corn (karn), *n.* Horny excrescence on the toe or foot. [From L. *cornu*, horn.]

cornea (kār-ne-a), *n.* Transparent horny front part of the eyeball.

cornel (kār'nel), *n.* Cornelian-cherry or dogwood-tree, with very hard wood. [pink stone.]

cornelian (kor-nē'li-an), *n.* Precious

corner (kār'nēr). I. *n.* 1. Point where two lines meet. 2. Secret or confined place. 3. A clique formed for a particular speculation in stocks, provisions, etc. II. *vt.* 1. Drive into a corner; place at a disadvantage. 2. Create a scarcity of a particular stock or the



Cordate leaf.

See, *set*, *that*, *far*, *fall*, *fire*, *above*; *mā*, *met*, *hēr*; *māte*, *mit*; *nāte*, *not*, *māve*, *wēit*; *māte*, *hut*, *būrn*; *oil*, *owl*, *than*.

like, by obtaining command of the supply. [O. Fr. *cornière*—L. *cornu*.]
corner-stone (kär'när-stön), *n.* 1. Stone at the corner of two walls. 2. Corner of the foundation of a building; foundation.

corner tooth, *n.* One of the third or outer pair of incisors of the horse, replacing milk teeth.

cornerwise (kär'wä-wis), *adv.* So as to form a corner; diagonally.

cornet (kär'net), *n.* 1. Horn-shaped trumpet. 2. Formerly in the British cavalry, sub-lieutenant. [Fr.] 3. Headdress of Sisters of Charity. 4. Pennant or flag used in signaling. 5. (*Assaying*) A small metal ball flattened into a roll for acid treatment.

cornetcy (kär'net-si), *n.* Commission or rank of a cornet.

cornice (kär'nis), *n.* Highest molded projection of a wall or entablature (which see). [Fr.—Gr. *koronis*, curve.]

cornucopia (kär-nü-kö'pia), *n.* 1. Horn of plenty. 2. Horn-shaped receptacle. [L.]

corolla (kö-rö'lä), *n.* Principal part of a flower, composed of one or more petals. [L. dim. of *corona*, crown.]

corollary (kör'ö-lä-ri), *n.* Something proved or given additionally. [L. = wreath—*corolla*.]

corona (kö-rö'nä), *n.* Crown; halo; top of the head. — **coronal**, **coramary**, *a.* Pertaining to a crown, or to the top of the head. [L.]

coronation (kör-ö-nä'shun), *n.* Act of crowning a sovereign. [L.]

coroner (kör-ö-när), *n.* Officer who inquires into accidental or suspicious [Fr.—crown official.]



Coronet of
an English Duke.



Coronet of
the Prince of Wales.

coronet (kör'ö-net), *n.* 1. Small or inferior crown. 2. Ornamental head-dress.

corporal (kär'pö-räl), *n.* Lowest non-commissioned officer in the army. [Fr.]

corporal (kär'pö-räl), *a.* 1. Belonging or relating to the body. 2. Having a body. 3. Not spiritual. [L.—*corpus*, body.]

corporate (kär'pö-rät), *a.* 1. Legally incorporated, to act as an individual. 2. Belonging to a corporation.

corporation (kär-pö-rä'shun), *n.* Society authorized by law to act as one individual.

corporeal (kär-pö-räl), *a.* Having a body or substance; material. — **corporeally**, *adv.* — **corporeality**, *n.* **corps** (kör), *n.* 1. Body of soldiers, consisting of two divisions. 2. Organized body of co-workers, as *hospital corps*, *corps of teachers*, etc.

corpse (kärps), *n.* Dead body of a human being. [L. *corpus*.]

corpulent (kär'pü-lent), *a.* Fleeshy, — **corpulence**, **corpulency**, *ns.* [Fr.—L. *corpus*, body.]

Syn. Fat; obese; stout; bulky.

corpus (kär'pus), *n.* Body.

corpuscle (kär'pus-l), *n.* Minute body.

corral (kör-räl), *n.* 1. *vt.* [corral'ing; corralled.] Drive into a corral or pen. II. *n.* Enclosure to pen up cattle.

correct (kör-rekt'), *v.* 1. Make right. 2. Punish. II. *a.* Free from fault; true.

correctly, *adv.* — **correctness**, *n.* — **correction** (kör-rek't'shun), *n.* Amendment; punishment. — **correctional**, **corrective**, *a.* Tending to correct. — **corrector** (kör-rek'tür), *n.* [L. *co*, and *rego*, rule.]

Syn. Accurate; exact; just; faultless; blameless; precise; nice; right.

correlate (kör-e-lät), *vt.* Be mutually related, as father and son. — **correlation**, *n.* — **correlative** (kör-re-lä-tiv), *a.* Mutually or reciprocally related.

II. *a.* Person, word or thing related to another. — **correlatively**, *adv.*

correspond (kör-re-spond'), *vt.* 1. (*to*) Have a similar position or function with. 2. Be adapted; agree; answer.

3. Hold intercourse by letters. — **correspondence**, **correspondency**, *ns.* 1. Suitableness. 2. Letters. — **correspondent**, *a.* Agreeing.

II. *n.* One with whom intercourse is kept by letters.

corridor (kör'ä-dör), *n.* Passageway, hall. [It. *corridore*, runner—L. *curro*.]

corroborate (kör-ro-bö-rät'), *vt.* Confirm; make more certain. — **corroboration**, *a.* Tending to confirm. — **corroboration**, *n.* [L. *co*, and *roboro*, make strong.]

corrode (kör-röd'), *vt.* Gnaw or eat away by degrees; rust. — **corrosion**, *n.* 1. Having the power of corroding.

II. *n.* That which corrodes. [L.]

corrosion (kör-rö-zhun), *n.* Act of eating or wasting away.

corrosive (kör-rö-siv), *a.* 1. Having the quality of eating away. II. *n.* That which has the power of corroding. — **corrosively**, *adv.* — **corrosiveness**, *n.* [See *CORRODE*.]

corrugate (kor'-o-gät), *vt.* Wrinkle, fold. — **corrugation**, *n.* [L. *rugo*, wrinkle.]

corrupt (kor-rup't). I. *vt.* 1. Make putrid; defile; debase. 2. Bribe. II. *vt.* Rot; lose purity. III. *a.* Putrid; depraved; full of errors. — **corruptible**, *a.* Liable to be corrupted. — **corruptibly**, *adv.* — **corruptibility**, *n.* — **corruptibleness**, *n.* — **corruption** (kor-rup-shun), *n.* Rottenness; impurity; bribery. — **corruptive**, *a.* — **corruptly**, *adv.* — **corruptness**, *n.* — **corrupter**, *n.* [L. — *rumpo*, break.]



Corrugated Iron.

corse (kar'sä), *n.* Waist of a woman's dress. [Fr.]

corsair (kar-sär), *n.* 1. Pirate. 2. Pirate's vessel. [Fr. — L. *cursor*, run.]

corse (kars), *n.* Poetic form of CORPSE.

corselet, **coralet** (kars'let), *n.* Piece of armor covering the body. [Fr.]

corset (kar'set), *n.* Article of woman's dress laced around the body to give shape and support; stays. [Fr.]

corse (kar'sö), *n.* Parade in carriages. [It. Name of a street in Rome.]

cortege (kar-täzh'), *n.* Train of attendants. [It. *corteccio* — *corte*, court.]

corset (kars'et), *n.* Span. Parliament.

cortex (kar'teks), *n.* 1. Bark. 2. Covering; cortical. *a.* Pertaining to bark; external. [L.]

corticate (kar'ti-kät), **corticated**, *a.* 1. Furnished with bark. 2. Resembling bark.

corundum (ko-run'dum), *n.* Oxide of aluminum, substance of sapphire, topaz, ruby, amethyst and emery [Hind. *kurand*.]

coruscate (kor-us-kät or ko-rus'kät), *vt.* Sparkle; flash. [L.]

corvette (kar-ve't), *n.* Small ship of war, next to a frigate. [Port. *corveta*, basket.]

cosmetic (koz-met'ik), *I. a.* Improving beauty, especially that of the complexion. II. *n.* Preparation used for beautifying the complexion. [Fr. *cosmétique* — Gr. *kosmos*, adorn.]

cosmic (koz'mik), **cosmical** (koz-mik'al), *a.* Relating to the universe. — **cosmically**, *adv.* [Gr.]

cosmopolitan (koz-mo-pol'i-tan), **cosmopolite** (koz-mo-po'lit). I. *n.* 1. Citizen of the world. 2. One free from local or national prejudices. II. *a.* Belonging to the whole world. —

cosmopolitism, *n.* [Gr. *kosmopolites* — *kosmos*, and *polites*, citizen.]

cosmos (koz'mos), *n.* World as an orderly whole, opposed to chaos. [Gr.]

cosset (kos'et), *I. n.* Pet lamb; pet. II. *vt.* Pet; fondle.

cost (kost), *I. vt.* Require to be expended or suffered. II. *n.* What is expended or suffered. [Fr. *coûter* — L. *constare*, stand at.]

costal (kost'al), *a.* Relating to the ribs, or to the side of the body. [L. *costa*, rib.]

costermonger (kost'er-mung-gër), *n.* Fruit-pedler. [From CUSTARD (apple) and MONGER.]

costive (kos'tiv), *a.* Constipated. — **costively**, *adv.* — **costiveness**, *n.* [Fr. — *constipé*.]

costly (kos'tli), *a.* Of great cost; high priced; valuable. — **costliness**, *n.*

costume (kos-tüm'), *n.* 1. Manner of dressing. 2. Dress. [Fr. — *custom*.]

cot (kot), *n.* 1. Cottage. 2. Small bed. [A. S. *cote*, cot or den.]

cote (köt), *n.* Inclosure for sheep, doves, etc. [A variety of COZ.]

coterie (köt'e-rë), *n.* Clique. [Fr.]

cotillion, **cotillon** (ko-ti'l-yon), *n.* Dance; german. [Fr.]

cottage (kot'aj), *n.* Hut; small dwelling. — **cottageer** (kot'e-jër), *n.* One who dwells in a cottage.

cotteleme (kot'ö-lën), *n.* Substitute for lard made from cotton seed oil.

cotton (kot'n), *n.* 1. Soft substance like fine wool, attached to the seeds of the cotton-plant. 2. Cloth made of it.

cotton-gin (kot'n-jin), *n.* Device for removing seed from cotton fiber.

cotyledon (kot-i-lë'dun), *n.* Embryo-leaf in seed. [Gr.]

couch (kowch), *I. n.* 1. Place for rest or sleep; bed. II. *vt.* 1. Lay down on a bed. 2. Express. [Fr. *coucher* — L. *co*, and *locare*, place.]

cougar (kú'gar), *n.* Mountain lion. puma. [Brazilian.]

cough (kaf) *I. n.* An effort of the lungs to throw off injurious matter, accompanied by a harsh sound. II. *vt.* Make this effort. III. *vt.* Expel from the throat or lungs. [From sound.]

could (kpd), *v.* Past tense of CAN. [O. E. *coude*.]

coulomb (kò-lom'), *n.* Quantity of electricity furnished by a current of one ampere in one second. [Named from C. A. Coulomb, French physicist.]

council (kown'sil), *n.* Assembly called together for deliberation or advice. — **councilor**, **councilman**, *n.* Member of a council. [L. *concilium* — *co*, and *calo*, call.]

âte, fat, tank, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nôte, net, möve, wëit; müte, hut, bärn; oil, owl, éan.

counsel (kown'sel). I. *n.* 1. Consultation; advice. 2. Plan. 3. One who gives counsel; lawyer, advocate. II. *vt.* Give advice; warn.—**coun-seller**, *n.* One who counsels; lawyer.—**coun-sellership**, *n.* [Fr. *conseil*—*L. consilium*, advice.]

count (kown't). *n.* In France, Italy, etc., title of nobility equal in rank to an English earl.—**countess**, *n. fem.* Wife of a count or earl. [Fr. *comte*—*L. comes*, companion.]

count (kown't). I. *vt.* 1. Number; sum up. 2. Ascribe; consider. II. *vt.* 1. Increase a number. 2. Depend. III. *a.* 1. Act of computing. 2. Number found by counting. 3. Item in an indictment.—**countless**, *a.* [O. Fr. *comter*—*L. computare*.]

countenance (kown'ten-ans). I. *a.* Feature or expression of the face. II. *vt.* Favor, approve. [Fr. *contenance*.]

counter (kown'tär). *a.* 1. He who or that which counts. 2. That which indicates a number. 3. Table on which money is counted or merchandise laid.

counter (kown'tär). I. *adv.* Against. II. *a.* Contrary; opposite. [L. *contra*, against.]

counteract (kown'tär-akt'), *vt.* Act in opposition to; hinder, defeat.—**counterac-tion**, *n.*—**counterac-tive**, *a.*

counterbalance (kown'tär-bal-ans). *a.* Equal weight or agency, working in opposition.



Counterbalance on Locomotive wheel.

counterfeit (kown'tär-fit). I. *vt.* Imitate; copy without authority; forge. II. *a.* Something false or copied. III. *a.* Pretended; forged; false.

countermand (kown'tär-mand), *a.* Revocation of a former order.

countermand (kown'tär-mand'), *vt.* Revoke; contradict.—**counter-mand-able**, *a.* [L. *contra*, and *mando*, order.] [*vt.* March back.

countermarch (kown'tär-märch'), **countermarch** (kown'tär-märch), *a.* 1. Marching back. 2. Military evolution by which a body of men change front, or the front rank.

countermine (kown'tär-mín). I. *a.* Mine made to destroy the mines of an enemy. 2. Stratagem to frustrate the plans of others. II. *vt.* Oppose by a countermine. [cover; guilt. [Fr.]

counterpane (kown'tär-pän), *a.* Bed.—**counterpart** (kown'tär-pärt), *a.* Opposite; duplicate; match; supplement.

counterpoise (kown'tär-pöiz), *a.* Equal weight in the other scale.

countersign (kown'tär-sín). I. *vt.* Sign in addition to the signature of a superior; attest the authenticity of a writing. II. *a.* Word or sign, given in order to pass a sentry.

countersink (kown'tär-síngk'), *vt.* Drill a conical depression, as for the head of a screw. II. *a.* Tool for such drilling.

countess. See **COUNT**.

counting-house (kown'tíng-hows), *a.* Business office of a mercantile establishment.

country (kun'trí). *a.* 1. Region. 2. Rural region. 3. Territory of a nation or people. 4. Land in which one was born, or in which one resides. [Fr. *contrée*—*L. contra*, against, toward.]

countryman (kun'trí-man), *a.* 1. One who lives in the country; farmer. 2. One born in the same country.

county (kown'tí), *a.* 1. Province ruled by a count. 2. Division of a State in U. S., with a chief city, called the county-seat.

coupé (kò-pé), *a.* 1. Low four-wheeled two-seated close carriage. 2. Small compartment in a first-class European railway carriage.

couple (kup'l). I. *n.* Two of a kind; pair. II. *vt.* Join.—**coupler**, *a.* One who or that which couples.—**couplet**, *a.* Two lines of verse that rhyme with each other.—**coupling**, *a.* That which connects. [Fr.—*L. copula*.]

coupon (kò-pon), *a.* 1. Interest warrant attached to transferable bonds, cut off when presented for payment. 2. Stub of ticket. [Fr. *couper*, cut off.]

courage (kúr-aj), *a.* Firmness in danger.—**ourageous** (kúr-aj-us), *a.* Brave.—**courageously**, *adv.* [Fr.—*L. cor*, heart.]

Syn. Bravery; valor; fearlessness; fortitude; gallantry; daring; intrepidity; heroism; boldness; resolution.

courier (kú-ri-ér), *a.* 1. Messenger. 2. Traveling attendant. [Fr.—*runner*.]

course (kòrs). I. *a.* 1. Act of running. 2. Road, track. 3. Direction. 4. Regular progress from point to point. 5. Conduct. 6. Part of a meal served at one time. 7. Row. II. *vt.* and *vt. Run*; chase.—**course**, *a.* Runner; hunter; swift horse.—**course**, *a.* Hunting with greyhounds. [Fr. *course*—*L. cursus*.]

Syn. Passage; progress; road; way; career; race; route; series; method; manner; mode.

court (kòrt). I. *a.* 1. Inclosed space; space surrounded by houses. 2. Palace of a sovereign. 3. Body of persons

site, sit, tisk, sir, fill, fire, shove; mē, met, hēr; mīn, mīt, mōn, not, mōve, wēl; mōn, but, hēr; all, owl, then.

who form a sovereign's suite. 4. Attention; civility. 5. Hall of justice. 6. Judges and officials who preside there. II. *vt.* 1. Pay attentions to; woo. 2. Solicit; seek. — **courtyard**, *n.* Inclosure near a house. [Fr. *cour* — *L. cohors*, inclosure.]

courteous (kūr'te-us), *a.* Of court-like manners; polite. — **courteously**, *adv.* — **courteousness**, *n.*

courtesy (kūr'te-si), *I. n.* 1. Civility. 2. Favor. 3. Formal salutation by a woman, bending the knees and bowing. II. (kūr'te-si), *vt.* [courtesying; courtesied.] Drop a courtesy.

courtier (kōrt'yēr), *n.* 1. One who frequents the court of a sovereign. 2. One who courts or flatters. [liness, *n.*

courtly (kōrt'li), *a.* Elegant. — **court-martial** (kōrt-mar'shal), *n.* Court held by officers of the army or navy. — *pl.* courts-martial.

court-plaster (kōrt-plās-tēr), *n.* Sticking plaster of silk, orig. used for beauty-spots at court. [of wooing.]

courtship (kōrt'ship), *n.* Act or time

cousin (kuz'n), *n.* Son or daughter of an uncle or aunt. — *cousin-german*, *n.* First cousin. [Fr. — *L. consobrinus* — *co*, and *soror*, sister.]

cove (kōv), *n.* Small bay; pond. [A. S. *cōf*, chamber.]

covenant (kuv'e-nant), *I. n.* 1. Agreement. 2. Writing containing the agreement. II. *vt.* Contract, bargain. [From *L. co*, and *venio*, come.]

cover (kuv'ēr), *I. vt.* 1. Hide. 2. Clothe, shelter. 3. Be sufficient for, as expense. II. *n.* 1. That which covers or protects. 2. Retreat of a fox or hare. 3. Table service for one person. [Fr. *couvrir* — *L. co*, and *operio*, cover.]

coverlet (kuv'ēr-let), *n.* Bedcover; quilt. [Fr. — *couvre*, cover, and *lit*, bed.]

covert (kuv'ēr't), *I. a.* Concealed. II. *n.* Place that covers or protects. — **covertly**, *adv.*

covet (kuv'et), *vt.* 1. Desire, wish for eagerly. 2. Wish for what is unlawful. — **covetable**, *a.* That may be coveted. — **covetous**, *a.* Inordinately desirous. — **covetously**, *adv.* — **covetousness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *covetter* — *L. cupio*, desire.]

covey (kuv'i), *n.* Small flock of birds. [Fr. *couve* — *couver*, hatch.]

cow (kow), *n.* 1. Female of the genus *Bos*. 2. Female of some other large mammals, as the whale, seal, etc. [A. S. *cu*, from its cry.]

cow (kow), *vt.* Dishearten; intimidate. [Icel. *kuga*, subdue.]

— **ward** (kow'ard), *I. n.* One without courage. II. *a.* Afraid of danger;

timid. — **cowardly**, *adv.* — **cowardliness**, *n.* — **cowardice** (kow'ard-is), *n.* [O. Fr. *coward* — It. *codardo* — *L. cauda*, tail.] [in the Western U.S.]

cowboy (kow'boy), *n.* Cattle-herder

cower (kow'ēr), *vt.* Crouch; quail. [Icel. *kura*, lie quiet.]

cowhide (kow'hid), *I. n.* 1. The hide of a cow. 2. Coarse riding whip. II. *vt.* Whip with a cowhide.

cowl (kow'l), *n.* Cap, hood. [Icel. *kuf*.]

cowpox (kow'poks), *n.* Pimples on the teats of the cow, the matter from which is used for vaccination.

cowry, **cowrie** (kow'ri), *n.* Shell used for money by savages.

cowslip (kow'slip), *n.* Species of wild primrose. [A. S. = cow slop.]

cockcomb (koks'kōm), *n.* 1. Red cloth notched like a cock's comb, on a fool's cap. 2. Fool; top. 3. Plant.

cockswain. See **COCKSWAIN**.

coy (koi), *a.* Modest. — **coyly**, *adv.* — **coyness**, *n.* [Fr. — *L. quietus*, quiet.]

Syn. Bashful; shy; shrinking.

coyote (ki-yō't), *n.* Prairie-wolf. [Sp.]

coz (kuz), *n.* Contraction of **COUSIN**.

cozen (kuz'n), *vt.* Flatter; beguile; cheat. — **cozener**, *n.* [From Fr. *cousiner*, call cousin.]

cozy (kō'z'l), *a.* Snug; comfortable. — **cozily**, *adv.* [Sc.]

crab (krab), *n.* 1. Common shell-fish having ten legs, the front pair terminating in claws. 2. (Crab), sign in the zodiac. [A. S.]

crab (krab), *n.* Small tart apple.

crab (krab), *vt.* and *vi.* [crab'bing; crabbed (krab'd)] Irritate; fret. — **crabbed** (krab'd), *a.* Ill-natured. **peevish**; difficult. — **crab'bedly**, *adv.* — **crab'bedness**, *n.*



Crab.

crack (krak), *I. vt.* 1. Utter a sharp sudden sound. 2. Split. 3. Make. II. *vt.* 1. Produce a sudden noise with, as a whip. 2. Break; split. III. *n.* 1. Sudden sharp splitting sound. 2. Chink; rent. 3. Fib; boast. IV. *a.* Excellent; best. [A. S. *cearclan*, from the sound.]

cracker (krak'ēr), *n.* 1. Person or thing which cracks. 2. Noisy firework. 3. Hard biscuit. — **Cracker-jack**, *n.* Kind of sweet, made mostly of popcorn and molasses. [frequent cracks.]

crackle (krak'l), *vt.* Give out slight, cracklin

cracklin (k r a k l i n), *n.* Species of chinaware ornamented by a network of small cracks in all directions.

āte, fat, thak, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hār; mite, mit; nūe, not, mōve, wēt; mūe, hūe, būe; oil, owl, then.

Crackling (krak'ling), *n.* Kind of
roasted pork. [biscuit.]

cracknel (krak'nel), *n.* Hard, brittle
cradle (krād'l), *n.* 1. Bed in which
children are rocked. 2. (*fig.*) Infancy.

children are rocked. 2. (*Inf.*) infancy. 3. Frame. 4. Case of a broken limb. 5. Implement for reaping grain by hand. 6. Gold-washing machine. II. *vt.* 1. Lay or rock in a cradle. 2. Reap with a cradle. 3. Wash gold in a cradle. [AKIN to CRATE.]

craft (kraf't), *n.* 1. Cunning. 2. Dexterity. 3. Art; trade. 4. Ships. — **crafts'man**, *n.* One engaged in a craft or trade. — **crafty**, *a.* Having skill; cunning; deceitful. — **craft'ily**, *adv.* — **craftiness**, *n.* [A. S. *craft*, power.]

crag (krag), *n.* 1. Rough, steep rock. 2. In *geol.* Bed of gravel mixed with shells.—**cragged**, **craggy**, *a.* Full of crags; rough, rugged.—**craggedness**, *n.*—**cragginess**, *n.*

GRAMM

eat greed.

an examination. [A. S. *cræmian*.]

cramp (kramp). I. *n.* 1. Painful spasmodic contraction of muscles. 2. Restraint. 3. Bent piece of iron for holding together wood, stone, etc. II. *vt.* 1. Affect with spasms. 2. Confine. 3. Fasten with a crampiron. [A. S. See CLAMP.]

cranberry (kran'ber-i), n. Red, sour berry much used for sauce. [From CROWNBERRY.]

crane (krän), n. 1. Large wading bird. 2. Bent pipe for drawing liquor out of cask. 3. Machine for raising heavy weights. [A.S. *cræn*.]



cranial (krĕ'ni-əl),
a. Pertaining to
the cranium or skull.

craniologist (krā-ni-ol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in craniology.

craniology (krā-ni-ol'ō-jī), *n.* Science of skulls.—**craniological**, *a.*

cranium (krā'ni-um), *n.* Skull [L.]
crank (krangk) *n.* 1. Bend on an

crank (krangk), *v.* 1. Bend on an axis for communicating motion. 2. Person whose mind is turned from the normal; a monomaniac.—**cranky** (krangk'i), *a.* 1. Crotchety. 2. (*Naut.*) liable to be upset. [From *Dut.* *krakenk*, curl, bend.]

Granny (kran'i), n. Fissure, chink.
[Fr. *cra*.]

crape (krāp), *n.* Thin transparent crinkled silk stuff, usually black, used in mourning. *Tr. crape, crape.*

craps (kraps), *n.* Game of chance, played with two dice.

crash (krash). I. *n.* 1. Noise of things breaking. 2. Sudden failure or collapse. II. *v.* Make a noise as of things breaking. [From the sound.]

crass (kras), a. Gross; thick; coarse.
[*L. crassus.*]

crate (krät), n. Case made of wicker-work, slats or rods. [*L. cratis* hurdle.]

crater (krä'tēr), *n.* Mouth of a volcano.
[Gr. *krater*, bowl for mixing wine.]

cravat (kra-vat'), *n.* Neckcloth. [Fr. *cravate*, a corruption of *Croat*.]

crave (krāv), *vt.* 1. Beg earnestly. 2. Demand. 3. Long for. [*A. S. cræfan*]

craven (krā'vn). *I. n.* Coward. *II. a.*
Spiritless—**cravenly**, *adverb*—

craving (krā'ving) *n.* Strong desire

craving (krā'ving), *n.* Strong desire.
craw (krā), *n.* Crop, or first stomach
of fowls. [Dan. *krac*.]

or lowis. [Dan. kroo.]
crawfish (kra'-
fish) crayfish

fish), crayfish
(krā'fish), n.
fresh-water crab

Fresh-water crab.
[Fr. *screvisse*, —
Ger. *krabbe*.]

crawl (kral), *v.* **Crawfish.**
Crawl or move on:

Creep or move on;
move feebly or slowly. [Isol. *traſta*;
Dan. *traſta*; Glav. *traſta* = creep.]

crayon (krä'un), *n.* 1. Pencil made of chalk, pipe-clay, etc. variously colored.

chalk, pipe-clay, etc., variously colored, used for drawing. 2. Drawing done with crayons. *See* *crayon*, *chalk*.

done with crayons. [Fr. *crats*, chalk.]
craze (krāz), *v.t.* Break; impair; de-
 raze. [Icel. *kraz*, crackle, from

range. [Icel. *krasa*, crackle, from which also is derived Fr. *scraser*, crush, chatter.]

crazy (krä'zi), *a.* [cra'zier; cra'ziest.]

Crawfish.

nüte, tət, ták, fár, fáll, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nüte, not, möve, wqif;
müte, hut, hürn; oil, owl, shen.

creatin (krě-tin), *n.* Crystallizable substance found in the muscular tissue of animals. [Gr. *kreas*, flesh.]

creation (krě-shun), *n.* 1. Act of creating. esp. the universe. 2. That which is created; world. [L. *creatio*.]

creative (krě-tiv), *a.* Having power to create; that creates. — **creatively**, *adv.* — **creativeness**, *a.*

creator (krě-tūr), *n.* 1. He who creates; maker. 2. (cap.) The Supreme Being; God. [L.]

creature (krě-tūr), *n.* 1. That which has been created, esp. an animated being. 2. Dependent; tool. [L. *creatura*.]

creeche (kresh), *n.* Day sanitarium for children. [Fr.]

credence (krě-dens), *n.* 1. Belief; trust. 2. Small sideboard.

credentia (krě-den-shal), *n.* 1. Giving a title to belief. II. *n.* That which gives title to confidence. — *pl.* esp. letters by which one claims confidence or authority among strangers.

credible (krě-dibl), *a.* That may be believed. — **credibility**, *n.* — **credibility**, *n.* — **credibly**, *adv.*

credit (krěd-it), *n.* 1. Relief. 2. Esteem; reputation; honor; good character. 3. Sale on trust; time allowed for payment. 4. Side of an account on which payments made are entered. II. *vt.* 1. Believe; trust. 2. Sell or lend on trust. 3. Enter on the credit side of an account; set to the credit of. [L. — *credo*, believe.]

creditable (krěd-it-ubl), *a.* 1. Trustworthy. 2. Bringing honor. — **credibility**, *n.* — **credibly**, *adv.*

creditor (krěd-it-ūr), *n.* One to whom a debt is due. — **creditorship**, *n.*

credulity (krě-dū-lī-tī), *n.* Disposition to believe. — **credulous** (krě-dū-lūs), *a.* Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting. — **credulously**, *adv.* — **credulousness**, *n.*

creed (krěd), *n.* Summary of the articles of religious belief.

creek (krěk), *n.* Small inlet or stream. [A.S. *creoca*.] — **creek**, *n.* Basket. [Gael.]

creel (krěl), *n.* Basket, esp. an angler's

creep (krěp), *vt.* [creeping; crept.] 1. Move on the belly, or on hands and knees. 2. Move slowly. 3. Grow along the ground or on supports, as a vine. 4. Flaw. 5. Have a feeling as of insects creeping. [A.S. *creopan*.]

creeper (krě-pēr), *n.* 1. Creeping plant. 2. Genus of small climbing birds.

creese (krěs), *n.* Malay dagger with wavy blade.

cremate (krě-māt), *vt.* Burn to ashes; incinerate. [L. *cremo*, burn.]

cremation (krě-mā-shun), *n.* Act of burning, esp. of the dead.

crematory (krě-mā-tō-ri), *n.* Furnace for cremating dead bodies.

crenate (krě-nāt), *a.* Notched, scalloped. [L. *crena*, notch.]

criole (krě-ol), *n.* 1. Native of S. America or W. Indies, but of pure European blood. 2. One born in tropical America of any color, but of a race not native to it. [Sp. *criollo*.]

creosote (krě-o-sōt), *n.* Creosote (krě-o-sōt), *n.* Oily, colorless, antiseptic liquid distilled from woodtar. [Gr. *kreos*, flesh, and *soter*, preserver.]

crepitate (krěp-itāt), *vt.* Crackle as salt when suddenly heated. [L.]

crept (krěpt), *vt.* Past tense of **creep**.

crecendo (krě-sen-dō), *adv.* With an increasing volume of sound; a musical term whose sign is *c*. [Ital.]

creescent (krě-sent), *n.* 1. Growing. II. *n.* 1. Moon as she increases towards full moon. 2. Turkish standard. 3. Turkish power. [L. — *creasco*, grow.]

crees (krěs), *n.* Species of plants like the watercress, with pungent leaves used as a salad. [A.S.]

creeset (krě-set), *n.* Open lamp on a beacon, light-house, etc. [From root of *CREUSE*.]

crest (krěst), *n.* 1. Comb or tuft as on the head of a cock and other birds. 2. Plume or other ornament on the top of a helmet. 3. Figure placed over a coat of arms. II. *vt.* Furnish with, or serve for, a crest. — **crest-fallen**, dejected. [L. *cresta*.]



Helmet and crest.

cretaceous (krě-tā-shus), *a.* Composed of or like chalk. [L. *creta*, chalk.]

cretomne (krě-ton), *n.* Printed cotton cloth, for curtains, etc. [Fr.]

crevasse (krě-vās), *n.* 1. Cleft in a glacier. 2. Breach in a dam or levee. [Fr. *crever*, burst.]

crevice (krě-vis), *n.* Crack; rent. [From *CREVASSA*.]

crew (krě), *n.* 1. Company. 2. Ship's company. [From *ACROW*.]

crew, *vt.* Past tense of **CREW**.

crewel (krě-el), *n.* Kind of worsted yarn, for embroidery. [From *CLAW*.]

crib (krīb), *n.* 1. Rack or manger in a stable; stall for oxen. 2. Child's bed. 3. Small cottage. 4. Bin for grain. 5. Literal translation of a classic author. II. *vt.* 1. [cribbing; cribbed.] Put away in a crib; confine. 2. Pilfer. [A.S.]

Crete, fat, thick, fair, fall, fire, above; **met**, met, hár; **mit**, mit; **note**, not, móve, wót; **note**, hut, búrn; **oil**, owl, then.

cribbage (krib'aj), *n.* Game at cards in which the dealer makes up a third hand to himself partly by taking from his opponent's discard.

criek (krik), *n.* Cramp, esp. of the neck.

cricket (krik'et), *n.* Insect allied to grasshoppers. [From its noise.]

cricket (krik'et), *n.* Game with bats, a ball, and wickets.— **cricket'er**, *n.* One who plays at cricket. [Cry.]

cried (krid), Past tense and pa. p. of **crier** (kri'er), *n.* One who cries or proclaims. [law; offence; sin. [L. *crimen*.]

crime (krim), *n.* Violation of criminal

criminal (krim'in-al), I. *a.* 1. Relating to crime. 2. Guilty of crime. II. *n.* One guilty of crime.— **criminally**, *adv.*— **criminality**, *n.*

criminate (krim'in-ät), *vt.* Accuse; involve.— **criminator**, *a.*

criminology (krim-i-nol'o-jī), *n.* Science of the nature, origin, punishment, etc., of crime.

crimp (krimp), I. *vt.* 1. Wrinkle; plait; make crisp. 2. Decoy into military or naval service. II. *n.* 1. One who crimps. 2. Crimped hair. [Dut. *krimpen*, shrink.]

crimson (krim'zn), I. *a.* 1. Deep red color, tinged with blue. 2. Red in general. II. *a.* Of a deep red color. III. *vt.* Dye crimson. IV. *vt.* Blush. [From root of *CARMINE*.]

cringe (krinj), *vt.* Crouch with servility; fawn. [A.S. *cringan*—*crank*, weak.]

crinkle (kring'kl), I. *vt.* and *vi.* Form in wrinkles or twist. II. *n.* Wrinkle or twist. [Dut.]

crinoline (krin'o-lin), *n.* 1. Lady's stiff petticoat, originally made of haircloth. 2. Stiffening. [Fr.—L. *crinis*, hair, and *linum*, linen.]

cripple (krip'l), I. *n.* Lame person. II. *a.* Lame. III. *vt.* Make lame; deprive of the power of exertion. [From *CREEP*.]

crisis (kri'sis), *n.* Decisive moment.— *pl.* crises (kri'sez). [Gr. *krino*, separate.]

crisp (krisp), I. *a.* Dry and brittle. II. *vt.* Curl; twist.— **crisply**, *adv.*— **crispness**, *n.*— **crispy**, *a.*

Syn. Friable; curling; sparkling. **criticism** (kri-ti-siz), *n.* [pl. *criticisms*.] Standard, or means of judging. [Gr.—*kritos*, judge.]

critic (kri'tik), *n.* 1. Judge in literature, the fine arts, etc. 2. Fault-finder.

critical (kri'tik-al), *a.* 1. Relating to criticism. 2. Skilled in judging literary and other productions. 3. Discriminating. 4. Captious. 5. Decisive; dangerous.— **critically**, *adv.*— **criticalness**, *n.*

criticise (kri'ti-siz), *vt.* Pass judgment on; censure.

criticism (kri'ti-sizm), *n.* 1. Art of judging, esp. in literature or in fine arts. 2. Critical judgment or remark.

critique (kri-täk), *n.* Critical examination; review. [Fr.]

croak (krök), I. *vt.* 1. Utter a low rough sound. 2. Grumble. 3. Forebode evil. II. *n.* Sound of a frog or raven.— **croak'er**, *n.* [From sound.]

crochet (krö-shä'), I. *n.* Fancy knitting made by means of a small hook. II. *vt.* Make fancy knitting. [See *CROCHET*.]

crock (krok), *n.* Earthen vessel of various shapes.— **crook'ery**, *n.* Earthenware. [A.S. *croc*. Ger. *krug*.]

crook (krok), *vt.* Soil, smudge.

crocodile (krok'o-dil), *n.* Large amphibious reptile of Asia and Africa. [Gr. *krokolos*.]



crocus (krö'kus), *n.* Well-known flower. [Gr. *krakos*.] [er, *n.* [A.S.]

croft (kroft), *n.* Small farm.— **croft-**

Cromlech (krom'tek), *n.* Table-like structure of stone slabs. [Gael.]

crone (krön), *n.* Old woman.

crony (krö'ni), *n.* Old intimate friend.

crook (krök), I. *n.* 1. Bend. 2. Staff bent at the end. 3. Trick. 4. Professional criminal. II. *vt.* 1. Form into a hook. 2. Turn from the straight line. III. *vt.* Bend; be bent.

crook'ed (krök'ed), *a.* Bent; deviating from rectitude; dishonest.— **crook'-edly**, *adv.*— **crook'edness**, *n.*

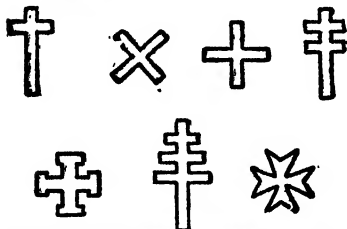
crop (krop), I. *n.* 1. All the produce of a field, garden, or farm. 2. Caw of a bird. II. *vt.* [cropping; cropped.] 1. Cut off the ends. 2. Cut short or close. 3. Mow, reap, gather.— *Crop out*, appear above the surface; come to light. [A.S. *crop*, top, protuberance.]

croquet (krö-kä'), *n.* Game in which the players drive wooden balls, by means of long-handled mallets, through a series of arches set in the ground.

crozier (krö'zhër), *n.* Staff with a crook carried before a bishop. [O. Fr. *croce*.]

cross (kras), I. *n.* 1. Structure of two, or more, pieces, one crossing the other. 2. Instrument on which Christ died; symbol of the Christian religion. 3. Sufferings of Christ. 4. Anything that crosses or thwarts. 5. Adversity, affliction. 6. Mixing of breeds, esp. of cattle. II. *vt.* 1. Mark with a

cross. 2. Lay one body or one line across another. 3. Cancel by drawing cross lines. 4. Pass from side to side. 5. Obstruct; thwart; interfere with. [L. *crux*.]



Latin. St. Andrew's. Greek. Patriarchal. Jerusalem. Papal. Maltese. VARIOUS CROSSES.

cross (*kras*), *a.* 1. Lying across; transverse. 2. Adverse, opposed. 3. Ill-tempered; peevish.—**crossly**, *adv.*—**crossness**, *n.*

crossbill (*kras'bil*), *n.* Genus of birds with the mandibles of the bill crossing each other near the points.

cross-bones (*kras'bōnz*), *n.* Symbol of death, consisting of two human thigh or arm bones, placed crosswise, generally below a skull.

crossbow (*kras'bō*), *n.* Weapon for shooting arrows, formed of a bow placed crosswise on a stock.

crossbun (*kras'bun*), *n.* Bun marked with the form of a cross, eaten on Good-Friday.

cross-examine (*kras-egz-am'in*), *vt.* Test evidence of a witness by subjecting him to an examination by the opposite party.—**cross-examination**, *n.*

cross-grained (*kras'grānd*), *a.* 1. Having the fibres intertwined. 2. Perverse; untractable.

crossing (*kras'ing*), *n.* 1. Act of going across. 2. Thwarting. 3. Place for passing from one side to another.

crosslet (*kras'let*), *n.* Little cross.

cross-question (*kras'kwes-chun*), *vt.* Cross-examine.

cross-reference (*kras-refēr-ens*), *n.* Reference from one part of a book to another.

crossroad (*kras'rōd*), *n.* Crossway.—**crossroads**, *n.* Small settlement at a place where roads cross.

crostrees (*kras'trēz*), *n.* Pieces of timber across the upper end of the lower-masts and top-masts of a ship.

crossway (*kras'wā*), *n.* Way that crosses another.

crosswise (*kras'wiz*), *adv.* 1. In the form of a cross. 2. Across.

crotchet (*krōch'et*), *n.* 1. Little hook. 2. In music, a quarter note. 3. Perverse fancy; whim.—**crotchety**, *a.* Having crotchets; whimsical.

croton (*krō'tun*), *n.* Genus of tropical plant, producing a brownish-yellow oil, violently purgative. [Gr.]

crouch (*krōch*), *vt.* Squat on the ground; cringe; fawn. [From root of CROOK.]

croup (*krōp*), *n.* Disease in the throat of children, accompanied by a hoarse cough. [A. S., from the sound.]

croup (*krōp*), *n.* Rump of a horse; place behind the saddle [From CROF.]

crow (*krō*). 1. *n.* 1. Large black bird. 2. Cry of a cock. 3. Boast. II. *vt.* 1. Cry as a cock, in joy or defiance. 2. Boast; swagger. [A. S. *crōan*, from the sound.]

crowbar (*krō'bār*), *n.* Large iron bar with a claw like the beak of a crow.

crowd (*krōwd*). 1. *n.* Multitude; throng. II. *vt.* Gather into a mass; fill. III. *vt.* Press; push. [A. S. *crūdan*, push.]

crowfoot (*krō'fōt*), *n.* Weed, with a flower resembling a crow's foot.



Victorian Crown of England.



Imperial Crown of Austria.

crown (*krown*). 1. *n.* 1. Ornament, covering for the head. 2. Head-dress of a sovereign. 3. Regal power. 4. Top. 5. Completion; accomplishment. 6. In England, 5-shilling piece stamped with a crown. II. *vt.* 1. Invest with a crown; invest with royal dignity. 2. Adorn; dignify. 3. Complete. [From L. *corona*.]

crucial (*krō'shal*), *a.* 1. Like a cross. 2. Decisive. 3. Extremely severe. [From L. *crux*, cross.]

crucible (*krō'si-bl*), *n.* Earthen pot, for melting ores, metals, etc. [L. from root of CROOK.]

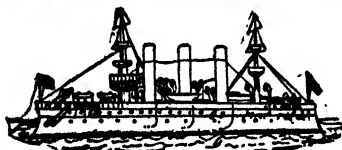
crucifix (*krō'si-fiks*), *n.* Figure or picture of Christ fixed to the cross



Crucifixes.

fāte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mēte, hut, būrn; oīl, owl, thēn.

crucifixion (krŭ-si-fik'shun), *n.* Death on the cross, esp. that of Christ.
cruciform (krŭ-si-farm), *a.* In the form of a cross.
crucify (krŭ-si-fi), *vt.* 1. Put to death by nailing to a cross. 2. Subdue completely; mortify. [From *L. crux*, cross, and *ago*, fix.]
crude (krŭd), *a.* Raw; unprepared; unfinished; immature. — **crude'ly**, *adv.* — **crude'ness**, *n.* [*L. crudus*, raw.]
crudity (krŭ-di-ti), *n.* 1. Rawness; unripeness. 2. That which is crude.
cruel (krŭ-el), *a.* Disposed to inflict pain; merciless. — **cruel'ly**, *adv.* — **cruel'ty**, *n.* [*Fr. cruel* — *L. crudelis*.]
Syn. Barbarous; brutal; inhuman; savage; bestial. [or condiments.]
cruet (krŭ-et), *n.* Small jar for sauces.



Cruiser Brooklyn U. S. Navy.

cruise (krŭz), *I. vt.* Sail to and fro. *II. n.* Voyage in various directions. — **cruis'er**, *n.* Fast warship. [*Dut. kruisen* — *kruis*, cross.]
cruller (krul'er), *n.* Curled or crisped cake, boiled in fat. [*Dut. krullen*, curl.]
crumb (krum), *n.* 1. Small morsel of bread. 2. Soft part of bread. [*A. S. cruma*.]
crumble (krum'bl), *vt. and vi.* Break or fall into small pieces; decay. [*Dim. of CRUMB*.] [heavier than a muffin.]
crumpet (krum'pet), *n.* Soft cake.
crumple (krum'pl), *vt. and vi.* Fold and wrinkle; deform.
crunch (krunch), *vt.* Crush with the teeth. [From the sound.]
crupper (krup'er), *n.* Strap of leather passing under the horse's tail to keep the harness from slipping forward. [*Fr. croupière*.]
crural (krŭ'al), *a.* Belonging to or shaped like a leg. [From *L. crus*, leg.]
crusade (krŭ-sād), *I. n.* 1. Military expedition under the banner of the cross, to recover the Holy Land from the Turks. 2. Any vigorous concerted action against evil. *II. vt.* Fight. — **crusader**, *n.* One engaged in a crusade. [*L. crus*, cross.]
cruse (krŭz), *n.* Earthen pot; bottle. [*Ital. crus*.]

crush (krush), *I. vt.* 1. Break and bruise; crowd; press. 2. Rumble. *II. n.* Violent squeezing. [Akin to *CRASH*.]
crust (krust), *I. n.* Hard rind. *II. vt. and vi.* Gather into or cover with a hard crust. [*O. Fr. — L. crusta*.]
Crustacea (krus-tā'shi-ā), *n. pl.* Class of animals whose bodies are covered with a hard shell, as lobsters. — **crustacean** (krus-tā'shi-an), *n.* One of the Crustacea. — **crustace'ous**, *a.*
crusty (krust'i), *a.* 1. Having a hard or harsh exterior. 2. Cross; snappy. — **crust'ily**, *adv.* — **crustiness**, *n.*
crutch (kruch), *n.* 1. Staff with a cross-piece at the head to place under the arm of a lame person. 2. Any support like a crutch. [From root of *CRUOK*.]
cry (kri), *v.* [crying; cried.] *I. vt.* 1. Utter a shrill sound. 2. Weep; bawl. *II. vt.* Utter loudly; proclaim. *III. n.* 1. Loud utterance. 2. Sound uttered by an animal. 3. Lamentation, weeping. 4. Complaint of injustice or oppression. 5. Party call. 6. Pack of hounds. 7. Hunting party. — **crier**, *n.* [*Fr. crier*.]
crypt (kript), *n.* Underground cell, esp. one used for burial. [*Gr. krypto*, conceal.]
Cryptogamia (krip-to-gā'mi-ā), *n.* Class of flowerless plants. — **crypto-gam'ic**, **cryptogamous**, *a.* [*Gr. kryptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage.]
cryptogram (krip-to-gram), **cryptograph** (krip-to-grāf), *n.* Writing in cipher. [*Gr. kryptos*, concealed, and *gramma*, writing.]
crystal (kris'tal), *n.* 1. Superior kind of glass. 2. Matter in a definite geometrical form, with plane faces. 3. Glass over a watch-face. [*Gr. krysallos*, ice.]
crystal (kris'tal), **crystalline** (kris'tal-in or -in), *a.* Consisting of, or like crystal in clearness, etc.
crystallization (kris-tal-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of crystallizing.
crystallize (kris'tal-i-z), *vt. and vi.* Reduce to, or assume the form of a crystal.
cub (kub), *n.* Young of certain animals, as bears, etc. [*Fr. cub*.]
Cuban (kū'bən), *a.* Related or peculiar to the island of Cuba.
cube (kūb), *I. n.* 1. Solid body having six square faces. 2. Third power of a number, as $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$. *II. vt.* Raise to the third power. [*Gr. kybos*.]
cubic (kū'bik), **cubical** (kū'bik-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or like a cube. — **cub'ic-ally**, *adv.*

šib, šak, šik, šir, šil, šire, above; mš, met, hš, mše, mit, mše, not, mšre, wšl, mšle, hat, bšr; oil, owl, štan.

cubit (kū'bīt), *n.* Ancient measure, varying from 18 to 22 inches. [*L. cubitum*, elbow.]

cuckoo (kōk'ō), *n.* Bird which cries "cuckoo," remarkable for laying its eggs in the nests of other birds. [From the sound.]



Cuckoo.

cucumber (kū-kum-bēr), *n.* Creeping plant whose unri-

fruit is used as food. [*L. cucumis*.]

cud (kud), *n.* The food brought from the first stomach of a ruminating animal back into the mouth and chewed again.

cuddle (kud'ī), *I. vt.* Lie close; snuggle. *II. n.* Close embrace. [Etymology doubtful.]

cuddy (kud'ī), *n.* Small cabin, cook-cudgel (kuj'ī). *I. n.* Heavy staff; club. *II. vt.* Beat with a club. [*W. cogyl*.]

cue (kū), *n.* 1. Queue, tail, twist of hair at the back of the head. 2. Stick used in playing billiards. 3. Catchword; hint. [*Fr. queue*.]

cue (kuf), *I. n.* Stroke. *II. vt.* Snap.

cuff (kuf), *n.* Part of the sleeve near the wrist, often detached.

cuirass (kwē-rās'), *n.* Defensive armor for the breast. — **cuirassier** (kwē-rās-ēr), *n.* Soldier armed with a cuirass. [*Fr. cuir*, leather.]

cuisine (kwē-zēn'), *n.* 1. Cooking department. 2. Style of cooking. [*Fr.*]

sul-de-sac (kol-de-sak'), *n.* Passage open only at one end. [*Fr.* = bottom of a bag.]

culinary (kū'līn-ār-ī), *a.* Pertaining to cookery. [*L. — culina*, kitchen.]

cull (kul), *vt.* Select; pick out. [*Fr. cueiller*, gather.]

cullender. See **COLANDER**.

cullet (kul'et), *n.* Broken glass refuse used for remelting.

culm (kulm), *n.* 1. Hollow stem of grasses. 2. Slaty kind of coal.

culminate (kul'mīn-āt), *vt.* 1. Reach the highest point. 2. *In astron.* Be at the highest point of altitude. — **culmination**, *n.* 1. Act of culminating. 2. Highest point. 3. *In astron.* Transit across the meridian or highest point for the day.

culpability (kul-pa-bil'it-ī), **culpableness** (kul-pa-bl-nes), *n.* Liability to blame.

culpable (kul-pa-bl), *a.* Faulty, criminal. — **culpably**, *adv.* [From *L. culpa*, fault.]

culprit (kul'prīt), *n.* One culpable, criminal. [From *L. culpatus*, accused.]

cult (kult), *n.* 1. System of worship. 2. Concerted veneration. [*L. cultus*.]

cultivate (kul'ti-vāt), *vt.* 1. Till, produce by tillage. 2. Prepare for crops.

3. Devote attention to. 4. Civilize, refine. — **cultivator**, *n.* — **cultivation**, *n.* 1. Art or practice of cultivating. 2. Civilization, refinement. [From *L. colo*, till.]

culture (kul'tūr), *I. n.* Cultivation, refinement. *II. vt.* Cultivate; improve. [*L. cultura*.]

culverin (kul'vēr-in), *n.* Ancient long cannon.

culvert (kul'vērt), *n.* Arched water-course, etc. [*Fr. couler*, flow.]

cumber (kum'bēr), *vt.* Burden or hinder with something useless; retard, trouble. — **cumbersome**, *a.* Troublesome. [*O. Fr. combred* — *L. cumulus*, heap.]

cumbrance (kum'brans), *n.* Encumberous (kum'brus), *a.* Hindering; heavy. — **cumbrously**, *adv.* — **cumbrousness**, *n.*

cumin, **cummin** (kum'in), *n.* Small plant with aromatic seeds.

accumulate (kū'mū-āt), *vt.* Heap together; accumulate. — **accumulation**, *n.* — **cumulative**, *a.* Increasing by successive additions. [From *L. cumulus*, heap.]

cumulus (kū'mū-lus), *n.* Heaped-up cloud. — *pl.* cumuli. [*L.*]

cuneiform (kū-nō'i-farm'), *a.* Wedge-shaped. Specially applied to the old Babylonian and Assyrian characters. [*L. cuneus*, wedge, and *FORM*.]

cunner (kun'ēr), *n.* Small brownish-blue fish of the Atlantic coast of U.S.

cunning (kun'ing), *I. a.* Knowing; artful. *II. n.* 1. Skill. 2. Deceit. — **cunningly**, *adv.* [A. S. *cunnan*, know.]

cup (kup), *I. n.* 1. Drinking vessel; cup-shaped vessel offered as a prize. 2. Liquid contained in a cup. 3. Afflictions; blessings. *II. vt.* [cupping; cupped.] Extract blood from the body by means of cupping-glasses. [A. S. *cuppe*. Ger. *kopf*, head.]

cupboard (kup'bōrd), *n.* Closet for keeping victuals, dishes, etc. [*Cup* and *BOARD*.] — **cupbo**, *desire*.]

Cupid (kū'pid), *n.* God of love. [*L. cupiditas* (kū-pid'it-ī), *n.* Eager desire; covetousness; lust. [*L. cupiditas*.]



Nabu-Kudurri-Ussur.

Assyrian name of Nebuchadnezzar in cuneiform characters.

cupola (kū'pō-lā), *n.* 1. Vaulted ceiling. 2. Small lantern or dome-like structure on a roof. 3. Furnace. [It.]

cupreous (kū'pre-us), *a.* Coppery.

sur (kūr), *n.* 1. Worthless dog. 2. Churlish fellow.—**sur'risk**, *a.* [Dan. *surris*, snarl.] [cured.—**surability**, *n.*

curable (kūr'a-bl), *a.* That may be cured.

curacy (kūr'a-si), *n.* Office, employment, or benefice of a curate.

curate (kūr'āt), *n.* Assistant clergyman.

curative (kūr'a-tiv), *a.* Tending to suratur (kūr'ā'tūr), *n.* Superintendent; guardian appointed by law.

curb (kūr), *i. vt.* 1. Bend; subdue; restrain, check. 2. Furnish with or guide by a curb. *II. n.* 1. Check, hindrance. 2. Chain or strap attached to the bit of a bridle for restraining the horse. 3. Curbstone. 4. Casing of a well. [Fr. *courber*—*L. curvus*, crooked.]

curbstone (kūr'b'stōn), *n.* Stone or row of stones placed on edge against earth, esp. bet. roadway and sidewalk.

curd (kūr'd), *n.* Milk coagulated; cheese part of milk. [Fr. *curd*.]

curdle (kūr'dl), *vt. and vi.* Turn into curd; congeal.

cure (kūr) *I. n.* 1. Act of healing. 2. Remedy. *II. vt.* 1. Heal. 2. Preserve, as by salting. [L. *cure*, care.]

curé (kō-rā), *n.* Parish priest. [Fr.]

curfew (kūr'fū), *n.* Evening bell. [Fr. *couvre feu*, cover up the fire.]

curiosity (kūr-ri-ōs'i-ti), *n.* 1. Inquisitiveness. 2. Anything rare.

curious (kūr'i-us), *a.* Anxious to learn; inquisitive. 2. Skillfully made. 3. Singular; rare.—**curiously**, *adv.*—**curiousness**, *n.* [Fr. *curieux*.]

Syn. Prying; inquiring; intrusive.

curl (kūr), *i. vt.* 1. Form into ringlets; coil. 2. Play at the game of curling. *II. n.* Ringlet of hair, or the like; wave; twist. [M. E. *curl*. Ger. *kroll*.]

curlew (kūr'lū), *n.* Wading-bird with long slender bill and short tail. [From its cry.]

curling (kūr'ling), *n.* Hurling heavy stones along a sheet of ice. [Sc.]

curmudgeon (kūr-mu'jun), *n.* Avaricious, ill-natured fellow. [From *coorn*, and *mudge*, hoard.]

currant (kūr'ant), *n.* 1. Small raisin. 2. Fruit of garden shrub. [From *Corinth*, in Greece.]

currency (kūr-en-si), *n.* 1. Circulation. 2. Money of a country.



Curlew.

current (kūr'ent), *I. a.* 1. Passing from person to person; generally received. 2. Now passing; present. *II. n.* Stream, as of water, electricity, etc., moving in a certain direction.—**currently**, *adv.* [L. *currentes*.]

Syn. Course; flow; rush; tide.

curriculum (kūr-rik'ū-lum), *n.* Course of study. [L.] [tanned leather]

currier (kūr'i-ēr), *n.* One who dresses

curry (kūr'i), *n.* 1. E. Indian mixture of spices. 2. Dish prepared with it.

curry (kūr'i), *vt.* 1. Dress leather. 2. Rub down a horse. 8. Beat.—**Curry favor**, seek favor by flattery. [O. Fr. *corroier*, prepare.]

curse (kūr-s), *i. vt.* 1. Invoke evil upon. 2. Consign to perdition, *II. vt.* Swear. *III. n.* 1. Malediction; invocation of evil. 2. Great evil; bane. [A. S. *curs*—*L. cruz*, cross.]

curstory (kūr'sō-ri), *a.* Hasty; superficial.—**cur'sorily**, *adv.* [L. *curro*, run.]

curt (kūr't), *a.* Short.—**curtly**, *adv.*—**curtness**, *n.* [A. S. *kort*. Ger. *kurz*.]

Syn. Concise; compressed; abrupt; brief; brusque; tart; gruffish.

curtail (kūr-tāl), *vt.* Cut short; abridge. [It. *cortalo*, bobtail.]

curtain (kūr'tin), *i. n.* 1. Drapery hung as a screen, etc. 2. Part of a rampart between two bastions. *II. vt.* Furnish with curtains. [O. Fr. *cortina*, roof of COURT.]

cursay (kūr'sā), *Same as COURTNEY.*

curvature (kūr'va-chōr or -tūr), *n.* Bending.

curve (kūr'v), *i. n.* Bent line; arch. *II. vt. and vi.* Bend; form into a curve. [L. *curvus*.]

curvet (kūr'vet), *i. n.* Certain leap of a horse; frolic. *II. vt.* Leap in curves; frisk.

curvilinear (kūr-vi-lin'i-ar), **curvilinear** (kūr-vi-lin'i-āl), *a.* Bounded by curved lines.

cushion (kōsh'un), *i. n.* Bag filled with soft, elastic stuff; pillow. *II. vt.* Seat on or furnish with a cushion. [Fr. *coussin*—*L. culcita*.]

cusp (kusp), *n.* Point; horn; etc.—**cuspidate** (kūs'pi-dāt), *a.* Having a sharp point. [L. *cuspie*, spear.] [Pg.]

cuspidor (kūs'pi-dor), *n.* Spittoon.

cuss (kus), *i. vt. and vi.* Swear at; curse. *II. n.* Mean fellow; rascal.

custard (kust'ard), *n.* Composition of milk, eggs, etc., sweetened, flavored, and cooked. [From CAUST.]

custodian (kus-tō'di-an), *n.* One who has care of a building, an imbecile, etc.

custody (kus'tō-di), *n.* 1. Care. 2. Imprisonment. [L. *custodia*.]

D (dē), *n.* Fourth letter of the English alphabet. Pronounced like t, when substituted for Anglo-Saxon t, as in *misses, picked, tipped.*

dab (dab), *n.* *vt.* [dab'bing; dabbed.] Strike gently. *II. n.* 1. Gentle blow. 2. Small lump of anything soft or moist. 3. Small flat fish like a flounder, but with a rough back. [Akin to TAP.]

dab (dab), *n.* Expert. [Prob.—ADAPT.]

dabble (dab'l). *I. vt.* Wet by little dabs; spatter. *II. vt.* Play in water with hands or feet; do anything in a trifling way. [From DAB.]

dabchick (dab'chik), *n.* Small water fowl that dabbles in the water.

dace (dās), *n.* Small European river fish.

dachshund (däks'hunt), *n.* Small dog with long body and short legs. [Ger.]

dactyl (däkt'il), *n.* In *prosody*. Foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short.—**dactyl'ic**, *a.* Relating to or consisting chiefly of dactyls. [Gr. *daktylos*, finger.]

dado (dä'dō), *n.* 1. Solid block or cube forming the body of a pedestal. 2. Wainscoting round the lower part of a wall.—*pl.* da'does. [It.]

daffodil (dä'fō-dil), *n.* Yellow flower of the lily tribe. [Gr. *asphodelos*.]

daft (daft), *a.* Foolish; idiotic.

dagger (dag'ēr), *n.* 1. Short sword for stabbing. 2. Mark of reference (†). [W. *dagr*.]



Daggers.

daguerreotype (da-gēr-ō-tip), *n.* 1. Method of photographing on metal plates. 2. Picture thus produced. [From *Daguerre*, the inventor, and TYPE.]

dahlia (dä'il-i-a), *n.* Garden plant with a large beautiful flower. [From *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.]

daily (dä'il) *1. a. and adv.* Of every day. *II. n.* Daily paper.

dainty (dän'ti). *I. a. 1.* Pleasant to the palate; delicate. 2. Fastidious. *II. n.* Delicacy.—**daintily**, *adv.*—**daintiness**, *n.* [Akin to DIGNITY.]

dairy (dä'ri) *n.* 1. Place where milk is kept, and butter and cheese made. 2. Establishment for the supply of milk. [Loel. *daiga*, dairymaid.]

dais (dä'is), *n.* Raised floor, often with a seat and canopy. [O. Fr.—*L. discuss*.]

daisy (dä'zi), *n.* Common spring flower. [A. S. *dages eye*, day's eye.]

dale (däl), *deil* (del), *n.* Low ground between hills. [A. S. *dæl*.]

dalliance (dal'ians), *n.* 1. Idle t. 2. Tying; trifling. [A. S.]

dally (dal'i), *vt.* Idle; trifle; play

dalmatic (dal-mit'ik), *n.* Ecclesiastical loose-fitting garment with wide sleeves reaching to or below the knees.

dam (dam), *n.* Embankment to restrain water. *II. vt.* [dam'ing; damned.] Keep back water by a bank or other obstruction. [A. S.]

dam (dam), *n.* Mother of quadrupeds.

damage (dam'aj), *I. n.* 1. Injury; loss. 2. Compensation. *II. vt.* Harm; injure. [From *L. damnum*, loss.]

damaak (dam'ask), *n.* 1. Figured stuff orig. of silk, now of linen, cotton, or wool. *II. vt.* Flower or variegate, as cloth. [From DAMASCUS, Syria.]

dame (dām), *n.* 1. Mother; matron.

damn (dam), *vt.* 1. Censure, condemn. 2. Sentence to eternal punishment. 3. Swear at.—**dam'nable**, *a.* Deserving of damnation.—**dam'nably**, *adv.*—**damna'tion**, *n.* Eternal punishment.—**dam'natory**, *a.* [Fr. *damner*.]

damp (damp), *n.* 1. Moist air. 2. Lowness of spirits. 3. Dangerous vapors in mines. *II. vt. 1.* Wet slightly. 2. Discourage; check. *III. a.* Moist; foggy.—**damply**, *adv.*—**dampness**, *n.* [E. akin to Ger. *dampf*, vapor.] [checks or moderates.]

damp'er (damp'ēr), *n.* That which damps (dam'zel), *n.* Girl. [Fr. *demoiselle*.]

damson (dam'zun), *n.* Small purple plumb. [From *Damascene*—*Damascus*.]

dance (dāns), *I. vt. and vt.* Move with measured steps to music. *II. n.* Movement of one or more persons with measured steps to music. [Fr. *danser*.]

dandelion (dan'dē-li-un), *n.* Common plant with a yellow flower. [Fr. *dent de lion*, tooth of the lion.]

dander (dan'dēr), *n.* Anger.

dandify (dan'di-fi), *vt.* [dan'difying; -fied.] Make or form like a dandy.

dandle (dan'dl), *vt.* Play with; fondle, toss. [on the head.]

dandruff (dan'druf), *n.* Scaly scurf

dandy (dan'di), *n.* 1. One who pays much attention to dress. 2. Something very neat or fine.

Dane (dān), *n.* Native of Denmark.

danger (dān'jēr), *n.* Exposure to injury.—**dan'gerous**, *a.* Unsafe.—**dan'gerously**, *adv.* [Fr.]

Syn. Hazard; jeopardy; peril; risk.

dece, dee, deak, deir, deil, deir, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; mōt, mōt, wēk; mite, hēt, bēra; oil, owl, then.

language: Language no longer spoken.

—**Dead letter:** Letter undelivered and unclaimed at the post-office. — **Dead-lock:** Complete standstill. — **Dead-march:** Solemn music played at funeral of soldiers. — **Dead reckoning:** Estimation of a ship's place, simply by the log-book. — **Dead weight:** Heavy or oppressive burden. — **Deadly, adv.** — **Deadness, n.**

dead (ded), *n.* 1. Time of greatest stillness. 2. *n. pl.* Those who have died. **deaden** (ded'n), *vt.* Make dead; lessen. **deadhead** (ded'hed), *n.* Passenger or spectator who has not paid.

deadly (ded'li), *a.* and *adv.* Deathly; fatal; implacable. — **deadliness, n.**

deaf (def), *a.* 1. Dull of hearing; unable to hear at all. 2. Not willing to hear; inattentive. — **deafly, adv.** — **deafness, n.** — **Deaf-mute:** One who is both deaf and mute. [A. S.]

deafen (def'n), *vt.* Make deaf, partly or altogether; stun.

deal (dél), *I. n.* 1. Portion; quantity. 2. Act of distributing. 3. Business transaction. *II. vt.* [dealing; dealt (delt).] Divide; distribute. *III. vt.*

1. Transact business; trade; act. 2. Distribute cards. [A. S. *deál*.] [*dealt*.]

deal (dél), *n.* Board or plank. [*Dut. dealer* (dél'ér), *n.* One who deals; trader. [others; intercourse of trade.

dealing (dél'ing), *n.* Acting towards

dean (den), *n.* 1. One who presides over the other clergy. 2. Priest who presides at local synods. 3. President of the faculty in a college. — **deanship, n.** — **deanery, n.** Office of a dean; dean's house. [O. Fr. *deien*—*L. decanus*—*decan*, ten.]

dear (dér), *I. a.* 1. High in price; costly. 2. Highly valued; beloved. *II. n.* One who is dear or beloved. — **dearly, adv.** — **dearness, n.** [A. S. *deore*.]

dearth (dérth), *n.* Scarcity.

death (deth), *n.* 1. Extinction of life. 2. Manner or cause of death. 3. Deadly peril. 4. Mortality. 5. Skeleton, as symbol of mortality. — **deathbed, n.** Last illness. [A. S.]

Syn. Departure; decease; demise.

deathly (deth'li), *a.* 1. Deadly; murderous; deathlike. *II. adv.* As death.

debar (de-bár), *vt.* [debar'ring; debar'ring.] Bar out from; exclude; hinder. [O. Fr. *debarrer*.]

debar (de-bárk), *vt.* and *vt.* Disembark. — **debarcation, n.** [Fr. *débarquer*.]

debase (de-bás'), *vt.* Lower; make mean or of less value; adulterate. — **debasement, n.** Degradation. — **debas'ing, a.** Tending to degrade. — **debas'ingly, adv.**

debatable (de-bá'te-bl), *a.* Liable to be disputed.

debate (de-bár'), *I. a.* Contention in words or argument. *II. vt.* and *vt.* Contend (for) in argument. **debater, n.** [Fr. *de*, down, and *battre*, beat.]

debauch (de-bách'), *vt.* 1. Lead away from duty and allegiance. 2. Corrupt with lewdness. *II. vt.* Indulge in revelry. *III. n.* Fit of intemperance or debauchery. — **debauchee** (de-bó-shé'), *n.* Libertine. — **debauchery** (de-bách'é-ri), *n.* 1. Corruption; seduction. 2. Excessive intemperance. [Fr. *debaucher*.]

debenture (de-ben'tür), *n.* Acknowledgment of a debt; deed of mortgage. [L. *debentur*, there are due.]

debilitate (de-bil'i-tát), *vt.* Weaken [L.—*de* = *dis*-, and *habilis*, able.]

debility (de-bil'i-ti), *n.* Weakness.

debit (de-bit), *I. n.* 1. Debt. 2. Entry on the debtor side of an account. *II. vt.* Charge with debt; enter on the debtor side of an account. [L.—*owes*.]

debonair (deb-o-nár'), *a.* Of good appearance and manners; elegant; courteous. [Fr. *de*, of, *bon*, good, and *air*, appearance.]

debouch (de-bósh'), *vt.* March out from a narrow pass or place; emerge; issue. — **debouchure** (dä-bó-shör'), *n.* Mouth of a river or strait. [Fr. *de boucher*—*de*, from, and *bouche*, mouth.]

debris (de-bré'), *n.* Broken pieces; rubbish; ruin. [Fr.]

debt (det), *n.* What one owes to another. [L. *debitum*.] [*debt*. [L. *debitor*.]

debtor (det'ür), *n.* One who owes a debt. — **début** (dä-bó'), *n.* 1. Beginning, first attempt. 2. First appearance before the public. — **débutant** (dä-bó-täng'), *n.* One who makes a debut. — **débutante** (dä-bó-täng't), *n. fem.* [Fr.]

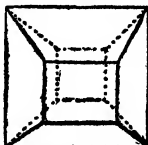
decade (dek'äd), *n.* 1. Aggregate of ten. 2. Period of ten years. [Gr. *deka*, ten.]

decadence (de-kä'dens), *n.* Decadency (de-kä'den-si), *n.* State of decay. [Fr. —*L. de*, down, and *cado*, fall.]

decagon (dek'a-gon), *n.* Plane figure of ten angles and sides. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gonia*, angle.]

decadhedron (dek-a-héd'ron), *n.* Solid figure having ten sides. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *hedra*, seat.]

decadlogue (dek'a-log), *n.* The ten commandments. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *logos*, word.]



Decadhedron.

debe, deb, deak, dek, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, här; mife, mife, nöte, not, mäve, wöle; müte, hut, bärn; oil, owl, then.

decamp (de-kamp'), *vt.* 1. Shift camp. 2. Go away, esp. secretly — **decampment**, *n.* [Fr. *décamper*.]

decant (de-kant'), *vt.* 1. Pour off, leaving sediment. 2. Pour from one vessel into another. — **decanter**, *n.* Ornamental bottle. [Fr. *decanter* — *de*, from, and *cant*, edge.]

decapitate (de-kap'i-tāt), *vt.* Behead. — **decapitation**, *n.* [L. *de*, off, and *caput*, head.]

decay (de-kā'), *I. vt.* Fall from a state of health or excellence. *II. n.* Gradual deterioration. [O. Fr. *decaer* — L. *de*, and *cadere* fall.]

Syn. Decline; consumption; failure; corruption; rottenness.

decease (de-sēs'), *I. vt.* Cease to live; die. *II. n.* Death. — **deceased** (de-sēst'), *I. a.* Dead. *II. n.* One who is dead.

[L. *decessus* — *de*, away, and *cedo*, go.]

deceit (de-sēt'), *n.* Fraud, dishonesty. — **deceitful**, *a.* Tending to deceive; insincere. — **deceitfully**, *adv.* — **deceitfulness**, *n.* [See *DECEIVE*.]

Syn. Cheating; deception; trickery; imposition; duplicity; double-dealing.

deceive (de-sēv'), *vt.* Mislead or cause to err; cheat; disappoint. — **deceivable**, *a.* — **deceiver**, *n.* [Fr. *decevoir* — L. *de*, and *capere*, take.]

December (de-sēm'ber), *n.* Twelfth month of the year. [Among the Romans, the tenth, — *decem*, ten.]

decemvirate (de-sēm'ver'āt), *n.* Body of ten men in office. [L. *decem*, ten, and *vir*, man.]

decency (dēs'en-si), *n.* Becoming; decent. — **decently**, *adv.* [L. *deceat*, it is becoming.]

deception (de-sep'shun), *n.* Fraud. — **deceptive** (de-sep'tiv), *a.* Tending to deceive. — **deceptively**, *adv.* — **deceptiveness**, *n.*

decide (de-sid'), *vt.* Determine; end; settle. [Fr. *decider* — L. *cedo*, cut.]

decided (de-sid'ed), *a.* 1. Unmistakable. 2. Resolute. — **decidedly**, *adv.*

deciduous (de-sid'ū-us), *a.* Falling off in autumn. — **deciduousness**, *n.* [L. — *de*, down, and *cadō*, fall.]

decimal (des'i-māl), *I. a.* Numbered or proceeding by tens. *II. n.* Fraction having ten or some power of ten for its denominator. — **Decimal system**, the system of weights and measures the principle of which is that it multiplies and divides by ten. — **decimally**, *adv.* [L. — *decem*, ten.]

decimate (des'i-māt), *vt.* Put to death every tenth man. — **decimator**, *n.*

decipher (de-si'fēr), *vt.* 1. Read secret writing. 2. Make out what is obscure.

decision (de-sizh'un), *n.* Determination; settlement.

decisive (de-si'siv), *a.* Final; positive. — **decisively**, *adv.*

deck (dek'). *I. vt.* 1. Clothe; adorn. 2. Furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

II. n. 1. Floor or covering of a ship. 2. Pack of cards. [Dut. *dekken*, cover.]

declaim (de-klām'), *vt.* and *vt.* 1. Recite a select piece. 2. Speak for rhetorical effect; harangue. — **declaimant**, *n.* — **declaimer**, *n.* [L. *de*, and *clamo*, cry out.]

declamation (dek-la-mā'shun), *n.* 1. Recitation in public. 2. Display in speaking.

declamatory (de-klam'a-tōrī), *a.* 1. Appealing to the passions. 2. Noisy and rhetorical.

declaration (dek-la-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of declaring. 2. That which is declared. 3. Written affirmation.

declarative (de-klar'a-tiv), **declaratory** (de-klar'a-tōrī), *a.* Explanatory. — **declaratively**, *adv.* — **declaratorily**, *adv.*

declare (de-klār'), *vt.* 1. Make known; show plainly. 2. Assert. [L. *de*, and *clarus*, clear.]

declension (de-klen'shun), *n.* In gram. Change of termination for the oblique cases, as genitive, dative, etc.

declinable (de-klī'nā-bl), *a.* Having inflection for the oblique cases.

declination (dek-līn-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Deviation. 2. In astr. Distance from the celestial equator. 3. Decay.

decline (de-klīm'), *I. vt.* and *vt.* 1. Turn away from; deviate. 2. Refuse. 3. Fall or decay. 4. In gram. Give the changes of a word in the oblique cases. *II. n.* 1. Deviation. 2. Decay. [From L. *de*, down, and *clino*, bend.]

Syn. Withdraw; deflect; diverge; digress; stray; deny; shun; reject; fail; decrease; diminish; lessen.

declivity (de-kliv'i-ti), *n.* Gradual descent. [L. — *de*, and *clivus*, sloping.]

decoction (de-kok'shun), *n.* Extract made by boiling. [the neck. [Fr.]]

decolleté (dā-kol-e-tā'), *a.* Cut low in décoloration (de-kul-fū-ā'shun), *n.* Removal or absence of color.

decompose (dē-kum-pōz'), *vt.* Separate the composing parts; resolve into original elements. — **decomposition**, *n.* Decay, dissolution.

decompound (dē-kom-pōund'), *I. a.* Doubly compounded. *II. vt.* 1. Compound doubly. 2. Decompose.

decorate (dek'o-rāt'), *vt.* Ornament, beautify. — **decorative**, *a.* Adorning. — **decorator**, *n.* One who decorates. [L. — root of *DECUR*.]

decoration (dek-or-ā'shun), *n.* Ornament. — *Decoration day*, day set apart in U. S. for decorating graves of soldiers and others, May 30.

decorous (de-kō'rus or de-kō'rus), *a.* Proper; decent. — **decorously**, *adv.*

decorum (de-kō'rum), *n.* Propriety of conduct; decency. [L.]

decoy (de-koi'). I. *vt.* Allure, entice; entrap. II. *n.* Anything intended to allure into a snare. [From L. *de*, and *coy*.]

decrease (de-krās'). I. *vt.* Grow less. II. *vt.* Make less. III. *n.* Growing less; loss. [From L. *de*, and *creasco*, grow.]

decree (de-krē'). I. *n.* 1. Order by one in authority. 2. Established law. 3. Predetermined purpose. II. *vt.* 1. Decide by sentence in law. 2. Appoint. [Fr.—L. *decetum*, decided.]

decurement (dek're-ment), *n.* Quantity lost. [From root of DECREASE.]

decrepitude (de-krep'it), *a.* Worn out by infirmities of old age. — **decrepitude**, *n.* [L.]

decry (de-kri'), *vt.* [decry'ing; decried'] Cry down; condemn; blame.

decuple (dek'ū-pli). I. *a.* and *n.* Tenfold. II. *vt.* Increase tenfold. [Fr.—L. *decem*, ten, and *plico*, fold.]

dedicate (ded'i-kāt), *vt.* 1. Set apart. 2. Inscribe. — **dedication**, *n.* 1. Act of dedicating. 2. Address to a patron, prefixed to a book. — **dedicatory**, *a.* Serving as, or in the nature of, a dedication. [L. — *de*, and *dicō*, declare.] *Syn.* Consecrate; devote; hallow.

deduce (de-dūs'), *vt.* Draw from; infer. [L. *de*, and *duco*, lead.]

deduct (de-dukt'), *vt.* Set aside; subtract. — **deduction** (de-dukt'shun), *n.* 1. Tracing out. 2. Derivation. 3. Necessary inference. 4. Subtraction. — **deductive** (de-dukt'iv), *a.* Based on inference. — **deductively**, *adv.*

deed (dēd), I. *n.* 1. Act; exploit. 2. Legal transaction; written evidence of it. 3. Reality. II. *vt.* Transfer by deed. [A. S. *dead*, from root of DO.]

deem (dēm), *vt.* and *vi.* Think; believe. — **deemster**, *n.* Judge (on the Isle of Man.) [A. S. *deman*, judge. Akin to DOOM.]

deep (dēp) I. *a.* 1. Extending far down, or far from the outside. 2. Difficult to understand. 3. Wise and penetrating. 4. Intense. 5. Low or grave. II. *n.* That which is deep; the sea. III. *adv.* To a great depth; pro-



Axis Deer.

foundly. — **deepen** (dē'pn), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become deeper; increase. — **deeply**, *adv.* — **deepness**, *n.* [A. S. *deop*.]

deer (dēr), *n.* Quadruped of several species, as the stag, reindeer, etc. — *pl.* deer. [A. S. *deor*.]

deer-stalking (dēr'stak'ing), *n.* Hunting of deer by stealing upon them.

deface (de-fās'), *vt.* Disfigure; mar; obliterate. — **defacement**, *n.*

de facto (de-fak'tō), *adv.* Actually existing. [L.]

defalcation (def-al-kā'shun), *n.* Deficit in entrusted funds. [From L. *de*, and *fals*, sicken.] [umny; slander.]

defamation (def-a-mā'shun), *n.* Cal-
defamatory (de-fam'ā-tō-ri), *a.* In-
jurious to reputation.

defame (de-fām'), *vt.* Destroy the good reputation of; speak evil of. [L. *de*, and *fama*, report.]

default (de-falt'). I. *n.* 1. Failing; failure; defect. 2. Neglect of duty; offense. II. *vt.* Fail in meeting an obligation. III. *vt.* In law: Declare in default and enter judgment against. [See FAULT.]

defaulter (de-falt'ēr), *n.* One who fails to account for money entrusted to his care. [be defeated.]

defeasible (de-fē'zi-bl), *a.* That may defeat (de-fē'). I. *vt.* 1. Frustrate. 2. Overcome. II. *n.* 1. Frustration. 2. Overthrow. [Fr. *défait*—*défaire*, undo.] *Syn.* Baffle; repel; fail; thwart.

defect (de-fekt'), *n.* 1. Want. 2. Imperfection, blemish. — **defection**, *n.* Falling away from duty; revolt. — **defective** (de-fek'tiv), *a.* 1. Imperfect. 2. In gram. Lacking some forms of inflection. — **defectively**, *adv.* — **defectiveness**, *n.* [L. *de*, and *facio*, do.] [FENSE.]

defence (de-fens'), *n.* Same as DE-
defend (de-fend'), *vt.* 1. Guard, protect; maintain against attack. 2. In law: Resist; contest. — **defendable**, *a.* That may be defended. — **defendant**, *n.* In law: Person accused, sued. [L. *defendo* — *de*, and *fendo*, strike.]

defense (de-fens'), **defence** (de-fens'), *n.* 1. That which defends; protection; vindication. 2. In law: Defendant's plea.

defensible (de-fen'si-bl), *a.* That may be defended. — **defensibility**, *n.*

defensive (de-fen'siv). I. *a.* 1. Serving to defend. 2. In a state or posture of defence. II. *n.* 1. That which defends. 2. Posture of defence. — **defensively**, *adv.*

deceit, fat, task, far, fall, fare, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōce, not, mōve, wōlt; mūse, hut, būrn; oil, owl, than.

defer (de-fēr'), *vt.* [deferring; referred'] Put off to another time; delay. [*L. dif-fero*—*dis*, asunder, and *fero*, carry.]

defer (de-fēr'). I. *vt.* Yield to another. II. *vt.* Lay before.—**deference** (de-fēr-ens), *n.* Yielding; submission; regard.—**deferential**, *a.* Expressing respect.—**deferentially**, *adv.* [*L. deferō*—*de*, down, and *fero*, bear.]

defiance (de-fī'ans), *n.* 1. Challenge; 2. Disregard; contempt. [*sing.*]

defiant (de-fī'ant), *a.* Boldly opposite.

deficiency (de-fish'en-si), *n.* Defect; insufficiency; amount to be made good.

deficient (de-fish'ent), *a.* Wanting.

deficit (de-fī'sit), *n.* Deficiency. [*L. = it is wanting.*]

defile (de-fīl'). I. *vt.* March off in line. II. *n.* Long narrow pass. [*Fr.*]

defile (de-fīl'), *vt.* Make foul; pollute.—**defilement** (de-fīl'ment), *n.* 1. Act of defiling. 2. Foulness.—**defiler**, *n.* [*From FOUL.*] [*be defiled.*]

definable (de-fī'na-bl), *a.* That may define (de-fīn'), *vt.* Fix the limits of; determine with precision; fix the meaning of. [*L. de*, and *finis*, limit.]

definite (de-fī'nit), *a.* Having distinct limits; fixed, exact, clear.—**definitely**, *adv.*—**definiteness**, *n.*

definition (de-fī-nish'un), *n.* 1. Description of a thing by its properties. 2. Explanation of the exact meaning. 3. Quality of showing distinctly.

deflect (de-flekt'), *vt.* and *vt.* Turn aside; swerve.—**deflection**, *n.* [*L. de*, and *flecto*, bend.]

deflower (de-flōw'), *vt.* 1. Deprive of flowers. 2. Deprive of original grace and beauty; ravish.—**deflowerer**, *n.* [*L. de*, and *flos*, flower.]

deform (de-fōrm'), *vt.* Disfigure.—**deformation**, *n.*—**deformity**, *n.* Ugliness; disfigurement.

defraud (de-frād'), *vt.* Cheat; deceive.

defray (de-frā'), *vt.* 1. Pay; pay for. 2. Appaise.—**defrayment**, *n.*—**defrayal**, *n.* [*Fr. frais*, expense.]

deft (deft), *a.* Handy; clever.—**deftly**, *adv.*—**deftness**, *n.* [*A.S. deof*, fitting.]

defunct (de-fungkt'), *a.* and *n.* Dead. [*See FUNCTION.*]

defy (de-fī'), *vt.* [defying; defied'] Challenge; brave. [*Fr. défier*—*L. diffidare*, distrust.]

deg (deg), *vt.* Sprinkle. [*mistrust.*]

degeneracy (de-jen'ēr-ā-si), *n.* 1. Deteriorated condition. 2. Decrease in quantity.

degenerate (de-jen'ēr-āt), *I. a.* and *n.* Deteriorated; become worse. II. *vt.* Fall from a nobler state; grow worse.—**degenerately**, *adv.*—**degenerateness**, *n.*—**degeneration**, *n.* [*From L. de*, and *genus*, kind.]

deglutition (deg-lō-tish'un), *n.* Act or power of swallowing. [*L. de*, and *glutitio*, swallow.]

degradation (deg-rā-dē'shun), *n.* 1. Reducing in rank, strength, size, height, etc. 2. Disgrace.

degrade (de-grād'), *vt.* Lower in grade, rank, dignity, character or value; disgrace. [*L. de*, and *gradus*, step.]

degree (de-grē'), *n.* 1. Grade, step; position, rank. 2. Extent. 3. Mark of distinction conferred by universities. 4. 360th part of circle. 5. Sixty geographical miles. [*Fr. degré*—*L. gradus*, step.]

dehiscence (de-his'ens), *n.* Opening of seed-pod of a plant. [*L. de*, and *hisco*, gape.]

deification (de-fī-ā-kē'shun), *n.* Act of deifying.

deify (de-fī-fi), *vt.* Exalt to the rank of a god. [*L. deus*, god, and *facto*, make.]

deign (dān), *vt.* 1. Think worthy. 2. Permit. 3. Condescend. [*Fr. daigner*—*L. dignus*, worthy.]

deism (dē'izm), *n.* Creed of a deist.

deist (dē'ist), *n.* One who believes in the existence of God, but not in revealed religion.—**deistical**, *a.* [*Fr. = L. deus*, god.]

deity (de-i-ti), *n.* 1. God or goddess. 2. The Deity, the Supreme Being. [*L. deitas*—*deus*, god.]

deject (de-jekt'), *vt.* Cast down.—**dejection**, *n.* Lowness of spirits. [*L.*]

de jure (de-jō'rē), *adv.* By right.

delaine (de-lān'), *n.* Kind of dress-goods. [*Fr. = of wool.*]

delay (de-lā'), *I. vt.* 1. Put off. 2. hinder. II. *vt.* Pause; put out time. III. *n.* Deferring; stop; hindrance. [*Fr. = L. dilatum*, put off.]

Syn. Defer; procrastinate; prolong; postpone; retard. [*deleo*, destroy.]

dele (de-le), *vt.* Take out. [*L. temp* of delectable (de-lekt-ā-bl), *a.* Delightful; pleasing.—**delectableness**, *a.*—**delectably**, *adv.* [*L. delecto*, delight.]

delectation (de-lek-tā'shun), *n.* Delectation (de-lekt-ā-bl), *a.* Delightful; pleasing.—**delectableness**, *a.*—**delectably**, *adv.* [*L. delecto*, delight.]

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Dehiscence.

delf (delf), *n.* Anything made by delving.

Delf, Delft (delf, def't), *n.* 1. Dutch earthenware, first made in Delft, Holland. 2. Dark blue color.

deliberate (de-lib'ér-át), *i. vt. and vt.* Weigh well in one's mind; consider the reasons for and against; discuss. *II. a. 1.* Well considered. 2. Slow in determining.—**deliberately**, *adv.*—**deliberateness**, *n.*—**deliberation**, *n.* 1. Act of deliberating. 2. Mature reflection. 3. Calmness. [*L. —libra*, balance.]

delicacy (del'i-ka-si), *n.* 1. Refined pleasantness. 2. Fineness. 3. Dainty food. [*Fr. délicatesse—L. delicatus.*]

delicate (del'i-kát, or -kat), *a. 1.* Pleasing to the senses; dainty. 2. Nicely discriminating. 3. Of a fine, slight texture or constitution; frail. 4. Refined, considerate.—**delicately**, *adv.*—**delicateness**, *n.* [*L.*]

delicatessen (del-i-ka-'tes-en), *n. pl.* Table dainties. [*Ger.*]

delicious (de-lish'us), *a.* Highly pleasing to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure.—**deliciousness**, *n.*—**deliciously**, *adv.* [*L.*]

delight (de-lít), *i. vt.* Please highly. *II. vt.* Take great pleasure. *III. n.* High degree of pleasure. [*O. Fr. delitier—L. delectare.*]

delineate (de-lín'e-át), *vt.* Sketch, picture.—**delineation**, *n.* 1. Act of delineating. 2. Sketch, description.—**delineator**, *n.* One who delineates. [*L.—de, and linea*, line.] [*Melt.*]

delinquent (del-i-'kwát), *vt. and vt.* **delinquency** (de-ling'kwén-si), *n.* Failure in duty; fault; misdemeanor. **delinquent** (de-ling'kwent), *i. a.* Failing in duty. *II. n.* Transgressor. [*L. —linguo*, leave.]

delirious (del-i-'kwes), *vt.* Melt. [*L.—de, and liquor*, be fluid.] [*Ing delirium.*]

deliriant (de-lir'i-ánt), *n.* Poison causing delirium. **delirious** (de-lir'i-us), *a.* Wandering in mind.—**deliriously**, *adv.*—**deliriousness**, *n.* [*L.—de, away from, and lira*, furrow, line.]

delirium (de-lir'i-um), *n.* 1. State of being delirious. 2. Wild enthusiasm.—**Delirium tremens**: Nervous disease produced by excessive drinking. [*L. delirium, and tremens*, trembling.] *Syn.* Insanity; frenzy; madness.

deliver (de-liv'ér), *vt.* 1. Liberate; rescue. 2. Give up; hand over. 3. Pronounce. 4. Give forth, as a blow, etc.—**deliverer**, *n.* [*Fr. deliverer—L. de, and liber*, free.]

delivery (de-liv'ér-i), *n.* 1. Act of delivering; giving up. 2. Act or man-

ner of speaking in public. 3. Act of **dell**. See **DALE**. [*giving birth.*]

delta (del'ta), 1. Fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, the capital form of which is Δ. 2. Triangular tract of land formed by the branching mouths of a river. [*Gr.*]

delude (de-lúd), *vt.* Deceive; cheat. [*L.—de, and ludo*, play.]

deluge (del'üj), 1. *n.* Flood, esp. the inundation in the days of Noah. *II. vt.* Inundate; overwhelm. [*Fr.—L. luo* = wash.] [*False belief; error.*]

delusion (de-lö'shun), *n.* 1. Fraud. 2. **delusive** (de-lö'siv), *a.* Deceptive.—**delusively**, *adv.*—**delusiveness**, *n.* **delve** (delv), *vt.* 1. Dig with a spade. 2. Work hard. [*A. S. delfan.*]

demagogue (dem'a-gog), *n.* Unprincipled popular leader. [*Gr.—demos*, people, and *ago*, lead.] [*n.* See **DOMAIN**]

demand (de-mán'), **demean** (de-mén'), *i. vt. 1.* Claim; ask earnestly or authoritatively. 2. Require; call for. *II. a. 1.* Asking for what is due; claim. 2. Call for; requirement. [*Fr.—L. de, and mando*, charge.]

demarcation (dē-mär-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of setting bounds to. 2. Fixed limit. [*Fr.*]

demean (de-mén), *vt.* 1. Conduct; behave. 2. Debase.—**demeanor**, *n.* Behavior; bearing. [*Fr. démenier—mener*, lead.]

demented (de-men'ted), *a.* Out of one's mind. [*L.—de, and mens*, mind.]

demerit (de-mér'it), *n.* Ill-desert; bad conduct.

demesne. Same as **DOMAIN**.

demi- (dem'i), *prefix*. Half, as in **demicircle**, **demi-god**. [*Fr.*]

demi-john (dem'i-jon), *n.* Large glass bottle inclosed in wickerwork. [*Fr. dame-jeanne—Ar. Damagan*, a town in Persia.]

demise (de-miz'), *i. n.* 1. Transfer. 2. Death (of a sovereign). *II. vt.* Sequestrate by will. [*Fr.*]

demit (de-mít'), *vt.* Lower.

demiurge (dem'i-ürj), *n.* Creator. [*Gr.*]

demobilize (dē-mō'bi-liz), *vt.* Disband. **democracy** (de-mok'ra-si), *n.* Government by the people. [*Gr.—demos*, people, and *kratos*, rule.]

democrat (dem'o-krat), *n.* 1. One who adheres to, or promotes, democracy. 2. Member of the democratic party, one of the two great political organizations in the U. S.

democratic (dem'o-krat'ik), **democratically**, *adv.*

face, fat, fák, fár, fáll, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; möte, not, möve, wolf; mäte, hut, büra; oil, owl, team.

demolish (de-mol'ish), *vt.* Reduce to a shapeless heap. — **demolition**, *n.* Act of pulling down. [*L. moles*, heap.] *Syn.* Destroy; dismantle; overturn; ruin; raze.

demon (dē-mon), *n.* Spirit; evil spirit; devil. [*Gr. daimon*.]

demonetize (de-mone'tiz), *vt.* Divest of a standard value as a currency.

demoniac (de-mō'nī-ak), *a.* and *n.* 1. Pertaining to or like demons; fiendish. 2. One possessed. — **demoniacal** (de-mō'nī-ak-al), *a.* — **demoniacally**, *adv.*

demonstrable (de-mon'stra-bl), *a.* Capable of being proved. — **demonstrableness**, — **demonstrability**, *n.* — **demonstrably**, *adv.*

demonstrate (de-mon'strāt or dem'-), *vt.* Show clearly; prove with certainty. — **demonstration**, *n.* 1. Pointing out; exhibition. 2. Proof. 3. Expression of the feelings by outward signs. 4. Feigned movement of troops in war. — **demonstrative**, *a.* 1. Indicating. 2. Proving. 3. Given to the manifestation of one's feelings. — **demonstratively**, *adv.* — **demonstrativeness**, *n.* — **demonstrator**, *n.* [*L. monstro*, show.]

demoralization (de-mor-al-i-zā-shun), *n.* Act of demoralizing.

demoralize (de-mor-al-iz), *vt.* 1. Corrupt in morals. 2. Deprive of spirit and confidence.

demountable (de-mownt'a-bl), *a.* Easily taken apart, as a demountable tire rim.

demulcent (de-mul'sent), *I. a.* Soothing. *II. n.* Soothing medicine. [*L. — de*, and *mileo*, stroke, soothe.]

demur (de-mūr'), *I. vt.* [demurring; demurred.] 1. Hesitate. 2. Object. *II. n.* 1. Stop; hesitation. 2. Scruple. [*L. — mora*, delay.]

demure (de-mūr'), *a.* 1. Sober; modest. 2. Affectedly modest. — **demurely**, *adv.* — **demureness**, *n.*

demurrage (de-mūr'aj), *n.* Penalty for delay in loading or unloading vessels or cars.

den (den), *n.* 1. Cave; lair of a wild beast. 2. Squalid abode. 3. Private room. [*A. S. denn*.]

denaturalize (dē-nat'ūr-a-liz), *vt.* 1. Render unnatural. 2. Deprive of citizenship.

dendroid (den'droid), *a.* Tree-like. [*Gr. — dendron*, tree, and *eidos*, form.]

denial (de-nī'al), *n.* Act of denying contradiction; refusal.

denizen (den'ī-zen), *n.* Citizen. [*O. Fr. denizen — dans*, within.]

denominate (de-nom'in-āt), *vt.* Call, designate. — **denomination**, *n.* 1. Act of naming. 2. Name, title. 3. Sect. — **denominator**, *n.* 1. He who or that which gives a name. 2. In *arith.* Lower number in a fraction. [*L. de*, from, and *nomen*, name.]

denote (de-nōt'), *vt.* Signify, mean; indicate. — **denotation**, *n.* [*L. — nota*, mark.]

denouement (dē-nō'mäng), *n.* Issue; outcome. [*Fr. dénouer*, and *nouer*, tie.]

denounce (de-nouns'), *vt.* 1. Inform against, accuse publicly. 2. Give notice of abrogation, as of a treaty. [*From L. nuncio*, announce.]

de novo (dē nō'vō), *n.* Anew; from the beginning. [*L.*]

dense (dens), *a.* Thick; close; compact. — **densely**, *adv.* — **denseness**, *n.* [*L. densus*, thick.]

density (den'si-ti), *n.* Proportion of mass to bulk or volume.

dent (dent), *I. n.* Small hollow made by the pressure or blow of a harder body on a softer. *II. vt.* Make a mark by means of a blow.

dental (den'tal), *I. a.* 1. Belonging to the teeth. 2. Produced by the aid of the teeth. *II. n.* Letter pronounced chiefly with the teeth. [*L. dens*, tooth.]

dentate (den'tāt), **dentated**, *a.* Toothed; notched.

dentifrice (den'ti-fris), *n.* Substance for cleaning the teeth. [*L. — dens*, tooth, and *frico*, rub.]

dentist (den'tist), *n.* One who cures diseases of the teeth, or inserts artificial teeth. — **dentistry**, *n.* Business of a dentist.

dentition (den'tish'-un), *n.* 1. Growing of teeth. 2. Formation and arrangement of the teeth. [*L. — dentio*, cut teeth.]

denude (de-nūd'), *vt.* Make naked; lay bare.

denunciation (de-nun-shi-ā'shun or -si-ā'-), *n.* Act of denouncing; threat.

denunciator (de-nun'shi-ā-tūr), *n.* One who denounces. — **denunciatory**, *a.* Containing a denunciation; threatening.

deny (de-nī'), *vt.* [deny'ing; denied.] 1. Gainsay; declare not to be true. 2. Refuse; disown. [*Fr. nier* — *L. de*, and *negō*, say no.] [odor or smell from, **deodorize** (dē-ō'dūr-iz), *vt.* Take the

deoxidate (dē-ōks'i-dāt), **deoxidize** (dē-ōks'i-diz), *vt.* Take oxygen from; reduce from the state of an oxide. **deoxidation**, **deoxidization**, *n.*



Dentition of a fox.

depart (de-pärt'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Part from; go away; leave. 2. Die. [From *L. parior*, part.]

department (de-pärt'ment), *n.* 1. Part, portion. 2. Separate part of business or duty; esp. in U.S., section of the administration (see pages 143 and 144). 3. Division of a country, esp. of France.—**departmental**, *a.*

departure (de-pärt'ür), *n.* 1. Act of departing. 2. Deviation. 3. Death.

depend (de-pend'), *vt.* 1. Hang down. 2. Be sustained by, or connected with. 3. Be conditional. 4. Trust, rely.—**dependence**, **depend'ency**, *n.* 1. State of being dependent; connection; reliance; trust. 2. Colony.—**depend'ent**, *I. n.* One who depends. *II. a.* Depending; subordinate.—**dependently**, *adv.* [Fr. *dependre*—*L. pendeo*, hang.]

depict (de-pikt'), *vt.* Picture; describe minutely. [*L.—pingo*, paint.]

depilatory (de-pil'a-tō-ri), *I. a.* Taking hair off. *II. n.* Application for taking off hair. [Fr.—*L. pilus*, hair.]

deplete (de-plēt'), *vt.* Empty; reduce.—**depletion** (de-plē'shun), *n.* Emptying; reduction. [*L.—de*, and *pleo*, fill.]

deplorable (de-plō'r-a-bl), *a.* Lamentable; sad.—**deplorably**, *adv.*

deplore (de-plōr'), *vt.* Feel or express deep grief for; lament.—**deplorably**, *adv.* [Fr.—*L. ploro*, weep.] *Syn.* Bemoan; bewail; mourn.

deploy (de-ploi'), *vt.* and *vi.* Unfold; open out, esp. from column into line, as a body of troops. [Fr. *déployer*—*L. plico*, fold.]

depolarize (de-pō'lar-iz), *vt.* Deprive of polarity.—**depolarization**, *n.*

dependent (de-pō'nent), *I. a.* In gram. Applied to verbs with a passive form and active meaning. *II. n.* One who gives written evidence to be used in a court of justice. [*L.*]

depopulate (de-pōp'ū-lāt'), *vt.* Deprive of inhabitants.—**depopulation**, *n.* [*L.—populus*, people.]

deport (de-pōrt'), *vt.* 1. Transport, exile. 2. Behave.—**deportation**, *n.* Banishment.—**deportment**, *n.* Conduct. [*L.—porto*, carry.]

depose (de-pōz'), *vt.* 1. Put down (from a high station). 2. Give written testimony; make a statement under oath. [Fr. *déposer*—*L. deponitum*.]

deposit (de-pōz'it), *I. vt.* Put down; place; lay up; intrust. *II. n.* 1. That which is deposited or put down. 2. Something intrusted to another's care, esp. money, put in a bank, or paid as a pledge.—**depositor**, *n.* [*L. deponitum*.]

depository (de-pōz'it-ār-i), *n.* Person with whom anything is deposited.

deposition (de-pō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of depositing. 2. Evidence given by a deponent. 3. Sediment.

depository (de-pōz'it-ō-ri), *n.* Place where anything is deposited.

depot (de-pō' or dē'pō), *n.* 1. Place of deposit; storehouse. 2. Military station. 3. Railway station.

depravation (de-prā-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of depraving. 2. Depraved state.

deprave (de-prāv'), *vt.* Make bad or worse.—**depraved**, *a.* Corrupt.

depravity, *n.* Extremely corrupt state. [Fr.—*L. pravus*, crooked.]

Syn. Degeneracy; wickedness.

deprecate (de-pre-kāt'), *vt.* 1. Pray against; desire earnestly the removal of. 2. Regret deeply.—**deprecatingly**, *adv.*—**deprecation**, *n.* Entreaty.—**deprecative**, **deprecatory**, *a.* Having the form of prayer; beseeching. [*L.—precor*, pray.]

depreciate (de-prē'shī-āt'), *I. vt.* 1. Lower the worth of. 2. Undervalue, disparage. *II. vi.* Fall in value.—**depreciation**, *n.*—**depreciative**, *a.* [*L.—pretium*, price.]

depredate (de-pre-dāt'), *vt.* Plunder; lay waste; devour.—**depredation**, *n.*—**depredator**, *a.*—**depredatory**, *a.* [*L.—praeda*, booty.]

depress (de-pres'), *vt.* 1. Press down. 2. Lower; humble. 3. Dispirit.—**depressingly**, *adv.*—**depression** (de-pres'hun), *n.* 1. Sinking; hollow. 2. Abasement; dejection.—**depressive** (de-pres'iv), *a.*—**depressor**, *a.* [*L.—premo*, press.]

deprivation (de-prī-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of depriving. 2. State of being deprived. 3. Loss; bereavement.

deprive (de-prīv'), *vt.* Take from; dispossess; rob. [*L.—privus*, one's own.]

depth (depth), *n.* 1. Deepness. 2. Deep place. 3. Middle. [See *DEEP*.]

deputation (de-pū-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Persons sent to represent a society.

depute (de-pūt'), *vt.* Appoint or send as an agent. [Fr.—*L. deputo*, cut off, select.] [to act for, or assist, another.]

deputy (de-pū-tī), *n.* One appointed

derail (dē-rāl'), *vt.* Throw off the rails.—**derailment**, *n.*

derange (de-rānj'), *vt.* 1. Put out of order. 2. Make insane.—**derangement**, *n.* 1. Disorder. 2. Insanity.

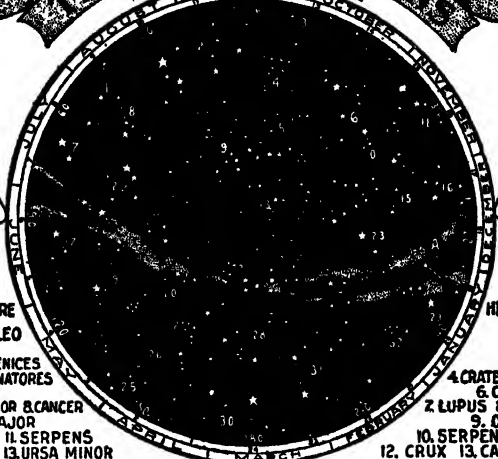
derelict (dē-rē-ikt'), *I. a.* Abandoned. *II. n.* Anything thrown away or abandoned, esp. a ship abandoned at sea.—**dereliction**, *n.* [*L.—hagare*, leave.]

THE CONSTELLATIONS

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

ARIES TAURUS GEMINI CANCER LEO VIRGO LIBRA SCORPIO SAGITTARIUS CAPRICORN AQUARIUS PISCES

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
SEPTEMBER 1951



NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

1. HYDRA 2. LEO
 3. VIRGO
 4. CORA BERNICES
 5. CANIS VENATORES
 6. BOOTES
 7. CANIS MINOR & CANCER
 8. URSA MAJOR
 9. CORONA 11. SERPENS
 12. GEMINI 13. URSA MINOR
 14. DRACO 15. HERCULES 16. OPHIUCHUS
 17. ORION 18. AURIGA
 19. TAURUS 20. PERSEUS
 21. CASSIOPEIA 22. CEPHEUS
 23. LYRA 24. CYGNUS
 25. CETUS 26. ARIES
 27. TRIANGULUM
 28. ANDROMEDA
 29. AQUILA
 30. PISCES
 31. PEGASUS
 32. DELPHIN

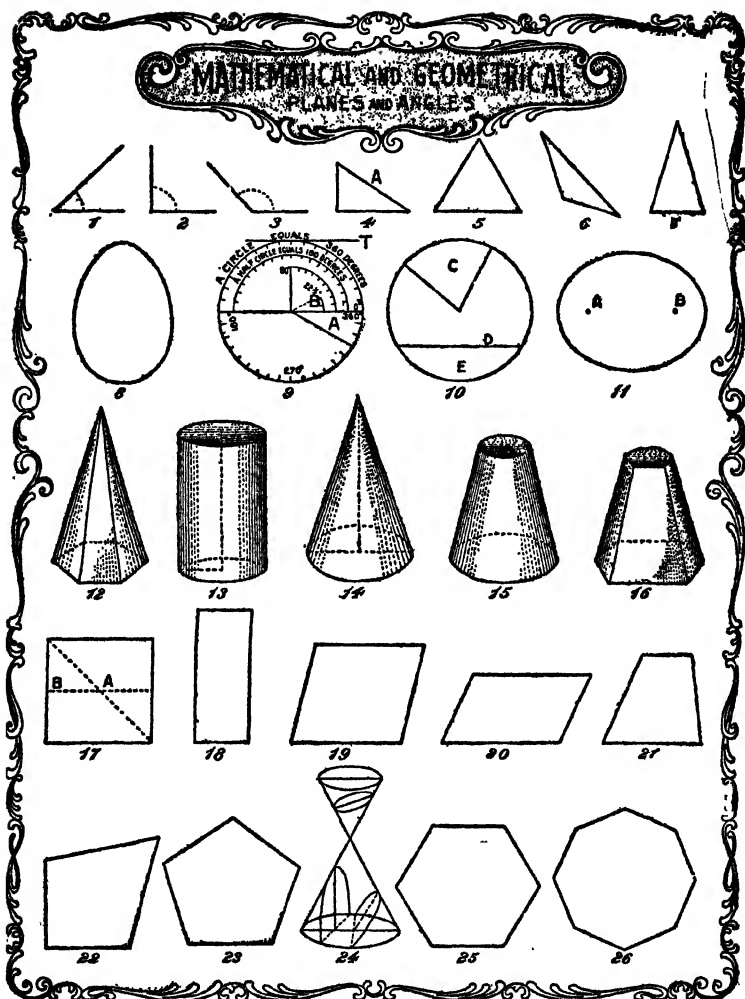
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

-
1. VIRGO
2. LIBRA
3. CORVUS
4. CRATER 5. HYDRA
6. CENTAURUS
7. LUPUS 8. SCORPIO
9. OPHIUCHUS
10. SERPENS 11. NAVIS
12. CRUX 13. CANIS MAJOR
14. MONOCEROS 15. ARA 16. TRIANGULUM
17. SAGITTARIUS 18. PAVO
19. HYDRUS 20. DORADO
21. COLUMBA 22. LEPUS
23. ORION 24. AQUILA
25. CAPRICORNUS
26. PISCIS
27. GRUS
28. PHOENIX
29. ERIDANUS
30. AQUARIUS
31. CETUS

**THE NAMES
OF THE MONTHS
MARK THE
TIME WHEN
THE OPPOSITE
ZODIACAL
CONSTELLATIONS
CULMINATE AT
MIDNIGHT AS IN
MARCH VIRGO
AND IN SEPTEMBER
PISCES.**

THE HOUR
CIRCLE SHOWS
THE ANGLE
OF THE
MERIDIAN
AND THE POINT
TO WHICH THE
TELESCOPE
IS DIRECTED
THE MILKY WAY (A)
AND NEBULAE ARE
STIPPLED

151 MARCH 1 APR 1964
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE



1. Acute angle. 2. Right angle. 3. Obtuse angle. 4. Right-angled triangle (A hypotenuse). 5. Equilateral triangle. 6. Scalene triangle. 7. Isosceles triangle. 8. Oval. 9. Circle (A radius, B diameter, C sector, D chord, E segment, T tangent). 10. Circle (A radius, B diameter, C sector, D chord, E segment, T tangent). 11. Ellipse (A, B foci). 12. Pyramid. 13. Cylinder. 14. Cone. 15, 16. Frustums. 17. Square (A diagonal, B side). 18. Rectangle. 19. Rhomb. 20. Rhomboid. 21. Quadrilateral. 22. Trapezium. 23. Pentagon. 24. Conic sections. 25. Hexagon. 26. Octagon.

laid waste. — **desolately**, *adv.* — **desolateness**, *n.* [*L.—solus*, alone.] **desolation** (des-o-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Waste; destruction. 2. Place desolated. 3. Dreariness; affliction; sadness.

desolate (de-sol'at) *a.* 1. *v.* 1. Ruin; devastation; depopulation; melancholy; gloom; destitution. 2. *a.* 1. *v.* 1. Be without hope; despond. II. *a.* Utter hopelessness.—**despairingly**, *adv.* [L. *de* privative, and *spero*, hope.]
despatch (de-spach') 1. *v.* 1. Send away, hastily, out of the world, etc. 2. Dispose of speedily. II. *n.* 1. Sending away. 2. Dismissal. 3. Rapidity. 4. Message. 5. Telegram. [O. Fr. *despacher*, — L. *L. dispedicare*, remove obs-

desperado (des-pêr-â'dô), *n.* [*pl.* desperados] Desperate fellow. [*Sp. desesparado.*]

Desperate (des'për-ät), *a.* 1. In a state of despair; hopeless. 2. Fearless of danger; rash; furious.—**des'perately**, *adv.*—**desper'ation**, *n.* Despair; disregard of danger; fury.

despicable (des'pi-ka-bl), *a.* Deserving contempt.—**des'picableness**, *n.*
8m. Pitiful: mean: base: low: vile.

despise (de-spiz'), *vt.* Look down upon with contempt, scorn. [*L. de*, down, and *specio*, look.]

despite (de-spit'). I. *n.* Contempt; violent malice or hatred. II. *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding. [Fr. *dépit* — L. *despicio*.]

despoil (de-spoil'), *vt.* Spoil; rob. — **despoiler**, *n.* — **despoliation**, *n.*

despond (de-spond'), *v.t.* Lose hope or courage; despair. — **despond'ence**, **despond'ency**, *n.* Dejection. — **despond'ent**, *a.* Without courage or hope, sad. — **despond'ently**, **despond'ingly**, *adv.*

despot (des'put), *n.* One invested with absolute power; tyrant. — **despotic** (des-pot'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or like a despot; having absolute power; tyrannical. — **despotically**, *adv.* — **despotism** (des'put-izm), *n.* Absolute power. [Gr. *despotes*, master.]

dessert (dez-zért), *n.* Fruits, confections, etc., served as the last course of a meal. [Fr. — *desservir*, clear the table.]

destination (des-ti-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Purpose, end, fate. 2. Act of appointing. 3. Place to which one is going.

destine (des'tin), *vt.* Ordain, appoint, design, doom. [*L. destino.*]

destiny (des'ti-ni), *n.* End to which a person or thing is destined or appointed. 2. Unavoidable fate.

destitute (des'ti-tüt), *a.* 1. Deprived. 2. In want, needy.—**destitution**, *a.* Poverty. *destitute* (des'ti-tüt), *a.* 1. Deprived. 2. In want, needy.—**destitution**, *a.* Poverty.

destroy (de-stroi'), *vt.* Ruin; kill; put an end to; pull down. — **destroyer**, *n.* [*L. destruere*—*de* and *struo*, build.]

destructible (de-struk'ti-bl), *a.* liable to be destroyed.—**destructibility**, *n.*

destruction (de-struk'shun), *n.* Act of destroying; overthrow; ruin; death.

destructive (de-struk'tiv), *a.* Causing destruction; mischievous; ruinous; deadly.—**destructively**, *adv.*—**destructiveness**, *n.* [L.]

desuetude (des'we-tūd), *n.* Disuse.
desultory (des'ul-tō-ri), *a.* Without

logical connection; rambling; base
loose.—**des'ultorily**, *adv.*—**des'
toriness**, *n.* [*L.—salto, jump.*]

detach (de-tach'), *vt.* Unfasten; separate. — **detach'ment**, *n.* 1. State of being separate. 2. That which is

detached, as a body of troops. [Fr. *détacher*—*dé*, from, and root of **ATTACH**.] **detail** (de-tā'el). I. *vt* 1. Relate in

detail (dē-tāl'). 1. *v.* 1. Relate minutely; enumerate. 2. Set apart for a particular service. II. *n.* [dē'tāl or de-tāl'] 1. Small part. 2. Minute and

detail.] 1. Small part. 2. Minute and particular account. 3. Detachment. [Fr. *tailleur*, cut.]

detain (de-tan'), *vt.* Hold back; stop; keep. — **detain'er**, *n.* 1. One who detains. 2. In law: Holding of what

detect (de-tek'), *vt.* Discover; find out. — **detectable** *a.* That may be

—detective, n. I. *a.* Employed in detecting. II. *n.* One employed

detecting. II. n. One employed to discover secrets or obtain special information. [L. —*de*, and *tego*, cover.]

detention (de-ten'shun), *n.* 1. Act of detaining. 2. State of being detained.
deter (de-tēr'), *vt.* [deter'ring; deterred']

deterge (de-terj) *vt.* Wipe off; cleanse.

detergence (de-tēr'jens), **detergen-**

cy (de-ter'jen-si), *n.* 1. State or quality of being detergent. 2. Cleansing or purging power.

detergent (de-těr'jent). I. *a.* Cleansing; purging. II. *n.* That which cleanses.
deteriorate (de-těr'i-o-rāt). I. *v.*

deteriorate (de-ter'i-oh-at). *v.*
Bring down, make worse. **II.** *vi.* Grow
worse. — **deterioration**, *n.* [*L.*
deterior, worse.]

determinable (de-tēr'min-a-bl), *a.*
Capable of being determined, finished.

determinate (de-tér-min-ät), *a.* Determined; fixed; decisive. — **determinately**, *adv.*

mōte, fāt, tāk, fār, fāll, fāre, qhove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, nōve, wqif;
mōte, hut, būrn; oīl, owl, then.

determination (de-tér-min-á-shun), *n.* Direction; resolution, purpose.
determinative (de-tér-min-á-tív), *a.* That determines; conclusive; deciding.
determine (de-tér-min), *vt.* 1. Limit; define; put an end to. 2. Fix or settle the form or character of. 3. Influence. 4. Resolve on. — **determined**, *a.* Firm in purpose; resolute. — **determinedly**, *adv.* [deter.]
deterrent (de-tér-ent), *a.* Serving to deter (de-tést'), *vt.* Hate; dislike intensely. — **detestable**, *a.* Extremely hateful; abominable. — **detestation**, *n.* [L. *detestor*, curse.]
dethrone (de-thrón'), *vt.* Remove from a throne.
detonate (det-ó-nát), *vt. and vt.* Explode. — **detonation**, *n.* [L. *detono*.] [Fr.]
detour (de-tór'), *n.* Roundabout way.
detract (de-trákt'), *vt.* 1. Take away. 2. Defame; abuse. — **detracter**, *n.* — **detractingly**, *adv.* — **detractment**, *n.* Depreciation; slander. — **detractory**, *a.* Tending to detract; derogatory. [L. — *trahō*, draw.]
detriment (det-ri-ment), *n.* Damage; loss. — **detrimental**, *a.* Injurious. [L. — *tero*, *tritus*, rub.]
de trop (de-tróp'), *adv.* Superfluous; in the way; not wanted. [Fr.]
deuce (düs), *n.* Card or die with two spots. [Fr. *deux*, two.]
deuce (düs), *n.* Evil spirit; devil. [Icel. *thurs*, giant, goblin.]
devastate (dev-as-tát), *vt.* Lay waste; plunder; ravage; desolate. — **devastation**, *n.* [L. — *vasto*, lay waste.]
develop (de-vel'op), *vt. and vi.* Change or perfect by a process. — **development**, *n.* [Fr. *développer*, unwrap.]
Syn. Unfold; evolve; produce.
deviate (dév-i-át), *vi.* Turn aside; err. — **deviation**, *n.* [L. *de*, and *via*, way.]
device (de-víz'), *n.* 1. Contrivance; design. 2. Emblem; motto. [Fr. *device*.]
devil (dev'l), *n.* 1. *n.* 1. Evil spirit. 2. Satan. 3. Very wicked person. 4. Printer's apprentice. 5. Fellow, rogue. *vt.* Pepper or season highly. — **devilish**, *a.* Crooked. — **devilishly**, *adv.* — **devilishness**, *n.* — **deviltry**, *n.* 1. Extreme wickedness. 2. Wanton mischief. [A. S. *deofol* — Gr. *diabolos*, slanderer.]
devious (dév-i-us), *a.* Erring. — **deviously**, *adv.* — **deviousness**, *n.* *Syn.* Rambling; wandering; winding.
devise (de-víz'), *v.* 1. Scheme; contrive. 2. Give by will; bequeath. *II.* *n.* 1. Act of bequeathing. 2. Will. 3. Property bequeathed by will. — **devisee** (de-víz-er), *n.* One who contrives. — **devisor** (de-víz-er), *n.* One who be-

queaths by will. [Fr. *deviser* — L. *divido*, divide.] [from.]
devoid (de-void'), *a.* Destitute; free.
devoir (dev-war'), *n.* Duty; service; respect. [Fr.]
devolve (de-volv'). *I. vt.* Transfer; deliver. *II. vt.* Be transferred. [L. *volvo*.]
devote (de-vót'), *vt.* 1. Set apart. 2. Give up wholly. — **devoted**, *a.* Strongly attached; zealous. — **devotedly**, *adv.* — **devotedness**, *n.* — **devotee** (dev-ó-té'), *n.* One devoted, esp. to religion; bigot. — **devotion**, *n.* Consecration; prayer; strong attachment. — **devotional**, *a.* [L. *vocare*, vow.] [addict; destine; consign.]
Syn. Consecrate; dedicate; apply;
devour (de-vowr'), *vt.* Swallow greedily; eat; consume; destroy. — **devourer**, *n.* [Fr. — L. *voro*, swallow.]
devout (de-vowt'), *a.* Given up to religion; pious; sincere. — **devoutly**, *adv.* — **devoutness**, *n.* [See *DEVOTE*.]
Syn. Reverent; holy; earnest.
dew (dü), *n.* Moisture deposited from the air in minute drops upon the surface of objects. *II. vt.* Wet with dew; moisten. — **Dewpoint**, *n.* Temperature at which dew begins to form. — **dew'y**, *a.* Like dew; moist with dew. [A. S. *deaw*.] [the throat of oxen.]
dewlap (dü'láp), *n.* Loose skin about
dexter (deks'tér'), *a.* On the right-hand side; right. — **dexterity** (deks-ter-ti'), *n.* 1. Expertness. 2. Readiness and skill; adroitness. — **dexterous** (deks'tér-us), *a.* Adroit; skillful. — **dexterously**, *adv.* — **dexterousness**, *n.* — **dextral** (deks'trál), *a.* Right, as opposed to left. [L.]
dey (dä), *n.* Title of governor of Algiers before the French conquest. [Turk. *dai*.] [Gr. *dis*, twice.]
di-, *prefix*. Twice; twofold; double.
di-, *prefix*. Signifies division, separation, or distribution. *Dis* is used before words beginning with *f*. [L. *dis*, apart.] [ween. [Gr.]
dia-, *prefix*. Through, thoroughly; be-
diabolic (di-a-bol'ik), *a.* Diabolical (di-a-bol'ik-al), *a.* Devilish. — **diabolically**, *adv.* [Gr. — *diabolos*, devil.]
diacanal (di-ak-ó-nál), *a.* Pertaining to a deacon. [deacon]
diaconate (di-ak-ó-nát), *n.* Office of a
diacritic (di-a-krit'ik), *a.* Diacritical, *a.* Serving to distinguish. [Gr. — *dia*, and *krino*, distinguish.]
diacritic (di-ak-tin'ik), *a.* Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun.
diadem (di-a-dem), *n.* 1. Ornamental head band. 2. Crown. [Gr. — *dia*, round, and *deo*, bind.]

dia, fat, thick, clear, full, above; *mē*, met, here; *mit*, mit; *nōte*, not, move, wolf; *mūte*, hut, burn; *oil*, owl, then.

diacresis (di-er'e-sis), *n.* Mark (·) placed over a vowel to show that it is to be pronounced separately, as in aërial.—*pl.* diacreses. [Gr.—*dia*, apart, and *haireo*, take.] [nosis of a disease.]

diagnose (di-ag-nōs), *vt.* Make a diagnosis. **diagnosis** (di-ag-nō'sis), *n.* 1. Determination of the nature of a disease.

2. Brief description.—*pl.* Diagnoses. [Gr.—*di*, between, and *gignosko*, know.]

diagonal (di-ag'o-nal), *a.* 1. Extending from one angle to another not adjacent. 2. Oblique. 3. Marked with diagonal lines. *II. n.* Straight line so drawn.—**diagonally**, *adv.* [Gr.—*dia*, through, and *gonia*, corner.]

diagram (di'a-gram), *n.* Figure, drawing.—**diagrammatic**, *a.* [Gr.]

dial (dial), *n.* 1. Instrument for showing the time of day by the sun's shadow. 2. Face of a watch or clock. [Low L. *Sun Dial.* *dialis*—*dies*, day.]

dialect (di'a-lect), *n.* Variety of a language peculiar to a district. [Gr.—*dia*, between, and *lego*, speak.]

dialectic (di-a-lek'tik), **dialectical** (di-a-lek'tik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to dialect. 2. Pertaining to dialectics; logical. *II. n.* Same as DIALECTICS.—**dialectically**, *adv.*

dialectician (di-a-lek'tish'an), *n.* One skilled in dialectics; logician.

dialectics (di-a-lek'tiks), *n. pl.* 1. Art of discussing. 2. Branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning.

dialogue (di'a-log), *n.* Conversation between two people. [Gr. *dialogos*.]

diameter (di-am'e-tēr), *n.* Straight line passing through the centre of a circle, terminated at both ends by the circumference. [Gr.—*dia*, and *metrein*, measure.]

diametrical (di-a-met'rik-al), *a.* Direct; straight.—**diametrically**, *adv.*

diamond (di'a-mund), *n.* 1. The most precious stone and hardest of all substances. 2. Four-sided figure with two obtuse and two acute angles. 3. This line is set in diamond type.

One of the smallest kinds of English type. [Fr.—Gr. *adamas*. See ADAMANT.]

diapason (di-a-pā'zun), *n.* 1. Entire compass of a voice or instrument. 2. Fixed standard of pitch. 3. One of two principal stops in a pipe-organ. [Gr.—*dia*, and *pas*, all.]

diaper (di'a-pēr), *l. n.* Linen cloth woven in figures, used for towels, etc. *fl. vt.* Variegate with figures. [From root of JASPER.]

diaphanous (di-a-fa-nus), *a.* Transparent.—**diaphanously**, *adv.* [Gr.—*phaino*, show.]

diaphragm (di'a-gram), *n.* Dividing membrane; esp. the muscular partition between chest and abdomen; the midriff. [Gr.—*phragmyn*, fence.]

diarrhea, diarrhoea (di-a-rē'a), *n.* Morbid looseness of the bowels. [Gr.—*dia*, and *rheo*, flow.]

diary (di'a-ri), *n.* Daily record; journal. [*L. diarium*—*dies*, day.]

diastole (di-as'to-lē), *n.* 1. Normal dilatation of the heart, alternating with contraction, systole. 2. Making a short syllable long.

diatonic (di-a-ton'ik), *a.* Using the tones of the standard scales only.

diatribe (di'a-trib), *n.* 1. Discourse or disputation. 2. Inveective harangue. [Gr.=Wasting time.]

dibble (dib'l), *n.* Tool used for making holes to put seed or plants in. *II. vt. and vt. Plant with a dibble; make holes; dip, as in angling.*

dice (dis). Plural of *die*.

dicker (dik'ēr), *I. n.* Trade; bargain. *II. vt. and vt. Barter; haggle; drive a bargain.*

dictate (dik'tāt), *I. vt.* 1. Tell another what to say or write. 2. Command. *II. n.* Order; direction; impulse.—**dictation**, *n.* Act, art, or practice of dictating; order.—**dictator**, *n.* One invested for a time with absolute authority.—**dictatorial**, *a.* 1. Absolute; authoritative. 2. Imperious; overbearing.—**dictatorially**, *adv.*—**dictatorship**, *n.* Office or term of a dictator.

diction (dik'shun), *n.* Manner of expression; choice of words; style. [*L. dictio*.]

dictionary (dik'shun-ār-i), *n.* Book containing the words of a language, or a branch of it, alphabetically arranged, with their meanings, etc. [Fr. *dictionary*.] [dik'ta. [*L.*]

dictum (dik'tum), *n.* Saying.—*pl.* **dicta** (dik'ta). Past tense of *do*.

didactic (di-dak'tik), **didactical** (di-dak'tik-al), *a.* Intended to teach; instructive.—**didactically**, *adv.* [Gr.]

die (dī), *vt.* [dy'ing; died (di'd).] 1. Lose life. 2. Vanish. [*Icel. deyja*.]

Syn. Decease; depart; expire; perish; cease; faint; languish.

die (di), *n. [pl. dice (dis).]* 1. Small cube thrown from a box, in games.

2. [*pl. dies (dis).]* Stamp for impressing coin, punching holes, forming screw threads, etc. 3. Cubical part of a pedestal. [Fr.—*L. datus*, given, cast.]

dië, fat, task, fir, fall, fare, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wöl; müse, hut, büra; öll, owl, then.

diet (dĭet). *i. n.* 1. Mode of living, with especial reference to food. 2. Food prescribed by a physician; allowance of provision. *II. vt.* Furnish with food. *III. vt. 1.* Eat. 2. Take food according to rule. [Gr. *diata*.]
diet (dĭet), *n.* 1. Assembly of princes and delegates. 2. Chief national council in several countries in Europe. [L. *dies*, (set) day.]
dietary (dĭe-tār-i), *i. a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet. *II. n.* Course of diet; allowance of food.
dietetic (dĭ-e-tet'ik), **dietetical**, *a.* Pertaining to diet. — **dietetics**, *n.* Rules for regulating diet. — **dietetically**, *adv.* [From Gr. *diaietikos*.]
differ (dĭfēr), *vt.* Disagree; be unlike. [L. *dis*, apart, and *fero*, bear.]
difference (dĭfēr-ens), *n.* 1. Distinguishing quality or mark. 2. Excess in quantity. 3. Dispute; quarrel.
Syn. Dissimilarity; variation; disagreement; contention; wrangle.
different (dĭfēr-ent), *a.* Unlike. — **differently**, *adv.*
differential (dĭfēr-en'shal), *a.* 1. Creating a difference. 2. In *math.* Pertaining to a quantity or difference infinitely small.
differentiate (dĭfēr-en'shi-āt), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Make or grow different or distinct. 2. Specialize.
difficult (dĭf'i-kult), *a.* 1. Hard to do. 2. Hard to please. — **difficultly**, *adv.* [L. — *dis*, negative, and *facilis*, easy.]
Syn. Arduous; stubborn; laborious; troublesome; painful; crabbed.
difficulty (dĭf'i-kul-ti), *n.* 1. Laboriousness. 2. Obstacle. 3. Embarrassment of affairs. 4. Trouble; dispute; quarrel. [fidence; bashfulness.
diffidence (dĭf'i-dens), *n.* Want of confidence; (dĭf'i-dent), *a.* Distrustful of one's self; modest. — **diffidently**, *adv.* [L. — *dis*, negative, and *fido*, trust.]
diffuse (dĭf'üz), *vt.* Scatter. — **diffuser**, *n.* [L. — *dis*, and *fundo*, pour.]
diffuse (dĭf'üz), *a.* 1. Diffused; widely spread. 2. Wordy; not concise. — **diffusely**, *adv.* — **diffuseness**, *n.*
diffusive (dĭf'üz-iv), *a.* Extending; spreading widely. — **diffusively**, *adv.* — **diffusiveness**, *n.*
dig (dig), *vt.* [digging; dug or digged (digd).] Turn up the earth; excavate. — **digger**, *n.* [A. S. *digian*.]
digest (di-jest'), *vt.* 1. Prepare for assimilation; assimilate. 2. Distribute and arrange. 3. Receive and classify in the mind. 4. Think over. — **digest'er**, *n.* — **digestible**, *a.* — **digestibility**, *n.* — **digestion** (di-jes-chun), *n.* — **digestive**, *a.* Pro-

moting digestion. [L. *digero*, carry asunder, dissolve.]
digest (di-jest'), *n.* Body of laws or other matter collected and arranged, esp. the Justinian code of civil laws.
dight (dit), *a.* Disposed; adorned. [A. S. *dġian*, arrange.]
digit (di'tit), *n.* 1. Finger or toe. 2. Finger's breadth. 3. One of the figures 1-9. 4. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. [L. *digitus*.]
digitate (di'ti-tāt), *a.* Consisting of several finger-like sections.
dignified (di'gni-fid), *a.* Marked with dignity; grave.
dignify (di'gni-fi), *vt.* Digitate Leaf
 [dignifying; dignified]. Invest with honor; exalt. [L. *dignus*, worthy, and *facio*, make.]
dignitary (di'gni-tār-i), *n.* One who holds a high position. [Fr. *dignitaire*.]
dignity (di'gni-ti), *n.* 1. State of being worthy or dignified. 2. Elevation in rank. [Fr. *dignité*.]
igraph (di'gräf), *n.* Two letters expressing but one sound, as *ph*, = *f*. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *graphie*, mark.]
digress (di-gres'), *vt.* Depart from the main subject; introduce irrelevant matter. — **digressive**, *a.* — **digression** (di-gresh'un), *n.* [L. *dis*, aside, and *gradior*, step.]
dike (dik), *i. n.* 1. Ditch; pond. 2. Bank of earth. 3. In *geol.* Wall-like mass of igneous rock in the fissures of stratified rocks. *II. vt.* Surround with a dike or bank. [A. S. *dġc*.]
dilapidate (di-lap'i-dāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Ruin; fall into ruin. [L. *lapidis*, stone.]
dilate (di-lār'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Expand, opp. of **contract**; widen. 2. Speak at length; enlarge. [L. *dis*, apart, and *latus*, borne.] [n. Expansion.
dilation (di-lā'shun), **dilatation**, **dilatatory** (di-lā-tō-rġ), *a.* 1. Slow; tardy. 2. Causing delay. — **dilatatorily**, *adv.* — **dilatatoriness**, *n.*
dilemma (di-lem'p), *n.* Difficult choice. [Gr.] [in arts. [It.]
dilettante (di-el-tāntā), *n.* Amateur
diligence (di'lġ-jens), *n.* 1. Industry. 2. (dġ-lġ-zhongs') French stage-coach.
diligent (di'lġ-jent), *a.* Steady in application. — **diligently**, *adv.* [L. *dilġgo*, love.] [ious.
Syn. Assiduous; industrious; sedulous.
dill (dil), *n.* Plant with aromatic seeds used in medicine and cooking. [A. S. *dille*.] [lie; delay. [From DALLY.]
dilly-dally (di'lġ-dal-i), *vt.* Loiter; tri-



dilute (di-lüt'). I. *vt.* 1. Make thinner or more liquid. 2. Diminish in strength, flavor, etc., by mixing, esp. with water. II. *a.* Diminished in strength.—**dilution**, *n.* [L. *luc*, wash.]

diluvial (di-lü'vial), **diluvian**, *a.* Pertaining to a flood, esp. that in the time of Noah; caused by a deluge.

diluvium (di-lü'vi-um), *n.* 1. Inundation; flood. 2. In *geol.* Deposit of sand, gravel, etc., made by the former action of the sea. [L. See DELUGE.]

dime (dim). I. *a.* 1. Not bright or distinct. 2. Faint; vague; dull. 3. Not seeing clearly. II. *vt.* and *vi.* [dim'ming; dimmed (dim'd).] Make or become dark, dull or faint.—**dim'ly**, *adv.*—**dim'mess**, *n.* [A. S.]

dime (dim), *n.* U. S. coin = 10 cents. [O. Fr. *disme*, tithes.—*decima*, tenth part.]

dimension (di-men'shun), *n.* 1. Measure in length, breadth or thickness. 2. Extent; size. [L.—*metior*, measure.]

diminish (di-min'ish), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or grow less. [From L. *diminuo*.]

Syn. Abate; decrease; lessen.

diminuendo (di-min-ü-en'do), *adv.* In *mus.* Direction to let the sound die away, marked $\text{p} \rightarrow$. [It.]

diminution (dim-i-nü'shun), *n.* 1. Lessening. 2. Degradation.

diminutive (di-min'ü-tiv), *a.* Small; contracted. II. *n.* In *gram.* Word formed from another to express a little one of the kind.—**diminutively**, *adv.*—**diminutiveness**, *n.*

dimity (dim-i-ti), *n.* Stout white cotton cloth, striped or figured in the loom by weaving with two threads. [From Gr. *di*, twice, and *mitos*, thread.]

dimorphous (di-mor'fus), *a.* Existing in two forms.

dimple (dim'pl). I. *n.* Small natural depression on the face. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Form, or mark with, dimples. [Dim. of DIP.]

dimply (dim'pli), *a.* Full of dimples.

dim (dim). I. *n.* Confused, harsh noise. II. *vt.* [din'ning; dinned.] 1. Strike with a continued, confused noise. 2. Force with clamor. [A. S. *dynian*.]

dine (din). I. *vt.* Take dinner. II. *vt.* Give a dinner to. [O. Fr. *diner*, (Fr. *diner*).—L. *coena*, meal.]

ding (ding). *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Strike; throw; dash. 2. Urge; keep constantly repeating. [Sound of metal struck.]

dingdong (ding-dang), *n.* 1. Sound of bells ringing. 2. Monotony.

dinghy (din'gi), *n.* 1. Small East-Indian sail-boat. 2. U. S. Small flat-bottomed boat; dory.



Dinghy.

dingo (ding'go), *n.* Native wild dog of Australia. [soiled. [From]

dingy (din'ji), *a.* Of a dirty

dinner (din'er), *a.* Chief meal of day.

Dinosauria (di-no-sar-ia), *a. pl.* Species of extinct colossal reptiles of Mesozoic period [*saq* dinosaurs.]

dint (dint), *n.* 1. Mark left by a blow. 2. Power; means. [A. S. *dynt*, blow.]

diocesan (di-os'e-san), *a.* Pertaining to a diocese. II. *n.* Bishop as regards his diocese.

diocese (di'os-ēs), *n.* District under a bishop's jurisdiction. [Gr.—*diokso*, keep house.]

dionym (di'o-nim), *n.* Name consisting of two parts. [Gr.]

dioptr (di-op'tēr), *n.* Index arm of a graduated circle; alidade.

dioptric (di-op'trik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the science of refracted light. 2. Refracting.

diorama (di'o-rä'ma), *n.* Exhibition of pictures viewed through an opening in the wall of a darkened chamber. [Gr.—*horao*, see.]

dip (dip). I. *vt.* and *vi.* [dip'ping; dipped.] 1. Dive or plunge for a moment. 2. Bail. 3. Moisten. 4. Wave up and down. 5. Incline downwards. II. *n.* Sloping. [A. S. *dyppan*.]

diphtheria (dif-thēr-ia or dip-), *n.* Disease in which the air-passages become covered with a leather-like membrane.—**diphtheritic**, *a.* [Gr. *diphthera*, leather.]

diphthong (dif'thong), *n.* Two vowel-sounds pronounced in one syllable. [Gr.—*di*, two, and *phthongos*, sound.]

diploma (di-plō'ma), *n.* Document conferring some honor or privilege. [Gr. *diploos*, double, folded.]

diplomacy (di-plō'ma-si), *n.* 1. Science and art of international intercourse. 2. Art of negotiation; shrewdness. [It.]

diplomat (di-plō-mat), *n.* Diplomat.

diplomatic (di-plō-mat'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to diplomacy. 2. Artful.

diplomatically, *adv.*

diplomatist (di-plō-ma-tist), *n.* One skilled in diplomacy.

dipper (dip'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which dips. 2. Large ladle. 3. Certain group of seven stars in

Ursa Major

(Big Dipper),

and Ursa Minor (Little Dipper). 4.

Diving bird.

Big Dipper.

Site, fat, task, far, fall, flare, above; mē, met, hār; mite, mit; nōte, not, mēve, wōit; mēte, hut, bērn; oil, owl, then.

dipsomania (dip-sō-mā-ni-a), *n.* Insatiable craving for alcoholic drink. — **dipsomaniac**, *n.* One suffering from dipsomania. [Gr. *dipsa*, thirst, and *mania*.] [L. *dirus*, fearful.]

dire (dir), *a.* Dreadful; calamitous. **direct** (di-rekt'), *l. a.* 1. Straight. 2. Sincere. 3. Plain. 4. In the line of descent. *vt.* 1. Point; aim. 2. Point out the proper course to; guide. 3. Order. 4. Address. — **directly**, *adv.* — **directness**, *n.* [L. — *rego*, rule.]

direct (di-rekt'), *adv.* In a direct course; without intermediary.

direction (di-rek'shun), *n.* 1. Line in which anything moves. 2. Guidance. 3. Address. 4. Board of directors.

Syn. Control; order; management; superintendence; government; clew. **directive** (di-rekt'iv), *a.* Having power or tendency to direct.

director (di-rekt'ūr), *n.* One who or that which directs; manager, governor. — **directress**, *n. fem.* — **directorate**, **directorship**, *n.* Office of director. — **directorial**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to directors. 2. Giving direction. — **directory**, *l. a.* Containing directions; guiding. *II. n.* 1. Body of directors. 2. Guide. 3. Book with the names, residences, occupations, etc., of the inhabitants of a place.

direful. Same as **dire**.

dirge (dêrj), *n.* Funeral song. [From *dirige*, the first word of a Latin funeral hymn.]

dirigible (dir'i-jt-bl), *a.* That may be directed or controlled. [L. *dirigo*, direct.] [L. *dirige*.]

dirk (dêrk), *n.* Dagger, poniard. [Ir. **dir** (dêrt), *n.* 1. Filth. 2. Soil or loose earth. — **dirty**, *l. a.* Defiled with dirt; filthy; mean. *II. vt.* [dirtying; dirtied.] Soil; sully. — **dirtyly**, *adv.* — **dirtyness**, *n.* [Dan. *dreest*.]

dis, *prefix*. Signifies separation, privation or negation. [L. = *asunder*.]

disability (dis-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Lack of ability. [deprive of power.]

disable (dis-ē-bl), *vt.* Make unable; **disable** (dis-ā-bûz), *vt.* Undecieve; set right.

disadvantage (dis-ad-van'taj), *l. n.* What is unfavorable to one's interest; loss; injury. *II. vt.* Harm. — **disadvantageous**, *a.*

disaffect (dis-af-ekt'), *vt.* Take away the affection of; make discontented. — **disaffected**, *ill-disposed, disloyal.* — **disaffection**, *n.* Disloyalty; ill-will.

disagree (dis-ā-grē'), *vt.* Differ, be at variance; dissent. — **disagreeable**, *a.* Not agreeable; unpleasant; offensive. — **disagreeably**, *adv.* — **dis-**

gree'ableness, *n.* — **disagree'ement**, *n.* Want of agreement; dispute. [deny the authority of; reject.]

disallow (dis-al-low'), *vt.* Not allow; **disappear** (dis-ap-pēr'), *vt.* Vanish from sight. — **disappearance**, *n.* Removal from sight.

disappoint (dis-ap-point'), *vt.* 1. Not fulfill one's expectation. 2. Frustrate, destroy. — **disappointed**, *a.* Baffled; dissatisfied. — **disappointment**, *n.* 1. Failure of hope or plan. 2. Vexation, resulting from such failure.

disapprobation (dis-ap-ro-bā'shun), **disapproval** (dis-ap-prō'val), *n.* Censure; dislike.

disapprove (dis-ap-prōv'), *vt.* Think ill of; reject. — **disapprovingly**, *adv.*

disarm (dis-ārm'), *vt.* Deprive of arms; render defenceless. — **disarmament**, *n.*

disarrange (dis-ar-rānj'), *vt.* Undo the arrangement of; disorder. — **disarrangement**, *n.*

disaster (diz-as'tēr), *n.* Misfortune; calamity. [Fr. *désastre* — L. *astrum*, star.] [— **disastrously**, *adv.*]

disastrous (diz-as'trus), *a.* Ruinous. **disavow** (dis-ā-vow'), *vt.* Disclaim; disown; deny. — **disavowal**, *n.* Act of disavowing; rejection; denial.

disband (dis-band'), *vt.* and *vi.* Break up; disperse. [— *tey* from the bar.]

disbar (dis-bār'), *vt.* Expel (an attorney). **disbelief** (dis-be-lîf'), *n.* Want of belief. [— *lief* or credit to.]

disbelieve (dis-be-lêv'), *vt.* Refuse to believe. **disburden** (dis-bûrd'n), *vt.* Rid of a burden; free.

disburse (dis-bûrs'), *vt.* Pay out. — **disbursement**, *n.* Paying out; that which is paid out. [O. Fr. *desbourser* — *bourse*, purse.]

disc. Same as **disk**.

discard (dis-kārd'), *vt.* 1. Throw away as useless. 2. Cast off; discharge. [L. *dis*, away, and *card*.]

discern (diz-zêrn'), *vt.* Distinguish clearly; judge. — **discernment**, *n.* Power of judging. [L. *cerno*, sift.]

Syn. Perceive; recognize; detect. **discharge** (dis-chārz'), *l. vt.* 1. Unload. 2. Set free; acquit; dismiss. 3. Fire, as a gun. 4. Let out; emit. *II. n.* 1. Act of discharging. 2. That which is discharged; evacuation.

Syn. Relieve; absolve; annul. **disciple** (dis-ipli), *n.* 1. Learner; pupil. 2. One who believes in the doctrine of another; follower. — **discipleship**, *n.* [Fr. — L. *discipulus* — *disco*, learn.]

disciplinable (dis'i-plin-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of training or instruction.

discuss (dis-kus'), *vt.* Examine in detail, or by disputation; debate. — **discussion** (dis-kush'un), *n.* Debate. [L. *discutio*, -*dis*, and *quatio*, shake.]
disdain (dis-dān'), *I. vt.* Despise; scorn. *II. n.* Aversion; contempt. — **disdainful**, *a.* — **disdainfully**, *adv.* — **disdainfulness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *desdainer*—L. *ignus*, worthy.]
disease (dis-ēz'), *n.* Morbid, distressing physical condition. — **diseased** (dis-ēzd'), *a.* Affected with disease. *Syn.* Sickness; malady; disorder; ailment; complaint; illness.
disembark (dis-em-bārk'), *vt.* and *vi.* Land. — **disembarkation**, *n.* Landing from a ship.
disembarrass, (dis-em-bar'as), *vt.* Free from embarrassment or perplexity. [vest of body. 2. Disband.]
disembody (dis-em-bod'i), *vt.* 1. Disembowel (dis-em-bow'el), *vt.* Deprive of the bowels; eviscerate.
disenchant (dis-en-chānt'), *vt.* Free from enchantment, illusion or fascination. — **disenchantment**, *n.*
disencumber (dis-en-kum'bēr), *vt.* Free from encumbrance; unburden. — **disencumbrance**, *n.*
disengage (dis-en-gāj'), *vt.* Separate; free from being engaged; set free.
disentangle (dis-en-tang'l'), *vt.* Free from entanglement, or disorder.
disentomb (dis-en-tōm'), *vt.* Take out of a tomb. [Awaken from a trance.]
disentrance (dis-en-trans'), *vt.*
disestablish (dis-es-tab'lish), *vt.* 1. Break up. 2. Deprive of state support.
disfavor (dis-fā'vūr). *I. n.* 1. Want of favor. 2. Disobliging act. *II. vt.* Withhold favor from.
disfigure (dis-fig'ūr), *vt.* Spoil the beauty of; deform. — **disfiguration**, **disfigurement**, *n.*
disfranchise (dis-fran'chiz or -chiz), *vt.* Deprive of a franchise, esp. of the right of suffrage. — **disfranchisement**, *n.*
disgorge (dis-garj'), *vt.* 1. Vomit. 2. Give up; make restitution.
disgrace (dis-grās'). *I. n.* 1. Being out of favor. 2. Cause of shame. 3. Dishonor. *II. vt.* 1. Put out of favor. 2. Bring shame upon. — **disgraceful**, *a.* *Syn.* Shame; disfavor; opprobrium; ignominy; infamy; reproach.
disguise (dis-giz'). *I. vt.* Change the guise of; conceal by false show. *II. n.* Dress, or other device, intended to conceal the wearer; false appearance.
disgust (dis-gust'). *I. n.* Loathing; strong dislike. *II. vt.* Excite repugnance in; offend the taste of. [L. *dis*, negative, and *gustus*, taste.]

dish (dish). *I. n.* 1. Vessel in which food is served. 2. Food served. *II. vt.* Put in a dish. [A. S. *disc*—Gr. *diskos*. See DISK.] [age.]
dishearten (dis-hār'tn), *vt.* Discourage. **dishevel** (dis-she'vəl), *vt.* Cause the hair to hang loose. [O. Fr. *descheveler*—*des*, and *chevel*, hair.]
dishonest (dis-on'est), *a.* Not honest; insincere. — **dishonestly**, *adv.* — **dishonesty**, *n.* Want of honesty or integrity; faithlessness; disposition to cheat.
dishonor (dis-on'ūr). *I. n.* 1. Want of honor; disgrace. 2. Nonpayment by drawer of a note. *II. vt.* 1. Deprive of honor; cause shame to. 2. Seduce; debauch. 3. Refuse the payment of, as a bill. — **dishonorable** (dis-on'ūr-a-bl), *a.* Lacking honor; disgraceful. — **dishonorably**, *adv.*
disillusion (dis-il-lū'zhun). *I. n.* 1. Process of being freed from illusion. 2. State of being free from illusion. *II. vt.* Free from an illusion.
disinclination (dis-in-klī-nā'shun), *n.* Want of inclination; unwillingness.
disincline (dis-in-klīn'), *vt.* Excite the dislike or aversion of. — **disinclined**, *a.* Not inclined; averse.
disinfect (dis-in-fekt'), *vt.* Free from contagious matter; purify. — **disinfection**, *n.* — **disinfectant**, *n.* and *a.*
disingenuous (dis-in-jen'u-us), *a.* 1. Not frank or open. 2. Mean, crafty. — **disingenuously**, *adv.* — **disingenuousness**, *n.*
disinherit (dis-in-her'it), *vt.* Cut off from hereditary rights. — **disinheritance**, *n.*
disintegrate (dis-in-te-grāt), *vt.* Separate into integral parts; break up. — **disintegration**, *n.*
disinter (dis-in-tēr'), *vt.* 1. Take out of a grave. 2. Bring from obscurity into view. — **disinterment**, *n.*
disinterested (dis-in-tēr-est-ed), *a.* Not influenced by private feelings or considerations; unselfish; impartial. — **disinterestedly**, *adv.* **disinterestedness**, *n.*
disjoin (dis-join'), *vt.* Separate what has been joined.
disjoint (dis-joint'), *vt.* Put out of joint; dislocate; separate; make incoherent. — **disjointedness**, *n.*
disjunct (dis-jungkt'), *a.* Disjoined, esp. separated by a deep constriction, as the parts of insects' bodies. — **disjunctive**, *a.* 1. Tending to separate. 2. In *gram.* Uniting sentences but disjoining the sense, as *but*. *II. n.* Word which disjoins.

disc, dā, dān, dār, dāl, dāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōt, not, mōve, wōlf—
 mite, hut, būra; oil, owl, shēm.

disk (disk), *n.* 1. Round plate. 2. Any thing similar to a round plate. [Gr. *diskos*, *quoit*.]

dislike (dis-lik'), *v.*
Be displeased with;
have an aversion
against. II. *n.* Aversion;
disapproval.

dislocate (dis-lō-kāt),
vt. Displace; put out
of joint. — **disloca-**
tion, *n.* 1. Dislocated
joint. 2. Displace-
ment.

dislodge (dis-loj'), *vt.*
Drive from a lodg-
ment, or place of rest
or defence. — **dis-**
lodgment, *n.*

disloyal (dis-lō'yal), *a.* Not loyal;
false to one's la wful superior or
country etc. — **disloyally**, *adv.* —
disloyalty, *n.*

dismal (dis-mal), *a.* Gloomy; dreary;
depressing. — **dis-mally**, *adv.* [From
L. *decimus*. Orig. = tithing time.]

dismantle (dis-man'tl), *vt.* Strip of
dress. 2. Deprive of furniture, guns,
fortifications, etc. [mast or masts.]

dismast (dis-māst'), *vt.* Deprive of a
dismay (dis-mā'). I. *vt.* Terrify; dis-
courage. II. *n.* Loss of strength and
courage through fear. [O. F. *desmayer* —
des and O. Ger. *mayan*, may, be able.]

dismember (dis-mem'ber), *vt.* Tear
member from member; divide. — **dis-**
mem-berment, *n.*

dismiss (dis-mis'), *vt.* 1. Send away.
2. Discard. 3. Remove from office or
employment. — **dissmissal**. **diss-**
mission, *n.* [L. *dis*, and *mitto*, send.]

dismount (dis-mownt'), *v.* Descend
from a horse. II. *vt.* 1. Throw or bring
down from any elevated place. 2. Un-
horse. 3. Take apart.

disobedient (dis-ō-bēd'i-ent), *a.* Neg-
lecting or refusing to obey. — **disobe-**
dience, *n.*

disobey (dis-ō-bē'), *vt.* Neglect or re-
fuse to obey; violate a command or
injunction.

disoblige (dis-ō-blij'), *vt.* Offend by
an act of unkindness or incivility. —
disobliging, *a.* Not obliging; un-
accommodating; unkind.

disorder (dis-ōr'dér), *v.* I. *n.* 1. Want of
order. 2. Irregularity. 3. Disturbance;
breach of the peace. 4. Disease. II. *vt.*
Disarrange; disturb. — **disorderly**,
a. 1. Out of order. 2. Lawless. 3.
Violating decency.

disorganize (dis-ōr-gan-iz), *vt.* Des-
troy the organic structure of; break
up. — **disorganization**, *n.*



Greek Disk-
thrower.

disown (dis-ōn'), *vt.* Refuse to ac-
knowledge as belonging to one's self.

disparage (dis-par'aj), *vt.* Dis-
parage by comparison with what is inferior.
— **disparagement**, *n.* [O. Fr. *des-*
parager — L. *par*, equal.] [*rate*.]

disparity (dis-par'i-ti), *n.* Inequality.
dispassionate (dis-pash-un-āt), *a.* 1.
Free from passion. 2. Imp-

dispassionately, *adv.*
dispatch. Same as **DESPATCH**.

dispel (dis-pel'), *vt.* [dispel'ing; dis-
pel'ed']. Drive away; cause to disap-
pear. [L. — *pello*, drive.]

dispensable (dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* That
may be dispensed with.

dispensary (dis-pen'sa-ri), *n.* Place
where medicines are given out, esp.
to the poor, gratis.

dispensation (dis-pen-sā'shun), *n.* 1.
Distribution. 2. God's system of deal-
ing with his creatures. 3. Permission
to neglect a rule.

dispensatory (dis-pen'sa-tō-ri), *a.*
Granting dispensation.

dispense (dis-pens'), *vt.* Deal out in
portions; administer; exempt. — **Dis-**
pend with, do without. — **dispen-**
s, *n.* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *pendo*, weigh]

disperse (dis-pērs'), *vt.* and *vt.* Scatter.
— **disperser**, *n.* [L. *spargo*, scatter.]
Syn. Dispel; distribute; diffuse.

dispersion (dis-pēr'shun), *n.* 1. Scat-
tering. 2. In *med.* Removal of inflam-
mation. 3. In *optics*. Separation of
light into its different rays.

dispirit (dis-pir'it'), *vt.* Discourage.
displace (dis-plās'), *vt.* 1. Put out of
place; disarrange. 2. Remove. 3.

Take the place of. — **displace-ment**,
n. 1. Act of displacing. 2. Quantity
of water displaced by a ship afloat,
and whose weight equals that of the
displacing body.

display (dis-plā'), *v.* I. *vt.* Unfold; extend;
exhibit. II. *n.* Exhibition. [O. Fr. *des-*
ploier — L. *dis*, and *plico*, fold.]

Syn. Expand; flaunt; parade; show.
displease (dis-plēz'), *vt.* Offend.

displeasure (dis-plēzh'ūr), *n.* Feel-
ing of one who is offended; umbrage.

disport (dis-pōrt'), *vt.* 1. Transport.
2. Cheer, amuse. 3. Display, sport. [O.
Fr. *desporter* — L. *porto*, carry. See
SPORT.]

disposable (dis-pō'za-bl), *a.* That may
be disposed of; not already engaged.

disposal (dis-pō'zal), *n.* 1. Act of dis-
posing. 2. Order; arrangement. 3.
Management. 4. Right of bestowing.

dispose (dis-pōz'), *vt.* 1. Arrange; dis-
tribute. 2. Apply to a particular pur-
pose. 3. Bestow. 4. Incline. — **Dis-**

disk, disk, disk, disk, fall, fare, above; mō, met, hār; mite, mit; mōte, not, mōve, wōte;
mōte, not, bēra; oil, owl, then.

pose of, part with; place in condition.
—disposition (dis-pō-zish'un), *n.*
 1. Arrangement. 2. Natural tendency.
 3. Temper. 4. Ministration. [Fr. *disposer*, place asunder.] [possession
dispossess (dis-pōz-zes'), *vt.* Put out of
disproof (dis-prōf'), *n.* Refutation.
disproportion (dis-pōr-pōr'shun), *I.*
n. Want of proportion, symmetry, or
 suitableness of parts; inequality. *II.*
vt. Make unsuitable in form or size,
 etc. — **disproportional**, **dispro-**
portionate, *a.* [false; refute.
disprove (dis-prōv'), *vt.* Prove to be
 disputable (dis-pū-tā-bl), *a.* That may
 be disputed; of doubtful certainty.
disputant (dis-pū-tānt), **disputer**
 (dis-pū-tēr), *n.* 1. One who argues. 2.
 One given to dispute.
disputation (dis-pū-tā'shun), *n.* 1.
 Contest. 2. Exercise in debate.
disputatious (dis-pū-tā'shūs), **dis-**
putative (dis-pū-tā-tiv), *a.* Inclined
 to dispute, cavil, or controvert.
dispute (dis-pūt'), *I. vt. and vt.* Oppose
 by argument; fight against. *II. n.*
 Contest; debate. [L. *disputare* — *dis*,
 apart, and *pulo*, think.]
Syn. Argue; controvert; question;
 doubt; gainsay; deny; impugn.
disqualify (dis-kwōl'i-fī), *vt.* Deprive
 of the necessary qualities; make un-
 fit; disable. — **disqualification**, *n.*
disquiet (dis-kwī-et), *I. n.* Uneasiness;
 restlessness. *II. vt.* Make uneasy; dis-
 turb. — **disquietude**, *n.*
disquisition (dis-kwī-zish'un), *n.*
 Formal inquiry; elaborate essay. [L.
 — *dis*, and *quero*, seek.]
disregard (dis-regārd'). *I. vt.* Pay
 no attention to. *II. n.* Neglect.
disrelish (dis-rel'ish), *I. vt. 1.* Dis-
 like. 2. Make nauseous. *II. n. 1.*
 Dislike. 2. Distastefulness.
disreputable (dis-rep'ū-tā-bl), *a.* In
 bad repute; disgraceful.
disrepute (dis-re-pūt'), *n.* Ill-char-
 acter; discredit. [respect; incivility.
disrespect (dis-re-spekt'), *n.* Want of
disrobe (dis-rōb'), *vt. and vt.* Deprive
 of a robe; undress.
disrupt (dis-rūpt'), *vt.* Break, burst. —
disruption, *n.* Act of bursting and
 rending; breach. [L. — *rumpo*, break.]
dissatisfaction (dis-sat-is-fak'shun),
 Discontent; uneasiness; displeasure.
dissatisfactory (dis-sat-is-fak'tūr-i),
a. Causing dissatisfaction.
dissatisfy (dis-sat-is-fī), *vt.* Not sat-
 isfy; make discontented; displease.
dissect (dis-sekt'), *vt.* Cut asunder;

dissemble (dis-sem'bl), *vt. and vt.*
 Put an untrue appearance upon; dis-
 guise; feign. — **dissembler**, *n.* [O.
 Fr. *dissembler* — L. *similis*, like.]
disseminate (dis-sem'i-nāt'), *vt.* Scatter;
 propagate. — **dissemination**,
n. — **disseminator**, *n.* [L. *semino*,
 sow.] [ment; discord.
dissension (dis-sen'shun), *n.* disagree-
dissent (dis-sent'). *I. vt.* Think dif-
 ferently; disagree. *II. n. 1.* Act of
 dissenting. 2. Difference of opinion.
 3. Separation from an established
 church. — **dissenter**, *n.* [L. — *sentio*,
 think.]
dissertation (dis-ēr-tā'shun), *n.* For-
 mal discourse; treatise. [L. — *sero*,
 connect.]
dissever (dis-sev'ēr), *vt.* Sever.
dissident (dis-i-dent'), *I. a.* Dissent-
 ing; not agreeing. *II. n.* Dissenter.
 [L. — *dis*, apart, and *sedeo*, sit.]
dissimilar (dis-sim'i-lar), *a.* Not
 similar. — **dissimilarly**, *adv.* —
dissimilarity, **dissimilitude**, *n.*
 Unlikeness; want of resemblance.
dissimulation (dis-sim-ū-lā'shun), *n.*
 1. Act of dissimulating. 2. False pre-
 tension; hypocrisy.
dissipate (dis-i-pāt'), *I. vt.* Scatter;
 squander. *II. vt.* Lead a dissolute life.
 — **dissipation**, *n.* 1. Dispersion. 2.
 Dissolute living. [L. — *stipo*, throw.]
dissociate (dis-sō-shi-āt'), *vt.* Separate;
 disunite. — **dissociation**, *n.*
dissoluble (dis-sol'ū-bl), *a.* Dissolv-
 able. — **dissolubility**, *n.*
dissolute (dis'olūt'), *a.* Loose, esp. in
 morals; licentious. — **dissolutely**,
adv. — **dissoluteness**, *n.*
Syn. Abandoned; profligate; wanton.
dissolution (dis-sō-lū'shun), *n.* 1.
 Breaking up of an assembly. 2.
 Change from a solid to a liquid state;
 melting. 3. Separation of a body into
 its original elements. 4. Death.
dissolvable (dis-sol'ū-bl), *adj.* Cap-
 able of being dissolved or melted.
dissolve (dis-zolv'), *vt. and vt.* Sep-
 arate; break up; melt. — **dissolv-**
ent, (dis-zol'vent), *a.* Having power
 to dissolve or melt. [L. — *solvo*, loosen.]
dissonance (dis'ō-nans), *n.* Disagree-
 ment of sound; disagreement.
dissonant (dis'ō-nant), *a.* Not agree-
 ing in sound; disagreeing. [L. — *sono*,
 sound.]
dissuade (dis-swād'), *vt.* Advise
 against; try to divert by persuasion.
 [L. — *suadeo*, advise.]
dissuasion (dis-swā'zhun), *n.* Act of
 dissuading; advice against anything.
dissuasive (dis-swā'ziv), *a.* Tending
 to dissuade. — **dissuasively**, *adv.*

disyllabic (dis-sil-lab'ik), *a.* Consisting of two syllables.

disyllable (dis-sil'a-bl), *n.* Word of two syllables. [Gr. *dys*, two, and *SYLLABLE*.]

distaff (dis'taf), *n.* Staff which holds the bunch of flax or wool in spinning. [A. S. *distaf*,—*disse*, flax, and *STAFF*.]

distain (dis-tān'), *vt.* Stain. [O. Fr. *destaindre*,—L. *tingo*, stain.]

distance (dis'tans), *1. n.* 1. Space or interval between. 2. Remoteness. 3. Reserve of manner. *II. vt.* 1. Place at a distance. 2. Leave behind.

distant (dis'tant), *a.* 1. Remote, in time, place, or connection. 2. Indistinct. 3. Reserved in manner.—**distantly**, *adv.* [L.—*dis*, apart, and *stans*, standing.] [*like*.]

distaste (dis-tās't), *n.* Aversion; distemper (dis-temp'pēr). *1. n.* 1. Morbid state of body or mind. 2. Ill-humor. 3. Paint mixed with sizing instead of oil. *II. vt.* Derange. [swell.]

distend (dis-tend'), *vt.* and *vt.* Stretch; **distensible** (dis-ten-si-bl), *a.* That may be stretched.

distension (dis-ten'shun), *n.* 1. Act of stretching. 2. State of being stretched. 3. Breadth.

distich (dis'tik), *n.* Couple of lines making complete sense; couplet. [Gr.—*dys*, two, and *stichos*, line.]

distill, **distil** (dis-'til'). *I. vt.* 1. Fall in drops; flow gently. 2. Use a still. *II. vt.* Cause to fall in drops. 2. Extract (spirit or essential oil) by evaporation and condensation.—**distillation**, *n.* 1. Act or process of distilling. 2. That which is distilled.—**distiller**, *n.* One who distills.—**distillery**, *n.* Place for distilling. [Fr.—L. *stillā*, drop.]

distinct (dis-tingkt'), *a.* Separate; different; well defined; clear.—**distinctly**, *adv.*—**distinctness**, *n.*—**distinction** (dis-tingk'shun), *n.* 1. Separation, division. 2. That which distinguishes; difference. 3. Regard to difference. 4. Eminence.—**distinctive** (dis-tingk'tiv), *a.* Marking difference.—**distinctively**, *adv.*—**distinctiveness**, *n.* [L.]

distinguish (dis-ting'gwish), *vt.* and *vt.* 1. Set apart. 2. Recognize by characteristic qualities. 3. Make to differ. 4. Make known.—**distinguishable**, *a.* [L. *distinguo*—*tinguo*, prick.] *Syn.* Discriminate; discern; differentiate; characterize; honor.

distort (dis-tart'), *vt.* 1. Force out of shape. 2. Turn from the true meaning.—**distortion**, *n.* [L. *torqueo*, twist.]

distract (dis-trakt'), *vt.* Draw away; divide; confuse; render crazy.—**distrac-tion**, *n.* State of being distracted; perplexity; confusion; madness. [L. *traho*, draw.]

distrain (dis-trān'), *vt.* and *vt.* Seize, esp. goods, for debt; take by distress.—**distrainer**, **distrainer**, *n.* One who seizes goods for debt.—**distrain't**, *n.* Seizure of goods for debt. [O. Fr. *destraindre*,—L. *stringo*, strangle.]

distraught (dis-trat'), *a.* Distracted. **distress** (dis-tres'), *1. n.* 1. Extreme pain. 2. Calamity. 3. Act of distraining goods. *II. vt.* 1. Afflict with pain; harass. 2. Distrain. [See **DISTRAIN**.]

Syn. Annoy; pain; worry; perplex. **distribute** (dis-trib'üt), *vt.* 1. Divide amongst several. 2. Classify.—**distrib-utor**, *n.*—**distribution**, *n.*—**distributive**, *a.* [L. *tribuo*, allot.] *Syn.* Allot; deal out; administer; apportion; dispense; assort.

district (dis'trikt), *n.* Portion of territory, defined or undefined; region. [L. *districtus*. See **DISTRAIN**.]

distrust (dis-trust'), *1. n.* Want of trust; doubt. *II. vt.* Disbelieve; be suspicious of.—**distrustful**, *a.* Suspicious.

disturb (dis-türb'), *vt.* 1. Throw into confusion; disquiet; interrupt.—**disturbance**, *n.* 1. Disorder; confusion; interruption; tumult. 2. In law, hindrance in the lawful enjoyment of a right. [L. *turbo*, agitate.]

disunion (dis-'ü-ni-un), *n.* Want of union; separation.

disunite (dis-'ü-nit'). *I. vt.* and *vt.* Separate; sever; fall asunder; part. **disusage** (dis-'ü-żaj), *n.* Disuse (dis-'üs), *n.* Cessation of use. [practice.] **disuse** (dis-'üz), *vt.* Cease to use or ditch (dich). *1. n.* Trench dug in the ground. *II. vt.* 1. Dig a ditch in or around. 2. Throw into a ditch.

dithyramb (dith'i-ram), *n.* Wild strain; irregular poetry.

ditto (dit'to), *1. n.* The same. *II. adv.* As before; in like manner. [It. *detto*—L. *dictum*, said. —[L. *dicto*, say often.] **ditty** (dit'ti), *n.* Little song. [O. Fr. *ditte*.]

diurnal (di-'ür-nal), *a.* 1. Daily. 2. Relating to day time. 3. Active or open by day. [L. *diurnus*—*diēs*, day.] **diva** (dē'vā), *n.* A distinguished woman singer.

divan (di-'van), *n.* Turkish council of state. 2. Council-chamber. 3. Sofa. [Pers. *divān*, tribunal.]

dive (div), *1. vt.* 1. Plunge into water. 2. Go deeply. *II. n.* 1. Plunge. 2. Disreputable resort. [A. S. *dufan*.]

diver (dī'vēr), *n.* 1. One who dives. 2. Bird that dives.

diverge (dī-vērj'), *vt.* Tend in different directions.—**divergence**, *n.*—**divergency**, *n.*—**divergent**, *a.* [*L. dis*, asunder, and *vergo*, incline.]

divers (dī-vērs), *a.* Sundry; several.

diverse (dī-vērs'), *a.* Different; various.—**diverse**ly, *adv.* [See **DIVERSE**.]

diversify (dī-vēr-sī-fī), *vt.* Vary.—**diversification**, *n.*

diversion (dī-vēr-shun), *n.* 1. Act of diverting or turning aside. 2. That which diverts. 3. Ruse, to turn the enemy's attention from the chief point of attack. [time; merriment.]

Syn. Amusement; recreation; pastime.

diversity (dī-vēr-sī-tī), *n.* State of difference; variety.

divert (dī-vēr't'), *vt.* Turn aside; turn the mind from business or study; amuse.—**diverting**, *a.*—**divertingly**, *adv.* [*L. verto*, turn.]

divest (dī-vest'), *vt.* Deprive. [*L. vestis*, garment.]

divide (dī-vid'), *i. vt. and vt.* Separate into parts; allot. *II. n.* 1. Division. 2. Watershed.—**dividedly**, *adv.* [*L. di*, between, and *video*, see.]

Syn. Sever; sunder; detach; disjoin; disunite; distribute; part; share.

dividend (dī-vī-dend), *n.* 1. Quantity to be divided. 2. Share of profits, etc., that falls to each individual.

divination (dī-vī-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or practice of divining. 2. Prediction.

divine (dī-vīn'), *i. a.* 1. Belonging to or proceeding from God. 2. Devoted to God; holy. 3. Godlike. *II. n.* Theologian. *III. vt.* Foresee; foretell; guess.—**divinely**, *adv.* [*L. divinus* — *deus*, god.]

diving-bell (dī-vīng-bel), *n.* Hollow vessel, filled with compressed air, in which one may work under water.

divinity (dī-vīn'ī-tī), *n.* 1. Godhead; nature or essence of a god. 2. *The Divinity*, God. 3. Any god. 4. Theology.

divisible (dī-vī-zī-bl), *a.* Capable of being divided or separated.—**divisibility**, *n.*—**divisibly**, *adv.*

division (dī-vī-zh'un), *n.* 1. Act of dividing. 2. State of being divided. 3. That which divides; partition; barrier. 4. Portion divided or separated. 5. Half of an army corps. 6. In *arith.*



Diver in submarine armor.

Process of finding how many times one number is contained in another. **divisional** (dī-vī-zh'un-al), *a.* Pertaining to or marking a division.

divisive (dī-vī-zīv), *a.* Indicating or causing division or discord.

divisor (dī-vī-zēr), *n.* In *arith.* Number by which the dividend is to be divided.

divorce (dī-vōrs'), *i. n.* Legal dissolution of a marriage. *II. vt.* Separate by divorce; sever; put away.—**divorcee**, *n.* Person divorced. [*Fr. — L. divorcium*. See **DIVERT**.]

divulge (dī-vulj'), *vt.* Make public; reveal. [*L. — dis*, among, and *vulgus*, common people.]

dizen (dī-zēn), *vt.* Dress gaudily.

dizziness (dī-zī-nes), *n.* Giddiness.

dizzy (dī-zī), *i. a.* Giddy; confused. *II. vt.* Confuse. [*A. S. dysig*.]

do (dō), *v.* [*do'ing*; *did*; *done*.] *I. vt. 1.* Bring about; effect. 2. Accomplish; finish. 3. Prepare. 4. Bring into any form or state. *II. vt. 1.* Act; behave. 2. Suffice. 3. Fare; get on. [*A. S. don*, and from *A. S. dagan*, worth.]

do (dō), *n.* In *music*. First or C note in the scale.

docile (dos'il), *a.* Teachable; easily managed.—**docility**, *n.* [*L. — docere*, teach.]

dock (dok), *n.* Troublesome weed with large leaves and a long root. [*A. S.*]

dock (dok), *i. vt. 1.* Cut off; clip. 2. Fine by withholding part of wages. *II. n.* Part of a tail left after clipping. [*Icel. dockr*, stumpy tail.]

dock (dok), *i. n.* Artificial basin for the reception of vessels. 2. Box in court where the accused stands. *II. vt.* Place in a dock. [*Dut. dokke*.]

dockage (dok'aj), *n.* Charge for the use of a dock.

docket (dok'et), *i. n.* 1. Summary of heads or titles. 2. Ticket, label. 3. List of cases in court. *II. vt. 1.* Enter in a docket. 2. Label. [*Dim. of dock*, clip.]

dockyard (dok'yārd), *n.* Yard where ships are built and naval stores kept.

doctor (dok'tūr), *i. n.* 1. Highest degree conferred by a faculty. 2. Physician. *II. vt. 1.* Treat as a physician does; repair, improve. 2. Tamper with, adulterate.—**doctorate**, *n.* Doctor's degree. [*L. = teacher*.]

doctrine (dok'trin), *n.* 1. Principles of belief. 2. Teaching. [See **DOCTOR**.]



Dry Dock.

diver, fat, task, far, fall, fare, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wplē; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

document (dok'ū-ment). I. *n.* Paper containing information or proof. II. *vt.* Prove; furnish with documents.—**documental**, **documentary**, *a.* Relating to or found in documents. [L.—*docere*, teach.]

codder (dod'ēr), *n.* Genus of leafless parasitic plants, found on herbs and shrubs.

dodecagon (dō-dek'a-gon), *n.* Plane figure having twelve equal angles and sides. [Gr.—*dōdeka*, twelve, and *gonia*, angle.]

dodecahedron (dō-dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* Solid figure, having twelve faces. [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *hedra*, seat.]

dodge (dōj). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Start aside; shift about; evade. 2. Use mean tricks; shuffle. II. *n.* Evasion; trick; quibble.

—**dogger**, *n.* 1. One who dodges; trickster. 2. Kind of corn cake. 3. Small hand-bill. [Etymol. doubtful.]

dodo (dō'dō), *n.* Large clumsy bird, now extinct, found in Mauritius up to 1681. [Port. *doudo*, silly.]

doe (dō), *n.* Female of the deer. [A. S. *da*—L. *dama*.] [of *do*.]

does (duz). *Third pers. sing. pres. ind.* **doeskin** (dō'skin), *n.* 1. Skin of a doe. 2. Smooth woolen cloth.

doe (dōf), *vt.* Take off. [do and off.]

dog (dog). I. *n.* 1. Domestic quadruped. 2. Andiron. 3. Iron hook for holding logs of woods. II. *vt.* [dogging; dogged.] Follow as a dog; watch constantly; worry with importunity.—**dogger**, *n.* [A. S. *doega*.]

dogcart (dog'kärt), *n.* Light one-horse carriage.

dogdays (dog'dāz), *n. pl.* Days when the Dogstar rises and sets with the sun, from July to September.

doge (dōj), *n.* Formerly the chief magistrate in Venice and Genoa. [It.—L. *dux*, leader.]

dogfish (dog'fish), *n.* 1. Species of shark. 2. Burbot of Lake Erie.

dogged (dog'ed), *a.* Surly; sullen; obstinate.—**doggedly**, *adv.*—**doggedness**, *n.*

doggerel (dog'ēr-el). I. *n.* Worthless verses. II. *a.* Irregular; mean. [From dog.]

dogma (dog'ma), *n.* 1. Principle, tenet. 2. Authoritative doctrine.—

dogmatic, **dogmatical**, *as. l.* Pertaining to a dogma. 2. Overbearing.—**dogmatically**, *adv.*—**dogmatist**, *n.* Science of theological doctrine **dogmatism**, *n.* Arrogant assertion.—**dogmatize**, *vt.* State one's opinion arrogantly. [Gr.—*dogma*, think.]

Syn. Doctrine; proposition; dictum **dogeared** (dog'ērd), *a.* With the ears of leaves turned over.

dogstar (dog'stār), *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, in the constellation *Canis Major*, whose rising and setting with the sun gave name to the **dolly** (dōl'i), *n.* Small napkin. [dogdays.]

doing (dō'ing), *n.* Thing done, event, action.—*pl.* Behavior.

doit (dōit), *n.* 1. Dutch coin worth a quarter of a cent. 2. Thing of little value. [Dut. *duik*.]

dole (dōl). I. *vt.* Deal out in small portions. II. *n.* Share; small portion; alms. [From root of *deal*.]

doleful (dōl'fōl), *a.* Full of grief.—**dolefully**, *adv.*—**dolefulness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *dol* (Fr. *doul*), mourning.]

Syn. Melancholy; dismal; rueful. **doll** (dol), *n.* Puppet, toy for a child. [From Dolly, abbrev. of Dorothy.]

dollar (dol'ar), *n.* Monetary unit of the U. S. (also of Canada) worth 100 cents. [Ger. *thaler*, short for *Joachimsthaler*, a coin struck in Joachimsthal.]

dolor (dō'lār), *n.* Pain; grief.—**dolorous**, *a.* Full of pain; doleful.—**dolorously**, *adv.*

[L.] **dolphin** (dol'fin), *n.* 1. Animal of whale kind, found in all seas, about 8 or 10 feet long; porpoise.

2. Coryphæa, a fish about 5 feet in length, noted for its change of color when taken out of water. [Gr. *delphis*.]

dolt (dōlt), *n.* Stupid fellow.—**doltish**, *a.* Dull; stupid.—**doltishly**, *adv.*—**doltishness**, *n.* [From DULLARD.]

domain (dō-mān'), *n.* 1. What one has dominion over. 2. Estate. 3. Territory. [Fr.—L. *dominium*.]

dome (dōm), *n.* 1. Vaulted roof, usually hemispherical; large cupola. 2. Building. [L. *domus*, house.]

domestic (dō-mes'tik), I. *a.* 1. Belonging to the house, or family, or one's own country. 2. Devoted to home-life. 3. Tame. II. *n.* Servant in the house.—**domestically**, *adv.*—**domesticity**, *n.* [L. *domesticus*—*domus*, house.]

domesticate (dō-mes'ti-kāt), I. *vt.* Make domestic. II. *vi.* 1. Lead a home-life. 2. Become a member of a family circle.—**domestication**, *n.*



Dodo.

Dolphin.

drift (drift). I. *n.* 1. Heap of matter driven together, as snow. 2. Direction in which a thing is driven; tendency; object aimed at. 3. In Dutch South Africa. *ford*. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Drive into heaps. [See **DRIVE**.]

drill (dril). I. *vt.* Pierce with a revolving borer. II. *n.* Instrument that bores.

drill (dril). I. *vt.* Exercise thoroughly, as soldiers. II. *n.* Training. [Fr.]

drill (dril). I. *n.* Row or furrow to put seed into. II. *vt.* Sow in rows. [Wel. *rhill*, row.]

drilling (dril'ing), *n.* Coarse linen or cotton cloth. [Ger. *drillich*.]

drily (dril'), *adv.* of **DRY**.

drink (dringk). I. *vt.* and *vi.* [drank; drunk.] 1. Swallow, as a liquid. 2. Take in through the senses. 3. Take intoxicating liquors to excess. II. *n.* 1. Something to be drunk. 2. Intoxicating liquor. — **drinker**, *n.* Tippler. [A.S. *drincan*.]

drip (drip). I. *vt.* and *vi.* [dripping; dripped.] 1. Let fall in drops. 2. Fall in drops; let fall drops. II. *n.* 1. Falling in drops. 2. That which falls in drops. [A.S. *drypan*.]

dripping (drip'ing), *n.* 1. Falling in drops. 2. That which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting.

drive (driv). I. *vt.* and *vi.* [driving; drove, driven.] 1. Force along; hurry on. 2. Guide, as horses drawing a carriage. 3. Convey in a vehicle. II. *n.* 1. Excursion in a carriage. 2. Road for driving on. 3. Violent motion; hurry. — **driver**, *n.* [A.S. *drifan*.]

drivel (driv'l). I. *vt.* [drivelling or drivelling; driveled or drivelled.] 1. Slaver, like a child. 2. Be foolish. II. *n.* 1. Slaver. 2. Nonsense. — **driveller**, *n.* Fool. [From **DRIBBLE**.]

drizzle (driz'l), *vt.* Rain in small drops. — **drizzly**, *a.* [A.S. *dreosan*.]

droll (dröl). I. *a.* Odd and amusing. II. *n.* Jester. III. *vt.* and *vi.* Banter. — **drollery**, *n.* [Fr. *drole* — Ger. *drolle*, funny.] [ridiculous; queer.]

Syn. Laughable; ludicrous; comical; **dromedary** (drom'e-där-l), *n.* Arabian camel, with one hump on its back. [From Gr. *dromas*, running.]

drome (drön). I. *n.* 1. Male of the honey-bee. 2. One who lives on the labor of others. [A.S. *dran*.]

droop (dröp). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Sink or hang down. 2. Grow weak or faint; decline. II. *n.* Act of drooping. 2. Drooping position or state. [From **PROP**.]

drop (drop). I. *n.* 1. Small round mass of liquid which falls at one time. 2.

Very small quantity of liquid. 3. Anything hanging like a drop. 4. Anything arranged to drop. 5. Fall. II. *vt.* and *vi.* [dropping; dropped.] Fall; let fall. [A.S. *dropa*.]

dropsical (drop'si-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with dropsy.

dropsy (drop'si), *n.* Unnatural collection of water in the body. [Corr. from *hydröpsy* — Gr. *hydor*, water.]

drosky (dros'ki), *n.* Russian low four-wheeled open carriage. [Russ. *drozki*.]

dross (dros), *n.* Scum on melting metal; refuse. [A.S. *dros* — *dreosan*, fall.]

drought (drowt), **drowth** (drowth), *n.* Want of rain or water; thirst.

droughty, *a.* [A.S. *draguth*, dry-drove (dröv), *imp.* of **DRIVE**.] *iness*.

drove (dröv), *n.* Number of cattle, or other animals, driven. [buys cattle.]

drover (drö'ver), *n.* One who drives or

drown (drown). I. *vt.* 1. Sink in water. 2. Kill by placing under water; overpower; extinguish. II. *vi.* Be suffocated in water. [A.S. *druncian*.]

drowse (drows), *vt.* Nod; doze.

drowsy, *a.* Sleepy; dull. — **drowsily**, *adv.* — **drowsiness**, *n.* [A.S. *drustian*.]

drub (drub). I. *vt.* [drubbing; drubbed.] Strike; beat. II. *n.* Blow. [A.S. *drepan*, hit.]

drudge (druj). I. *vt.* Work hard; do mean work. II. *n.* One who works hard. — **drudgery**, *n.* [Fr. *drugaire*.] *Syn.* Toil; labor; travail.

drug (drug). I. *n.* 1. Any substance used in medicine, in dyeing or chemistry. II. *vt.* [drugging; drugged.] 1. Mix; poison. 2. Dose to excess; make unconscious. [Fr. *drogue* — Dut. *droog*, dry (herbs).]

drugget (drug'et), *n.* Coarse woollen cloth, used as a protection for carpets. [Fr. *droquet*, trash — *drogue*.]

druggist (drug'ist), *n.* One who deals in drugs. [Ciant Celts. [Gael.]

druid (drö'id), *n.* Priest among the ancients (drum). I. *n.* 1. Cylindrical musical instrument. 2. Anything shaped like a drum. 3. Tympanum of the ear. 4. Revolving cylinder. II. *vt.* and *vi.* [drumming; drummed.] 1. beat a drum. 2. Beat with the fingers.

drumfire (drum'fir), *n.* Continuous firing of guns.

drum-major (drum'mä'jër), *n.* 1. Chief drummer of a regiment. 2. Marching leader of a military band.

drummer (drum'ër), *n.* 1. One who drums. 2. One who solicits custom.

drumstick (drum'stik), *n.* Stick with which the drum is beaten.

drunk (drungk), *Pa. p.* of **DRINK**.

drunk (drungk), *a.* Intoxicated.—**drunk'en**, *a.* —**drunk'eness**, *n.* **drunkard** (drung'kard), *n.* One who is frequently drunk.

drupe (drop), *n.* Fleishy fruit containing a stone, as the plum. [Fr.—Gr. *druppa*, over-ripe olive.]

dry (dri), *a.* [dri'ér; dri'est.] 1. Free from moisture. 2. Not giving milk. 3. Thirsty. 4. Uninteresting. 5. Quaint, sharp. 6. Not sweet. —**dry'ly** or **drily**, *adv.* —**dry'ness**, *n.* —**Dry-goods**, *n. pl.* Textile goods, etc., as distinguished from groceries.—**Dry-rot**, *n.* Decay of timber, caused by fungi. [A. S. *dryge*.]

dry (dri), *vt. and vi.* [dry'ing; dried.] 1. Free from water or moisture. 2. Exhaust. 3. Become dry. 4. Evaporate entirely. [Gr.—*drye*, tree.]

dryad (dri'ad), *n.* Nymph of the woods.

dryer (dri'ér), *n.* One who dries.

dual (dü'al), *a.* Consisting of two.—**du'alism**, *n.* 1. State of being two. 2. System founded on a dual principle, as *good* and *evil*. —**du'alist**, *n.* Believer in dualism. —**duality**, *n.* Doubtleness. [L.—*duo*, two.]

dub (dub), *vt.* [dubbing; dubbed.] 1. Strike. 2. Confer knighthood upon. 3. Confer any dignity upon, call. [A. S. *dubban*, strike.]

dubious (dü'bi-us), *a.* 1. Doubtful. 2. Causing doubt. —**dub'iously**, *adv.* —**du'biousness**, *n.*

ducal (dü'kal), *a.* Pertaining to a duke.

ducat (duk'at), *n.* Gold coin.

duce (dü'ché), *n.* Title of Benito Mussolini, premier of Italy. [It. leader.]

duchess (dutch'es), *n.* Fem. of **DUKE**.

duchy (dutch'i), *n.* Territory of a duke, dukedom. [Fr. *duché*.]

duck (duk), *n.* Kind of coarse cloth for small sails, sacking, etc. [D u t. *doek*, linen cloth.]

duck (duk), 1. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Dip for a moment in water. 2. Lower the head suddenly. II. 1. Water-fowl. 2. Dipping of the head. 3. Pet; darling. [Dut. *duiken*.]

duckling (duk'ling), *n.* Young duck.

duet (dukt), *n.* Tube, canal. [L. *ductus*.]

ductile (duk'til), *a.* 1. Easily led; yielding. 2. Capable of being drawn out into wires or threads. —**ductil'ity**, *n.* [L. *duco*, lead.]

dud (dud), *n.* Rag; garment.

dude (düd), *n.* Dandy; fop. —**du'dish**, *a.*

dudgeon (du'jun), *n.* Resentment; anger. [Wel. *dygen*, anger.]

due (dü), 1. *a.* 1. That ought to be paid or done. 2. Appointed or expected to arrive. 3. Justly claimed; proper. 4. Owing. II. *adv.* Exactly. III. *n.* Object of claim; right; perquisite; fee; tribute. [Fr. *du*, owed.]

duel (dü'el), 1. *n.* Combat between two persons. II. *vi.* Fight in single combat.—**du'elist**, *n.* [It. *duello*.]

duenna (dü-en'a), *n.* Chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain. 2. Chaperon. 3. Governess. [Sp.]

duet (dü-et'), *n.* Piece of music for two.

dug (dug), *n.* Nipple, teat. [It. *duetto*.]

dug, Past tense and pa. p. of **DIG**.

dragong (dü'gong), *n.* Kind of whale, from 8 to 20 feet long, found in Indian seas. [Malay, *duyong*.]



Dragong.

dragout (dug'owt), *n.* 1. Canoe formed of a log. 2. Dwelling cut in the side of a bank or hill.

duke (dük), *n.* 1. Highest order of English nobility. 2. On the continent, sovereign prince less than a king. —**duke'dom**, *n.* Title, rank or territory of a duke. [Fr. *duc*—L. *dux*, leader.]

dulcet (dul'set), *a.* Melodious, sweet. [From L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

dulcimer (du'si-mér), *n.* Ancient musical instrument, the wires of which are beaten with light hammers.

dull (dul), 1. *a.* 1. Slow of hearing, learning, or understanding. 2. Slow of action. 3. Not bright or clear. 4. Blunt. 5. Unfeeling. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become dull.—**dull'ard**, *n.* Stupid person; dunce.—**dully**, *adv.* —**dull'ness**, **dul'ness**, *ns.* [A. S. *dwal*, foolish.] [uninteresting.]

Syn. Sluggish; stupid; dim; inert; **duly** (dü'li), *adv.* 1. Properly. 2. At the proper time.

dumb (dum), *a.* 1. Without the power of speech. 2. Silent.—**dumb'ness**, *n.* —**dumb'-bells**, *n. pl.* Weights swung in the hands for exercise. [A. S.]

dumbfound (dum'fownd), *vt.* Strike dumb; confuse greatly.

dummy (dum'i), *n.* 1. One who is dumb. 2. Sham; lay figure; effigy. 3. Locomotive with condensing engines, without the noise of escaping steam.

dump (dumpp), 1. *vt.* and *vi.* Unload, as a cart, by tilting it. II. *n.* 1. Place where matter is dumped. 2. Car or boat for dumping.

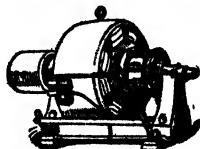
dumppish (dum'pish), *a.* Given to dumps; moping.—**dumpp'ishly**, *adv.* —**dumpp'ishness**, *n.*



Wild Duck.

dumpling (dum'pling), *n.* Thick pudding, mass of paste. [humor.]
dumps (dumps), *n.* Gloominess; ill-dumpty (dum'pti), *a.* Short and thick.
dun (dun), *a.* Dark brown. [A. S.]
dun (dun), *i. vt.* [dun'ing; dunned.] Urge for payment. *II. n.* 1. One who duns. 2. Demand for payment. [A. S. *dynnan*, clamor, din.]
dunce (duns), *n.* Stupid person. [From *Duns* Scotus, who opposed classical studies.] [shore. [A. S.]
dune (dün), *n.* Sand hill on the seadung (dung), *n.* Excrement of animals. [A. S.] [ground.]
dungeon (dun'jun), *n.* Prison under
duo (dü'ö), *n.* Song in two parts.
duodecimal (dü-o-des'i-mäl), *a.* Computed by twelves. — *pl.* Numerical system in which the denominations rise by twelve. [L. *duo*, two, and *decem*, ten.]
duodecimo (dü-o-des'i-mö), *i. a.* Having twelve leaves to a sheet. *II. n.* Book of such sheets, (12mo).
duodenum (dü-o-dë'nüm), *n.* The first portion of the small intestines, about twelve fingers' breadth in length. — *duode'mäl*, *a.*
dupe (düp), *i. n.* 1. One easily cheated. 2. One who is deceived. *II. vt.* Trick; mislead. [Fr.]
duplicate (dü'pl-i-kät), *i. a.* Double; twofold. *II. n.* Another thing of the same kind; copy; transcript. *III. vt.* Double; copy; furnish one like.—*dupli'cation*, *n.* [L.—*duplex*.]
duplicité (dü'plis'i-ti), *n.* Insincerity; deceit. [L. *duplicitas*.] [enduring.]
durability (dür-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Power of
durable (dür-a-bl), *a.* Able to last; permanent.—*durably*, *adv.* — *dur-ableness*, *n.* [L. *duro*, last.]
dura mater (dür'a mä'tër), *n.* Outer membrane of the brain and spinal column. [L.—hard mother.]
durance (dür'ans), *n.* 1. Continuance. 2. Imprisonment; duress. [L. *durans*, pr.p. of *duro*, last.] [ance.]
duration (dür-'ä-shün), *n.* Continu-
duress (dür'es or dü-rës), *n.* 1. Constraint. 2. Imprisonment. [O. Fr. *duress*.] [of; as long as.]
during (dür'ing), *prep.* In the course
durst (dürst), *past tense* of DARE.
dusk (dusk), *i. a.* Darkish. *II. n.* Twilight; partial darkness.—*dusk'y*, (dusk'i), *a.* — *dusk'y* 'ily, *adv.* — *dusk'iness*, *n.*
dust (dust), *i. n.* 1. Fine particles; powder. 2. Earthy remains. 3. Grave. *II. vt.* 1. Free from dust. 2. Sprinkle with dust. — *duster*, *n.* 1. Cloth or brush for removing dust. 2.

Light over-garment to protect from dust. — *dusty*, *a.* 1. Covered or sprinkled with dust. 2. Like dust. — *dust'iness*, *n.*
Dutch (dutch), *i. a.* 1. Originally, German. 2. Hollandish. *II. n.* 1. Language of Holland. 2. *pl.* People of Holland. [Ger. *deutsch*.]
dutious (dü'te-us), *i. 1.* Dutiful. 2. Obedient. — *du'teously*, *adv.* — *du-teousness*, *n.* [an import tax.]
dutiable (dü'ti-a-bl), *i.* Subject to
dutiful (dü'ti-fül), *a.* Attentive to duty; respectful. — *du'tifully*, *adv.* — *du'tifulness*, *n.*
duty (dü'ti), *n.* 1. What one is bound to do; service. 2. Respect; regard. 3. Tax on goods or imports. [From *DUX*.]
dwarf (dwärf), *i. n.* Animal or plant much below ordinary size. *II. a.* Diminutive. *III. vt.* 1. Make appear small. 2. Stunt. — *dwarfish*, *a.* Like a dwarf; very small. — *dwarf-ishly*, *adv.* — *dwarfishness*, *n.* [A. S. *dwæorg*.]
dwell (dwell), *vi.* [dwell'ing; dwelled or dwell']. 1. Abide; inhabit. 2. Rest the attention; continue long. — *dwell'er*, *n.* — *dwell'ing*, *n.* 1. Habitation. 2. Continuance. [A. S. *dwelan*.] [S. *dwēlan*.]
dwindle (dwin'dl), *vi.* Grow less. [A. S. *dwīdan*.]
dye (di), *i. vt.* Stain; color. *II. n.* 1. Color. 2. Coloring material. — *dye'ing*, *n.* Art or trade of coloring cloth, etc. — *dyer* (dī'er), *n.* One whose trade is to dye cloth, etc. — *dye'stuff*, *n.* Material used in dyeing. [A. S. *deagan*.]
dying (dī'ing), *i. Pr. p. of DIE. II. a.* 1. Pertaining to death. 2. Occurring at the time of death.
dyke. Same as DIKE.
dynamic (di-nam'ik), *dynamic'al*, *a.* Relating to dynamics. — *dynamic-ally*, *adv.* — *dynamics*, *n.* Science of force. [Gr. *dynamis*, power.]
dynamite (dī'nä-mit), *n.* Explosive agent, made of nitro-glycerine. [Gr. *dynamis*.]
dynamo (dī-nä-mö), *n.* Dy-namo-electric machine.
dynamo-electric (dī'nä-mö-elek'trik), *a.* Producing electricity by means of mechanical power.
dynamometer (di-nä-mom'e-tër), *n.* Instrument for measuring power.



Alternating Current
Dynamo.

dynasty (dī'nas-tī), *n.* Succession of sovereigns of the same family.—**dy-stic**, *adj.* Relating to a dynasty. [Gr. *dynastes*, lord—*dynamai*, be able.]
lysenter (līs'en-ter-l), *n.* Disease of the bowels, with a discharge of mucus and blood.—**dysenteric**, *a.* [Gr. *-dys*, ill, and *entera*, entrails.]

dyspepsia (dis-pep'si-ā), (dis-pep'si), *n.* Indigestion. [Gr. *-dys*, ill, and *pepsō*, digest.]
dyspeptic (dis-pep'tic), *l. a.* Afflicted with, pertaining to, or arising from indigestion. *II. n.* Person afflicted with dyspepsy. [in breathing. [Gr.] **dyspnoea** (disp-nē-ā), *n.* Difficulty

E (ē), *n.* Fifth letter of the English alphabet.

each (ēch), *a.* Every one of a stated number. [A. S. *alc* = alike.]

eager (ē-ger), *a.* Very desirous; earnest.—**eagerly**, *adv.*—**eagerness**, *n.* [Fr. *agré*—*L. acer*, sharp.]

eagle (ē-gl), *n.* 1. Large bird of prey. 2. Figure of an eagle on standards, etc., used as an emblem. 3. U. S. Gold coin worth \$10. [Fr. *aigle*—*L. aquila*.]



Golden Eagle.

eaglet (ē-glet), *n.* Young or small eagle.

ear (ēr). *I. n.* Spike, as of grain. *II. vt.* Put forth ears. [A. S.]

ear (ēr), *n.* 1. Organ of hearing. 2. Power of hearing and of distinguishing sounds. 3. Anything like an ear. [See LABYRINTH.]—**ear-drum**, *n.* Middle cavity of the ear. [See TYMPANUM.]—**ear-mark**, *n.* 1. Mark cut on a sheep's ear. 2. Any mark of identification. [A. S. *ears*.]

earl (ēr-l), *n.* British title of nobility, below a marquis, and above a viscount.—**earl-dom**, *n.* Dominion or dignity of an earl. [A. S. *eorl*.]

early (ēr'li), *a.* and *adv.* 1. In good season. 2. At or near the beginning. 3. Soon.—**earliness**, *n.* [A. S. *eorlōs*—*ear*, ere.] [earnian.]

earn (ēr-n), *vt.* Gain by labor. [A. S. *earnest* (ēr'nest). *I. a.* Serious. *II. n.* Seriousness.—**earnestly**, *adv.*—**earnestness**, *n.* [A. S.]

Syn. Eager; intent; ardent; keen; intense; fervent; impassioned; zealous; vehement; hearty; urgent.

earnest (ēr'nest), *n.* Pledge. [L. *arra*.]

earnings (ēr'nīngz), *n. pl.* What one has earned; wages.

earshot (ēr'shot), *n.* Hearing-distance.

earth (ērth). *I. n.* 1. Matter on the surface of the globe; soil. 2. Dry land. 3. Globe, or planet, on which we live. 4. Wordly things. *II. vt. and vi.* Hide in the earth; bury; burrow. [A. S. *eorthe*.]

earthen (ērth'en), *a.* Made of earth or clay.—**earth'enware**, *n.* Coarse crockery. [the earth.]

earthling (ērth'ling), *n.* Dweller on earth.

earthly (ērth'li), *a.* 1. Belonging to the earth; worldly. 2. Possible.—**earthliness**, *n.*

earthquake (ērth'kwāk), *n.* Shaking of the earth. [angle worm.]

earthworm (ērth'wūrm), *n.* Common earthy (ērth'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of, relating to, or resembling earth. 2. Gross; coarse.—**earthiness**, *n.*

earwig (ēr'wig), *n.* Insect, incorrectly supposed to creep into the ear. [A. S. *eorwigga*.]



Earwig.

ease (ēz). *I. n.* 1. Freedom from pain, effort, or disturbance. *II. vt.* Relieve; calm.—**ease-ment** (ēz'ment), *n.* Relief; accommodation.

easel (ē'zel), *n.* Frame to support pictures, charts, etc. [Ger. *esel*, ass.]



Easel.

east (ēst). *I. n.* 1. Part of the heavens where the sun rises. 2. (The East), the orient. *II. a.* Toward the rising sun. [A. S.]

Easter (ēs'tēr), *n.* Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ, held on the first Sunday after the full moon that happens on or next follows March 21. [A. S.—*Eastre*, goddess of spring.]

easterly (ēs'tēr-li), *a.* and *adv.* 1. Coming from the eastward. 2. Looking toward the east.

eastern (ēs'tēr-n), *a.* 1. Going eastward. 2. Of the east; oriental. [east eastward (ēs'tward), *adv.* Toward the east.]

easy (ē'zi), *a.* 1. At ease. 2. Giving ease. 3. Not difficult. 4. Yielding. 5. Not straitened.—**easily**, *adv.*—**easiness**, *n.*

eat (ēt), *vt. and vi.* [eat'ing; ate; eaten.] 1. Chew and swallow. 2. Consume. 3. Corrode.—**eat'er**, *n.* [A. S. *ētan*.]

ēte, fat, tīck, fīr, fāll, fīre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīd; nūte, not, mēve, wēp; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, thēn.

estable (ěv'a-bl). I. *a.* Fit to be eaten. II. *n.* Something used as food.

eaves (ěvz), *n. pl.* Edge of the roof projecting over the wall. [A.S. *ǣfese*, clipped edge of thatch.]

eavedrop (ěvz-drop), *vt.* Stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen; listen secretly to a conversation.—**eavesdropper**. *n.*

ebb (eb). I. *n.* 1. Receding of the tide. 2. Decline, decay. II. *vt.* Flow back; sink. [A.S. *ebba*.] [Black as ebony.]

ebony (eb'un-l), *n.* 1. Made of ebony. 2. Kind of heavy and hard black wood, admitting of a fine polish. [Gr. *ebenos*—Heb. *eben*, stone.]

ebriety (e-bri'e-ti), *n.* Drunkenness. [Fr.—*L. ebrius*, drunk.]

ebullition (eb-ul-lish'un), *n.* 1. Boiling; agitation of a liquor rapidly converted to vapor. 2. Display of feeling. [L.—*bullia*, bubble.]

eccentric (ek-sen'trik), *eccen'tric*, *a.* 1. Departing from the center. 2. Not having the same center. 3. Not conforming to rules; odd.—**eccen'trically**, *adv.*—**eccentricity**, *n.* 1. Distance of the center of a planet's orbit from the center of the sun. 2. Singularity of conduct; oddness.

eccentric (ek-sen'trik), *n.* 1. Circle not having the same center as another. 2. Wheel having its axis out of the center.

Eccentric.

ecclesiastic (ek-klē-zias'tik). I. *a.* Belonging to the church. II. *n.* Clergyman.—**ecclesiastical**, *a.* [Gr. *ekklesia*, church—*ek*, out, and *kaleo*, call.]

echo (ek'ō). I. *n.* Reflection of a sound.—*pl.* Echoes (ek'ōz). II. *vt.* and *vi.* Send back the sound of; repeat. [Gr.]

éclair (e-klār'), *n.* Cake filled with a cream and frosted. [Fr.]

eciat (e-klā'), *n.* Striking effect; sensation. [Fr. = outburst.]

eclectic (ek-lek'tik). I. *a.* Electing, choosing. II. *n.* One who selects parts of different systems.—**eclectically**, *adv.*—**eclecticism**, *n.* [Gr.—*ek*, out, and *lego*, choose.]



Sun Earth Moon
Eclipse of the Moon.

eclipse (e-klips). I. *vt.* Darken; hide; put in the shade. II. *n.* In *astron.*

Obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body. [Gr.—*ek*, out, and *leipo*, leave.]



Sun Moon Earth
Eclipse of the Sun.

ecliptic (e-klip'tik). I. *n.* 1. Celestial circle in which eclipses take place, the apparent path of the sun round the earth. 2. Circle on the globe corresponding to the celestial ecliptic. II. *a.* Pertaining to the ecliptic.

eclogue (ek'log), *n.* Pastoral poem.

ecology (ē-kol'o-jī), *n.* The relations of animals and plants to the outer world and to one another.

economic (ek-o-nom'ik), **econom'ic**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to economy. 2. Frugal.—**economically**, *adv.*

economics (ek-o-nom'iks), *n.* 1. Science of household management. 2. Political economy.

economist (ek-on'o-mist), *n.* 1. One who is economical. 2. One versed in political economy.

economize (ek-on'o-miz), *vt.* and *vi.* Manage with economy; be saving.

economy (ek-on'o-mī), *n.* 1. Management of household affairs, esp. financial. 2. Frugal use of means. [Gr.—*oikos*, house, and *nomos*, rule.]

ecstasy (ek'sta-sī), *n.* Supreme joy; rapture.—**ecstatic** (ek-stat'ik), **ecstat'ical**, *a.*—**ecstatically**, *adv.* [Gr. = being beside oneself—*ek*, out, and *histēmi*, place.]

ecumenic (ek-ū-men'ik), **ecumen'ic**, *a.* Belonging to the whole inhabited world; general.

eczema (ek'zē-ma), *n.* Eruptive disease of the skin; salt rheum, tetter. [Gr.—*ek*, out, and *seo*, boil.]

Edda (ed'a), *n.* Book of Scandinavian mythology.

eddy (ed'i). I. *n.* 1. Current of water or air running contrary to the main stream. 2. Whirlpool; whirlwind. II. *vt.* [eddy'ing; edd'ied.] Move in whirls. [Icel.—*ed*, back.]

Eden (ē'den), *n.* Garden where Adam and Eve lived; paradise. [Heb. = pleasure.]

edentate (e-den'tāt), **edem'tated**, *a.* 1. Without teeth. 2. Wanting from teeth. [L.—*e*, out, and *dens*, tooth.]

ēde, ēat, ēak, ēar, ēall, ēare, ēabove; mē, met, hēr; mite, māt; nōte, not, mōve, wylde; mūde, hut, bērn; oīl, owl, then.

- edge** (ej). I. *n.* 1. Border; brink. 2. Cutting side of an instrument. 3. Keeness. II. *vt.* 1. Sharpen. 2. Place a border on. 3. Urge on. 4. Move by little and little. III. *vt.* 1. Move sideways. 2. Sail close to the wind. — **edge-wise**, *a.* — **edging**, *n.* 1. Border. 2. Making edge. [A S. *ecg*. Ger. *ecke*.]
- edible** (ed'i-bl). I. *a.* Eatable. II. *n.* Anything eatable. [L. — *edo*, eat.]
- edict** (ed'ikt). *n.* Public decree; command. [L. — *e*, out and *dico*, speak.]
- edification** (ed-i-ti-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Instruction. 2. Development, esp. religious. — **edifice** (ed'i-fis), *n.* Building. [igious.]
- edify** (ed'i-fi), *vt.* [ed'i-fying; ed'ified.] 1. Build up. 2. Improve; teach. — **ed-**
- edit**
cation of, prepare for publication. — **edition** (ed-i-sh'un), *n.* 1. Publication of a book. 2. Number of copies of a book printed at a time. [L. — *e*, out, and *do*, give.]
- editor** (ed'i-tūr), *n.* One who edits a book or journal. — **editorial** (ed-i-tō-ri-āl), I. *a.* II. *n.* Article written by the editor. — **editorially**, *adv.* — **editorship**, *n.*
- educate** (ed'ū-kāt), *vt.* Cultivate. — **educator**, *n.* — **education**, *n.* [L. = bring out.]
- educe** (e-dūs), *vt.* Extract; cause to appear.
- eel** (ēl). *n.* Snake-like, edible fish. [A S. *ale*. Ger. *aal*.]
- e'en** (ēn). Contraction of **EVER**.
- e'er** (ār). Contraction of **EVER**.
- eerie**, **eery** (ē'ri), *a.* 1. Wild. 2. Timid. [Sc.]
- efface** (ef-fās), *vt.* 1. Destroy. 2. Blot or rub out. — **effacement**, *n.* [Fr. — L. *ex*, out, and *facies*, face.]
- effect** (ef-fekt'). I. *n.* 1. That which is produced by a cause. 2. Force; validity. 3. Gist or substance. 4. (*pl.*) Goods; movables; personal estate. — *For effect*, with the design of creating an impression; ostentatiously. — *Gives effect to*: Make valid; carry out in practice. II. *vt.* Produce; accomplish. [L. *ex*, out, and *facio*, make.]
- effective** (ef-fek'tiv), *a.* Powerful; serviceable. — **effectively**, *adv.* — **effectiveness**, *n.*
- effectual** (ef-fek'tū-āl), *a.* Producing desired results. — **effectually**, *adv.*
- effeminate** (ef-fek'tū-āt), *vt.* Accomplish.



Eel.

- effeminacy** (ef-fem'in-a-si), *n.* 1. Softness or weakness, unbecoming a man. 2. Indulgence in unmanly pleasures.
- effeminate** (ef-fem'in-āt), I. *a.* Womanish; unmanly; weak. II. *vt.* Unman; weaken. — **effeminately**, *adv.* — **effeminateness**, *n.* [L. *ex*, out, and *femina*, woman.]
- effervesce** (ef-fēr-ves'), *vt.* Boil up; bubble and hiss; froth up. — **effervescent**, *a.* — **effervescence**, *n.* [L. — *ex*, out, and *ferveo*, boil.]
- efete** (ef-fēt'), *a.* Worn out with age; sterile. [L.]
- efficacy** (ef'i-ka-si), *n.* Virtue, energy. — **efficacious** (ef-i-kā'shus), *a.* Effectual. — **efficaciously**, *adv.* — **efficaciousness**, *n.* [L. *efficax*.]
- efficient** (ef-i-fish'ent), I. *a.* Effective. II. *n.* Cause; prime mover. — **efficiently**, *adv.* — **efficiency**, *n.* Power to produce desired results. *Syn.* Efficacy; energy; virtue; force; potency; effectualness.
- efigy** (ef'i-jī), *n.* Likeness or figure of a person. [L. *figo*, form.]
- effloresce** (ef-flo-res'), *vt.* 1. Blossom forth. 2. Form a whitish crust. [L.]
- effort** (ef'ürt), *n.* Application of energy; exertion of force. [L. *ex*, out, forth, and *fortis*, strong.]
- effrontery** (ef-frun'vēr-i), *n.* Shamelessness; boldness; impudence. [Fr. — L. *ex*, forth, and *frons*, forehead.]
- effulgence** (ef-ful'jens), *n.* Brightness; flood of light.
- effulgent** (ef-ful'jent), *a.* Shining forth; splendid. — **effulgently**, *adv.* [L. — *ex*, forth, and *fulgeo*, shine.]
- effuse** (ef-füz'), *vt.* Pour forth, as words. — **effusion** (ef-füz'shun), *n.* Pouring out. — **effusive** (ef-füz'iv), *a.* Gushing. — **effusively**, *adv.* — **effusiveness**, *n.* [ef'et-a.]
- eft** (eft), *n.* Small lizard; newt. [A S.]
- egg** (eg), *n.* 1. Body laid by female birds, etc. 2. Cell in which an embryo develops. [A S. *eg*.] [edga.]
- egg** (eg), *vt.* (with *ou*). Instigate. [From *egis*, *negis* (ē'jis), *n.* Shield. [Gr.]]
- ego** (ē'gō or eg'ō), *n.* Self-conscious subject, as contrasted with the *non-ego*, or object. [L.]
- egoism** (ē'gō-izm), *n.* 1. Selfishness. 2. Subjective idealism. — **egoist**, *n.* — **egoistic**, *a.*
- egotism** (ē'gō-tizm or eg'-), *n.* Frequent use of the pronoun I; self-exaltation. — **egotist**, *n.* — **egotistic**, *a.*
- egregious** (e-grē'j-us), *a.* Prominent (in a bad sense). — **egregiously**, *adv.* — **egregiousness**, *n.* [L. — *e*, out of, and — *grex*, flock.]

ēde, fā, tāk, fīr, fāll, fīrs, above; mē, met, hār; mīte, mīe; nōte, not, mēve, wōld; mūte, hut, būrn; oīl, owl, fām.

e (*é*gres), *n.* Going out; departure. [*L.—e, out, and gradior, go.*]
Egyptian (*é-jip'shan*), *I. a.* Belonging to Egypt. *II. n.* Native of Egypt.
Egyptology (*é-jip-to-ló-jí*), *n.* Science of Egyptian antiquities.—**Egyptologist**, *n.* [slight surprise.
eh (*á or é*), *interj.* Expresses inquiry or
eider duck (*íder-duk*), *n.* Kind of sea duck, in northern regions, sought after for its fine down. [*Íeel. ad.*]
eight (*át*), *I. a.* Twice four. *II. n.* Figure (8). [*A. S. eahht.*] *ten.*
eighteen (*át'en*), *a.* and *n.* Eight and



Eider-Duck.

The one or the other; one of two. *II. conj.* Introduces an alternative, as in *either now or never*. [*A.S.—roots of EACH and WHETHER.*]
ejaculate (*e-ják'ü-lái*), *vt.* Utter with suddenness.—**ejaculation**, *n.*—**ejaculatory**, *a.* [*L.—e, out, and facio, throw.*]

ek, *n.* [*L.—e, out, and jacio, throw.*]
Syn. Drive out; expel; evict; oust.
eke (*ék*), *vt.* Lengthen. [*A. S. ecan.*]
elaborate (*e-lab'or-át*) *I. vt.* 1. Produce with labor. 2. Improve by successive operations. *II. a.* Wrought with labor; highly finished.—**elaborately**, *adv.*—**elaborateness**, *n.*—**elaboration**, *n.*
elapse (*e-laps*), *vt.* Slip away; pass silently, as time. [*See LAPSE.*]
elastic (*e-las'tik*), *I. a.* Having a tendency to recover the original form; springy. *II. n.* Fabric, containing rubber.—**elastically**, *adv.*—**elasticity** (*e-las-tis'i-tí*), *n.* Springiness; power to recover from depression. [*From Gr. elao, drive.*]
elate (*e-lát*), *I. a.* Lifted up; exultant. *II. vt.* Exalt; make proud.—**elation**, *n.* Pride. [*L.—latius, borne.*]
Syn. Delighted; exalted; overjoyed; puffed up; haughty; transported.
elbow (*el'bó*), *I. n.* 1. Joint where the arm bends. 2. Sharp turn or bend. *II. vt.* Push with the elbow; jostle. [*A. S. elboga.*]
eld (*eld*), *n.* Old age, antiquity. [*A. S. ald, from eald, old.*]
elder (*élder*), *n.* Small tree with a pith bearing useful purple [*A. S. elern.*]

elder (*élder*), *I. a.* Older; prior in origin. *II. n.* 1. One who is older; an ancestor; one advanced to office account of age. 2. One of the office in the Presbyterian Church. [*A. yldra, comp. of eald, old.*]
elderly (*el'dér-lí*), *a.* Somewhat bordering on old age.
el dorado (*el-do-rá'dó*), *n.* 1. Region rich in gold, gems, etc. 2. Dreamland of wealth. [*Sp. el, the, and dorado, golden.*]
elect (*e-lekt'*), *I. vt.* Choose; select; select by vote. *II. a.* 1. Chosen. 2. Chosen for an office but not yet in it. *III. n.* One chosen or set apart. [*L.—ex, out, and lego, choose.*]
election (*e-lek'shun*), *n.* 1. Act of choosing. 2. Public choice of a person for office. 3. Freewill. 4. In *theol.* Predetermination as object of divine mercy.
electioneer (*e-lek-shun-ér*), *vt.* Canvass for votes.—**electioneering**, *n.*
elective (*e-lekt'iv*), *a.* Pertaining to, dependent on, or exerting the power of choice.—**electively**, *adv.*
elector (*e-lekt'úr*), *n.* 1. One who elects. 2. One who has a vote at an election. 3. U. S. One elected by popular vote to elect the President and Vice-President. 4. Formerly, one of seven German princes, who elected the Emperor.
electoral (*e-lekt'úr-al*), *a.* Pertaining to elections or to electors; consisting of electors. [*territory of an elector.*]
electorate (*e-lekt'úr-át*), *n.* Dignity or
electric (*e-lek'trík*), *electrical*, *a.* Having the properties of, pertaining to, or produced by electricity.—**electrically**, *adv.* [*From Gr. elektron, amber, in which electricity was first observed.*]
electrician (*e-lek'trish'yan*), *n.* 1. One versed in the science of electricity. 2. Electrical mechanic.
electricity (*e-lek'tris'i-tí*), *n.* 1. Subtle force, manifesting itself in various forms of energy, such as magnetism, light, heat, chemical decomposition, etc.—*Static electricity*, produced by friction, and at rest.—*Current electricity*, produced by battery or dynamo, and dynamical in nature. 2. Science which investigates the phenomena and laws of this force.
electrify (*e-lek'trí-fi*), *vt.* 1. Communicate electricity to. 2. Excite suddenly.—**electrification**, *n.* [*L. electro, and facio, make.*]
electrocute (*e-lek'tro-kút*), *vt.* Inflict capital punishment by means of electricity; kill by electrification. [*Cont. from ELECTRO-EXECUTE.*]

éste, fat, thak, thir, fah, thra, above; má, met, há; mite, mit; nôte, not, míva, wóte mite, hót, bárn; oil, owl, éten.

electrocution (e-lek-tro-kū'shun), *n.*
Act of electrocuting.

electrode (e-lek'trōd), *n.* Either of the two poles (anode and cathode) at the end of an electric current.

electrodynamics (e-lek-tro-dī-nam'iks), *n.* Science of the mutual action of electric currents and of such currents and magnets.

electrolysis (e-lek-trol'i-sis), *n.* Process of chemical decomposition by electricity. [Gr.—*lyo*, dissolve.]

electro-magnet (e-lek'tro-mag'net), *n.* Horse-shoe shaped bar of soft iron, magnetized by a current of electricity in an insulated wire wound around it.—**electro-magnetism**, *n.* 1. Magnetism developed by a current of electricity. 2. Science of developing and using it.—**electrometer**, *n.* Instrument for measuring electricity.—**electromotor**, *n.* Machine for producing motion by electricity.—**electroplate**, *vt.* Plate with gold, etc., by electrolysis.—**electroscope** (e-lek'tro-skōp), *n.* Instrument to test the presence, nature and intensity of the electric force. [Gr. *electron* (see **ELECTRIC**), and *skopein*, view.]—**electrostatics** (e-lek'tro-stat'iks), *n.* Science of electricity in equilibrium.—**electrotype**. I. *n.* Facsimile plate for printing, made by electroplating. II. *vt.* Make such plates.

elemosynary (el-e-mos'i-nâr-i), *a.* Relating to charity or almsgiving. [Gr. *elemosyna*, alms.—*eleos*, pity.]

elegant (el'e-gant), *a.* Graceful and refined; richly ornamental.—**elegantly**, *adv.*—**elegance** (el'e-gans), *n.*—**elegancy**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. eligo*, choose.] *Syn.* Graceful; choice; polished.

elegiac (e-lē'ji-ak), *a.* 1. Mourning. 2. Used in elegies.—**elegiacal** (el-e-jī-ak'al), *a.*

elegy (el'e-jī), *n.* 1. Poem of mourning. 2. Funeral song. [Gr. *elegos*, lament.]

element (el'e-ment), *n.* 1. One of the essential parts of anything; ingredient. 2. In *chem.* One of the simple bodies that have not been decomposed. 3. *pl.* Rudiments of anything; formerly, fire, water, air and earth; forces of nature. 4. Proper sphere of a thing or being. 5. Bread and wine used at the Communion.—**elemental**, *a.*—**elementally**, *adv.* [L.]

elementary (el-e-men'târ-i), *a.* 1. Of a single element; primary; uncompounded. 2. Pertaining to the elements; treating of first principles.

elephant (el'e-fant), *n.* Largest quadruped, having a very thick skin, a

trunk, and two ivory tusks.—**elephantiasis** (el-e-fan'ti'ā-sis), *a.* Disease in which

the legs become thick.—**elephantine** (el-e-fan'tin), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the elephant. 2. Like an elephant; very large. [Gr. *elephas*—Heb. East Indian Elephant. *aleph*, ox.]

elevate (el'e-vât), *vt.* Raise; place higher. [L.—*ex*, out, and *levio*, light.] *Syn.* Lift; hoist; elate; cheer; exalt; promote; animate; dignify.

elevation (el'e-vâ'shun), *n.* Act of raising, or state of being raised; exaltation. 2. Height. 3. In *arch.* Geometrical view of the side of a building. 4. Raising elements of Eucharist after consecration.

elevator (el'e-vâ-tûr), *n.* 1. Person or thing that lifts up. 2. Contrivance for raising or lowering persons or goods to or from different floors or levels. 3. Muscle raising a part of the body. 4. Building designed for elevating, storing, and loading grain.

eleven (e-lev'n). I. *a.* Ten and one. II. *n.* Figure (11). [A.S. *en(d)uf-on*—Goth. *ain lif*=one left (over ten).]

elf (elf), *n.* Wood spirit; a dwarf.—*pl.* Elves (elvz).—**elfin**, *a.* Of or relating to elves.—**elfish**, *a.* Elflike. [A.S. *ælfr*.] [light. [L. *elico*, entice.

elicit (e-lis'it), *vt.* Draw out; bring to elide (e-lid'), *vt.* Cut out; omit, as a syllable. [L.—*ex*, out, and *lido*, strike.]

eligible (el'i-jī-bl), *a.* Fit or worthy to be chosen; legally qualified.—**eligibility**, *n.*—**eligibly**, *adv.* [See **ELECT**.]

eliminate (e-lim'in-ât), *vt.* 1. Expel; discharge, throw out. 2. In *alg.* Cause a quantity or quantities to disappear from an equation. [L.—*ex*, out, and *limen*, threshold.]

elision (e-liz'hun), *n.* Suppression of a vowel or syllable.

elite (ē-lēt'), *n.* Select body; best part. [See **ELECT**.]

elixir (e-liks'ēr), *n.* 1. Quintessence. 2. Substance which invigorates, and

changes a base metal into a precious one; philosopher's stone. 3. Compound uncture. [Ar.]

elk (elk), *n.* Largest existing species of the deer family. [A.S. *elch*.]



East Indian Elephant.



Elk.

ell (el), *n.* Cloth measure, = $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards. [A. S. *ela*. See **ELBOW**.]

ellipse (el-lips'), *n.* Figure produced by the section of a cone by a plane passing through it obliquely. [Gr.]

ellipsis (el-lip'sis), *n.* Figure of syntax by which a word or words are left out and implied. — *pl.* Ellipses (el-lip'sez.) [Gr. *ez*, out, and *leipo*, leave.]

elliptic (el-lip'tik), **elliptical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to an ellipse; oval. 2. Pertaining to ellipsis; having a part understood. — **elliptically**, *adv.*

elm (elm), *n.* Genus of hardy shade-trees, furnishing very tough wood. [A. S.—*L. ulmus*.]

Elmo's fire (el'möz fir), *n.* Electric ball of light, observed about the rigging of ships; corposant.

elocution (el-o-kü'shun), *n.* Art of properly using voice and gestures in delivery. — **elocutionary**, *adv.* — **elocutionist**, *n.* 1. One versed in elocution. 2. Teacher of elocution. [Fr.—*L. e*, out, and *loquor*, speak.]

Eloge (ä-lözh'), *n.* Praise; panegyric. [Fr.]

Elohim (el'ö-him), *n.* A Hebrew name of God, frequently found in certain parts of the Old Testament, which for this reason are called *Elohistie*.

elongate (e-lang'ät), *vt.* Make longer, extend — **elongation**, *n.*

slope (e-löp'), *vt.* Run away; said esp. of a woman who runs away with a lover. — **slope-ment**, *n.* [Dut. *ont-loopen*—Ger. *entlaufen*.]

eloquence (el'o-kwens), *n.* 1. Art of fine speaking. 2. Persuasive speech.

eloquent (el'o-kwent), *a.* Speaking with fluency, elegance, and power, persuasive. — **eloquently**, *adv.* [L. *eloquens*. See **ELOCUTION**.]

else (els), *adv.* Further; besides. — **elsewhere** (els'hwär), *adv.* In another place; in other places. [A. S. *elles*.]

elucidate (e-lü'si-dät), *vt.* Throw light upon; explain; illustrate. — **elucidation**, *n.* — **elucidator**, *n.*

elude (e-lüd'), *vt.* Avoid by stratagem; baffie. [L.—*e*, out, and *ludo*, play.]

Syn. Evade; foil; frustrate; escape.

elusion (e-lü'zhun), *n.* Act of eluding; escape by artifice; evasion.

elusive (e-lü'siv), *a.* Practicing elusion; deceptive. — **elusively**, *adv.*

elusive (e-lü'siv), *a.* Tending to elude or cheat, evasive, deceitful.

Elysian (e-liz'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Elysium, exceedingly delightful.

Elysium (e-liz'i-um), *n.* In myth. Abode of the blessed after death; delightful place. [Gr. *elysion* (*pedion*), Elysian (plain).]

emaciate (e-mä'shi-ät), *vt.* Deprive of flesh; waste. — **emaciation**, *n.* [L.—*macio*, make lean.]

emanate (em'a-nät), *vt.* Issue. — **emanation**, *n.* [L.—*e*, and *mano*, flow.] *Syn.* Arise; originate; proceed.

emancipate (e-man'si-pät), *vt.* Set free from servitude; free from restraint or bondage. — **emancipation**, *n.* — **emancipation** (e-man'si-pä-shun), *n.* 1. Act of setting free. 2. State of being set free. [L.]

emasculate (e-mas'kü-lät), *vt.* Deprive of masculine vigor. — **emasculation**, *n.*

embalm (em-bäm'), *vt.* 1. Preserve from decay by aromatic drugs. 2. Perfume. — **embalm'er**, **embalm'ing**, *n.* [Fr. See **BALM**.]

embank (em-bang'), *vt.* Inclose or defend with a bank or dike. — **embankment**, *n.* 1. Act of embanking. 2. Bank or mound. [TON.]

embarkation. Same as **EMBARKA-**

embargo (em-bär'gö). 1. *n.* 1. Prohibition of ships to leave port. 2. Stoppage of trade for a time by authority.

3. Restraint, prohibition. — *pl.* Embar'goes. II. *vt.* Lay an embargo on. [Sp.]

embark (em-bärk'), *vt.* and *vt.* Go or put on board a bark or ship; engage in any affair. — **embarkation**, *n.* [Fr. *barque*, barge.]

embarrass (em-bar'as), *vt.* 1. Involve in difficulty. 2. Perplex. — **embarrassment**, *n.* 1. Perplexity, confusion. 2. Difficulties in money-matters. [Fr.—*embarrasser*. Akin to **BAR**.]

embarren (em-bar'en), *vt.* Make barren.

embassy (em'bas-i), *n.* 1. Charge or function of an ambassador. 2. Person or persons sent on an embassy. 3. Official residence of an ambassador. [L. *ambactus*—a Gallic word meaning *embed*. Same as **IMBED**.] *[servant.]*

embellish (em-bel'ish), *vt.* Make beautiful; decorate. — **embellisher**, *n.* — **embellishment**, *n.*

ember (em'bër), *n.* Red-hot coal. — *pl.* Cinders; ashes. [A. S. *emyrtan*.]

ember-days (em'ber-däz), *n. pl.* Three fast-days in each quarter. (Wed., Fri., and Sat., after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whit-Sunday, after Sept. 14, and after Dec. 13.) [From A. S. *ymb-ryne*, circuit.]

embesle (em-bez'l), *vt.* 1. Weaken. 2. Appropriate fraudulently what has been intrusted. — **embes'ler**, *n.* — **embes'lement**, *n.* [From **IM-BESLE**.]

embitter (em-bit'tër), *vt.* 1. Make bitter or more bitter. 2. Exasperate.

Elle, fat, thick, fair, full, fire, above; **mé**, met, hër; **mité**, mit; **nôte**, not, nôve, wôit; **mîlle**, hûl, hîve; all owl. *élar*.

emblazon (em-blā'zŋ), *vt.* 1. Deck in blazing colors. 2. In *her.* Blazon or adorn with figures. — **emblazonment**, *n.* — **emblazony**, *n.* 1. Art of emblazoning. 2. Devices on shields.

emblem (em'blem), *n.* Picture suggestive of something different from itself. — **emblematic**, **emblematic**, *as.* Representing. — **emblematically**, *adv.* [Gr. *emblemā*, inlaid work. — *em*, in, and *ballo*, lay, cast.]
Syn. Sign; symbol; type; attribute; token; summary; representation.

embody (em-bod'ī), *vt.* and *vi.* Form into a body; make corporeal or tangible. — **embodiment**, *n.* 1. Bodily presentation. 2. Formal expression. 3. Collection into an aggregate body.

embolden (em-bōl'dn), *vt.* Make bold.

embolism (em-bo-lizm), *n.* In *med.* Presence of obstructing clots in a vessel.

emborder (em-bar'dār), *vt.* Border.

embosom (em-boz'um), *vt.* 1. Receive into the affections. 2. Inclose; surround.

emboss (em-bos'), *vt.* Form bosses or protuberances upon; ornament with raised work. — **embosser**, *n.* — **embossment**, *n.* Prominence like a boss; raised work.

embouchure (em-bo-shōr'), *n.* 1. Mouth of a river, cannon, etc. 2. Mouth-hole of a wind musical instrument. 3. Adjustment of the player's mouth to the mouth-hole of the instrument. [Fr. *bouche*, mouth.]

embowel (em-bow'el), *vt.* 1. Bury; embed. 2. Disembowel.

embrace (em-brās'), *v.* 1. *vt.* Take in the arms. 2. Take willingly; accept. 3. Encircle. *II. vt.* Join in an embrace. *III. n.* Fond pressure in the arms. [O. Fr. *embracer* — *L.* *in*, and *brachium*, arm.]
Syn. Clasp; hug; receive; welcome; encompass; include; comprise.

embrasure (em-brāzhōr'), *n.* 1. Inside enlargement of an opening in a wall. 2. Opening in a wall for cannon. [O. Fr. *embraser*, chamfer.]

embrocate (em-bro-kāt'), *vt.* Moisten and rub as a sore with a lotion. — **embrocation**, *n.* 1. Act of embrocating. 2. Lotion. [Gr. — *em*, and *brecho*, wet.]

embroider (em-bro'idār), *vt.* 1. Ornament with designs in needle-work. 2. Work ornaments in needle-work. — **embroiderer**, *n.* — **embroidery**, *n.* [O. Fr. — *broder*, border.]

embroid (em-bro'id), *vt.* Involve in strife; entangle. — **embroidment**, *n.* [Fr. *embrouiller* — *brouiller*, trouble.]

embryo (em'bri-ō), *n.* 1. Young of an animal in its earliest stages of development. 2. Part of a seed which forms the future plant. 3. Beginning of anything. — *pl.* Embryos. — **embryonic**, *a.* In an imperfect state; rudimentary. [Gr. — *growing* in.]

emendation (em-en-dā'shun), *n.* Removal of an error or fault; correction. [See AMEND.]

emerald (em'ēr-ald), *n.* 1. Green precious stone. 2. Small printing-type not used in U. S. [O. Fr. *esmeraldas* — Gr. *smaragdos*.]

emerge (e-mēr'), *vi.* Rise out of; issue or come forth. — **emergence** (e-mēr'jens), **emergency**, *n.* 1. Act of emerging; sudden appearance. 2. Something not calculated upon. 3. Pressing necessity. — **emergent**, *a.* Emerging; arising unexpectedly urgent. — **emergently**, *adv.* [L. *em*, out of, and *mergo*, plunge.]

emeritus (e-mēr'i-tus), *a.* Discharged with honor. [L.]

emersion (e-mēr'shun), *n.* Act of emery (em'ēr-i), *a.* Very hard mineral, used for polishing, etc. [O. Fr. *emeril*, — Gr. *smertis*.]

emetic (e-met'ik), *I. a.* Causing vomiting. *II. n.* Medicine that causes vomiting. [Gr.]

emigrant (em'i-grant), *I. a.* Emigrating or having emigrated. *II. n.* One who emigrates.

emigrate (em'i-grāt'), *vt.* Remove from one's native country to another. — **emigration**, *n.* [L. — *em*, from, and *migro*, wander.]

eminent (em'i-nent), *a.* Rising above others. — **eminently**, *adv.* — **eminence**, *n.* 1. Height. 2. Distinction. 3. Title of a cardinal. [L. *em*, out, and *minuo*, project.] [tinguished; famous.]
Syn. Lofty; conspicuous; high; dis-

emir (ē'mir), *n.* Turkish title given esp. to descendants of Mohammed. [Ar. See AMER.]

emissary (em'is-ār-i), *n.* One sent on a mission; spy. [See EMIT.]

emission (e-mish'un), *n.* Act of emitting; what is issued at one time.

emissory (e-mis'or-i), *a.* In anal. Conveying excretions from the body. **emit** (e-mit'), *vt.* [emit'ting; emit'ted.] Send out; throw or give out. [L. *em*, out, and *mitto*, send.]

emmet (em'et), *n.* Ant. [A. S. *amete*.]

emollient (e-mol'yent), *a.* Softening; making supple. *II. n.* In *med.* Remedy used to soften the tissues. [L.] **emolument** (e-mol'u-ment), *n.* Profits arising from employment, as salary, fees and perquisites. [L. *molior*, toll.]

ēre, fat, thak, thir, tūl, fīre, above; mē, met, hār; mite, mīl; mōte, not, mōve, wēit; mūte, but, būrn; oil, owl, shen.

emotion (e-mō'shun), *n.* Excited condition of the feelings.—**emotional**, *a.* Characterized by, or appealing to, emotion. [*L.* — *e*, forth, and *moveo*, move.]

empenage (em-pe-nāzh'), *n.* Stabilizing tail to a dirigible balloon or airplane.

emperor (em-pēr-ūr), *n.* One ruling an empire. — **empress**, *fem.* [*Fr. empereur* — *L. imperator*, commander.]

emphasis (em'fā-sis), *n.* Stress of the voice on particular words or syllables; impressiveness; force; weight of thought. — **emphasize** (em'fā-siz), *vt.* Make emphatic. [*Gr.* — showing.]

emphatic (em-fat'ik), **emphatical**, *a.* Uttered with emphasis; forcible; impressive. — **emphatically**, *adv.*

empire (em'pir), *n.* 1. Supreme dominion. 2. Aggregate of territories under the dominion of an emperor. [*Fr.* — *L. imperium*, command.]

empiric (em-pir'ik), *i. a.* Resting on experiment; known only by experience. *II. n.* 1. One who makes experiments. 2. One whose knowledge is gained from experience only; quack. — **empirically**, *adv.* [*Gr.* — *em*, in, and *peira*, trial.]

empiricism (em-pir'i-sizm), *n.* 1. In *phil.* System which, rejecting all speculation and *a priori* knowledge, rests solely on experience and induction. 2. Dependence of a physician on his experience alone, without a regular medical education; quackery.

employ (em-ploi'), *i. vt.* 1. Give occupation to. 2. Occupy the time or attention of. 3. Use. *II. n.* Employment. — **employer**, *n.* — **employé** (em-ploi-ā'), **employee** (em-ploi-ē'), *n.* One who works for an employer. — **employment** (em-ploi'ment), *n.* 1. Act of employing. 2. Occupation.

emporium (em-pō'r'i-um), *n.* Place of trade; great mart. [*Gr. em*, in, and *poros*, way.] [*to*]

empower (em-pow'ēr), *vt.* Give power

empress (em-pres'), *n.* Fem. of emperor.

emptiness (em'ti-nes), *n.* State of being empty; want of substance; unsatisfactoriness.

empty (em'ti), *i. a.* 1. Having nothing in it. 2. Without effect; unsatisfactory. 3. Wanting substance. *II. vt.* [empt'ying; empt'ied.] Deprive of contents. *III. vt.* Become empty; discharge the contents. [*A.S. emtig.*]

empyreal (em-pir'e-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the empyrean. 2. Formed of pure fire or light. [*Gr.* — *em*, in, and *pyr*, fire.] [*heaven.*]

(em-pi-rē'an), *n.* Highest

emu (ēmū), *n.* Australian ostrich.

emulate (em'b-lāt), *vt.* Strive to equal or excel; imitate; rival. — **emulator**, *n.* — **emulation**, *n.* 1. Emulating. 2. Rivalry; contest. — **emulative**, *a.* — **emulous**, *a.* Eager to emulate; engaged in competition or rivalry. — **emulously**, *adv.* [*L. amulor.*]



Emu.

emulsion (e-mul'shun), *n.* 1. Mixture of liquids where one is insolubly suspended in the other, as butter in milk. 2. Mixture where solid parts are insolubly suspended in a liquid. [*Fr.* — *L. e*, and *mulgeo*, milk.]

emulsive (e-mul'siv), *a.* 1. Softening. 2. Yielding oil by pressure. 3. Yielding a milk-like substance.

en-, *prefix.* Represents the Greek *en*, or the Latin *in*, both signifying putting in, changing to, etc.

enable (en-ā'b'l), *vt.* Make able.

enact (en-akt'), *vt.* 1. Perform. 2. Act the part of. 3. Establish as a law. — **enactment**, *n.* 1. Passing of a bill into law. 2. That which is enacted.

enallage (en-āl'a-jē), *n.* In *gram.* Substitution of one case, mood, tense or part of speech for another, as *you* for *thou*. [*Gr.* — *allos*, another.]

enamel (en-am'el), *i. n.* Substance like glass, serving as a smooth, hard coating. *II. vt.* Coat with enamel. — **enameler**, *n.* [From root of *MELT*.]

enamor (en-am'ūr), *vt.* Inflamm with love. [*nascent.*]

enascant (ē-nas'ent), *a.* Incipient;

encage (en-kāj'), *vt.* Shut up in a cage.

enate (ē-nāt), *a.* Growing out.

en bloc (ong blok), *adv.* In a lump; as a whole. [*Fr.*]

encamp (en-kamp'), *vt.* and *vi.* Form or go into camp. — **encampment**, *n.* 1. Act of encamping. 2. Place where an army or company is encamped; a camp. 3. In U. S., meeting of veterans or certain fraternal organizations.

encaustic (en-kas'tik), *n.* Method of painting with pigments containing wax. [*Gr. en*, and *kato*, burn;]

enchain (en-chān'), *vt.* 1. Put in chains; hold fast. 2. Link together. — **enchainment**, *n.*

enchant (en-chānt'), *vt.* 1. Act on by sorcery. 2. Charm; delight in a high degree. — **enchanter**, *n.* — **enchantress**, *n. fem.* — **enchantment**, *n.* [*Fr. enchanter* — *L. in*, and *canto*, sing.]

encircle (en-sér'kl), *vt.* 1. Inclose in a circle; embrace. 2. Pass around.
enclose (en-klöz), *v.* Same as **INCLOSE**.
encomias (en-kō'mi-ast), *n.* Praiser.
encomium (en-kō'mi-um), *n.* High praise.—*pl.* **Encomiums**. [Gr.=song of praise—*en*, in, and *komos*, festivity.]
encompass (en-kum'pas), *vt.* Inclose; surround.—**encompassment**, *n.*
encore (äng-kör), *i. adv.* Again; once more. *II. vt.* Call for a repetition of. *III. n.* Call for a repetition. [Fr.]
encounter (en-kown'tér), *i. vt.* Meet; oppose. *II. n.* Meeting; fight [O. Fr. *encontrer*—*L. in*, and *contra*, against.]
encourage (en-kür'aj), *vt.* Inspire with firmness or hope.—**encourage-ment**, *n.*
Syn. Animate; embolden; endor; cheer; support; strengthen; promote; help; incite; instigate; stimulate.
encroach (en-kröch'), *vt.* Seize on the rights of others; intrude; trespass.—**encroach'er**, *n.*—**encroaching-ly**, *adv.*—**encroachment**, *n.* [Fr. *en*, in, and *croc*, hook.]
encumber (en-kum'bér), *vt.* 1. Impede the action of; embarrass. 2. Load with debts.—**encumbrance**, *n.* 1. That which encumbers or hinders. 2. Legal claim on an estate.
encyclical (en-sik'l'i-kal), *a.* Sent round to many persons or places; general. [Gr.—*en*, in, and *kyklos*, circle.]
encyclopædia, **encyclopedia** (en-sik-lo-pé'di-ä), *n.* See **CYCLOPÆDIA**.
encysted (en-sis'ted), *a.* Inclosed in a cyst or bag. [*En*, in, and *cyst*.]
encystment (en-sis'tment), *n.* Process by which internal parasites or infusorians become enclosed in bags.
end (end) *i. n.* 1. Last point or portion; termination; close. 2. Death. 3. Object aimed at. 4. Remnant. *II. vt.* and *vi.* Finish. [A. S.] [*danger*.]
endanger (en-dän'jér), *vt.* Place in **endear** (en-dér), *vt.* Make dear or more dear.—**endearment**, *n.*
endeavor (en-dev'ür), *i. vt.* and *vi.* Strive to accomplish; attempt, try. *II. n.* Exertion; attempt.—**endeavorer**, [Fr.—*en*, and *devoir*, duty.]
endemic (en-dem'ik), *i. a.* Peculiar to a people or district, as a disease or a plant. *II. n.* Disease of an endemic character. [Gr.—*en*, in, and *demos*, people, district.]
endive (en'div), *n.* Herb used for salad. [Fr.—*L. tinibus*.]
endocarp (en-dō-kärp), *n.* Inner layer of a ripe ovary, as the stony shell of a cherry seed. [Gr.]
endoderm (en-dō-dér'm), *n.* Inner layer of the skin. [Gr.]

endogen (en'do-jen), *n.* Plant that grows from within, or by additions to the inside of the stem, as the palm, grasses, etc.—**endogenous**, *a.*
endorse (en-dgr's'), *v.* Same as **ENDORSE**.
endow (en-dow'), *vt.* 1. Give a dowry to; settle an income on. 2. Enrich.—**endower**, *n.*—**endowment**, *n.* 1. Act of endowing. 2. That which is settled on a person or institution. 3. Gift, talent. [Fr. *endouer*.]
endurable (en-dür'a-bl), *a.* That can be endured or borne.—**endurably**, *adv.*—**endurableness**, *n.*
endurance (en-dür'ans), *n.* 1. State of enduring or bearing. 2. Continuance. 3. Suffering patiently without sinking; patience.
endure (en-dür), *i. vt.* Remain firm under; bear. *II. vt.* 1. Remain firm. 2. Last. [Fr.—*L. duro*, last.]
Syn. Continue; hold out; brook.
endwise (end'wiz), *adv.* 1. End ways; on end; upright. 2. With the end forward.
enema (en-éma or en'e-ma), *n.* Injection. [Gr.—*en*, in, and *hemi*, send.]
enemy (en'e-mi), *n.* Antagonist; foe [O. Fr. *enemi*—*L. inimicus*.]
energetic (en-ér-jet'ik), **energetical**, *a.* Showing energy; active; forcible.—**energetically**, *adv.*
energize (en-ér-jiz'), *i. vt.* Act with vigor. *II. vt.* Give energy to.
energy (en-ér-jí), *n.* 1. Inherent power; power of operating. 2. Force of expression. [Gr. *en*, and *ergon*, work.]
Syn. Efficiency; potency; capacity; spirit; resolution; determination.
enervate (en-ér-vät or en-ér'vät), *vt.* Deprive of strength, or courage.—**enervation** (en-ér-vä'shun), *n.*
enfeeble (en-fé'bi), *vt.* Make feeble; weaken.—**enfeeblement**, *n.*
enfilade (en-fí-lä'd'), *i. n.* Line; straight passage. *II. vt.* Rake with shot the whole length of a line, as a trench. [Fr.—*en*, and *fil*, thread.]
enforce (en-för's'), *vt.* 1. Execute vigorously. 2. Gain by force. 3. Give force to.—**enforcement**, *n.*
enfranchise (en-fran'chiz'), *vt.* Give a franchise or political privileges to.—**enfranchisement**, *n.*
engage (en-gäj'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Render or become liable; pledge one's word. 2. Gain for service; enlist. 3. Gain over; win. 4. Occupy. 5. Enter into contest with.—**engagement**, *n.* 1. Act of engaging. 2. State of being engaged. 3. That which engages; promise; employment; fight.—**engaging**, *a.* Winning; attractive.—**engagingly**, *adv.*

ätsa, fat, tsk, tsr, tsll, tsre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōte
ätsa, hut, bürn; all, owl, then.

engender (en-jen'dēr), *vt.* and *vi.* Begot; breed; produce. [Fr. *engendrer*—*L. in*, and *genero*, generate.]

engine (en-jin), *n.* 1. Device; agent; instrument. 2. Complicated machine. [Fr. *engin*—*L. ingenium*, skill.]



Tandem Compound Engine.

engineer (en-jin-ēr'), *I. n.* 1. Engine-maker or manager. 2. One who directs military works and engines. 3. One who manages a railway engine or the machinery on a steam-vessel. 4. Manager.—*Civil-engineer*: One who superintends the construction of public works. *II. vt.* 1. Direct as an engineer. 2. Guide or manage by ingenuity and tact. — **engineering**, *n.* 1. Art or profession of an engineer. 2. Management of a complicated and difficult scheme.

English (ing-glish), *I. a.* Of, derived from or belonging to England or its inhabitants. *II. n.* Language or the people of the English race. [A. S. *Englisc*—*Angle*, the Angles who settled in Britain.]

engrave (en-grāv'), *vt.* 1. Cut out in wood, steel, etc. 2. Imprint; impress deeply. — **engraver**, *n.* — **engraving**, *n.* 1. Cutting out. 2. Plate with incisions. 3. Print from such plate.

engross (en-grōs'), *vt.* 1. Occupy wholly, monopolize. 2. Make a fair copy of.—**engrosser**, *n.* [Fr. *engros*, in large.] [absorb.]

engulf (en-gulf'), *vt.* Swallow up, enhance (en-hans'), *vt.* Raise; heighten; increase; aggravate. — **enhancement**, *n.* [O. Fr. *en*, in, and *hauser*, raise.]

enigma (en-ig-ma), *n.* Hidden meaning to be guessed; riddle. [G.—*ainos*, tale.]

enigmatic (en-ig-mat'ik), **enigmat'ical**, *a.* Obscure; puzzling. — **enigmatically**, *adv.*

enjoin (en-join'), *vt.* Lay upon, as an order or injunction; direct with authority. [Fr. *enjoindre*—*L. injungo*.]

enjoy (en-joi'), *vt.* 1. Delight in. 2. Possess or use with joy. — **enjoyment**, *n.* [on fire; rouse.]

enkindle (en-kind'l), *vt.* Kindle, set

enlarge (en-lārj'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Make or grow larger. 2. Amplify or spread out discourse. — **enlargement**, *n.* 1. Act of enlarging. 2. State of being enlarged. 3. Increase; extension. 4. Diffuseness of speech or writing. 5. Setting at large; release.

enlighten (en-li'tn), *vt.* 1. Shed light on; make clear to the mind. 2. Impart knowledge to.—**enlight'ened**, *a.* — **enlight'enment**, *n.*

enlist (en-list'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Enroll, engage in public service. 2. Employ or engage (in advancing an object). — **enlistment**, *n.*

enliven (en-li-vn'), *vt.* Put life into; make active or cheerful; animate.

Syn. Encourage; rouse; quicken. **enmity** (en'mi-ti), *n.* Unfriendliness; ill-will; hostility. [Fr. *inimicitia*.]

ennoble (en-nō-bl), *vt.* 1. Make noble; elevate. 2. Raise to nobility.

ennui (äng-wē'), *n.* Weariness; disgust from satiety, etc. [Fr. See *ANNOY*.]

enormity (en-är'mi-ti), *n.* 1. State or quality of being enormous. 2. That which is enormous. 3. Great crime.

enormous (en-är'mus), *a.* 1. Extremely large. 2. Abominable.—**enormously**, *adv.* [L.—*e*, and *norma*, rule.]

Syn. Excessive; huge; immoderate; inordinate; abnormal; monstrous.

enough (e-nuf'), *I. a.* Sufficient. *II. adv.* Sufficiently. [A. S. *ge-nog*.]

enquire. See *INQUIRE*. [furious.]

enrage (en-rāj'), *vt.* Make angry or enrapture (en-rap'tür'), *vt.* Put in

rapture; transport with pleasure.

enrich (en-rich'), *vt.* 1. Make rich. 2. Fertilize. 3. Adorn.—**enrichment**, *n.* 1. Act of enriching. 2. That which enriches.

enroll (en-röl'), *vt.* Insert in a roll or register; enlist; record; leave in writing.—**enrollment**, **enrolment**, *n.*

en route (äng rōt'). On the road or way. [Fr.] [tect.]

ensconce (en-skons'), *vt.* Cover; pro-

en-shrine (en-shrin'), *vt.* Inclose in or as in a shrine; preserve with affection.

enshroud (en-shrowd'), *vt.* Cover with a shroud; cover up.

ensiform (en-si-farm), *a.* Shaped like a sword. [L.—*ensis*, sword.]

ensign (en-sin'), *n.* 1. Special flag distinguishing a nation, a regiment, etc.

2. Junior subaltern rank of commissioned officers in the U. S. Navy. [Fr. *enseigne*—*L. in*, on, and *signum*, mark.]

ensile (en-sil'), *vt.* Preserve in a silo. — **ensilage** (en-sil-aj'), *n.* Mode of storing green fodder, vegetables, etc., in pits (silos), tanks, etc. [Fr.—*Sp. silo*, pit.]

enslave (en-slāv'), *vt.* Make a slave of; subject to the influence of.—**enslavement**, *n.*

ensnare. See *INSNARE*.

ensue (en-sü'), *vt.* Follow; succeed; result from. [O. Fr. *ensuir*—*L. in*, and *sequor*, follow.]

Ente, sat, tak, fār, fāl, färe, above; mē, met, hār; mite, mit, nōte, not, mōre, wēit; mite, hut, bār; oil, owl, then.

envenom (en-ven'um), *vt.* Poison; taint with bitterness or malice.

enviable (en-vi'a-bl), *a.* Capable of exciting envy.—**enviably**, *adv.*

envious (en-vi-us), *a.* 1. Feeling envy. 2. Directed or prompted by envy.—**enviously**, *adv.*—**enviousness**, *n.*

environ (en-vi-run), *vt.* Surround.—**environment**, *n.* Surroundings. [Fr.—root of *VEER*.]

environs (en-vi-runz or en-vi'), *n. pl.* Outskirts of a city; neighborhood.

envoy (en-voi), *n.* 1. Messenger. 2. Minister to a foreign government. [Fr. *envoyé*, sent.]

envy (en-vi), *l. vt.* [en'vy'ing; en'vied.] 1. Look upon longingly, and often grudgingly. 2. Hate on account of prosperity. *II. n.* 1. Pain at the sight of another's good fortune. 2. Wicked desire to supplant one. [Fr. *envie* — *L. in, on, and video*, look.]

Eolian (ē-ō'li-an), *Eolie* (ē-ō'lik), *a.* 1. Belonging to *Eolia*, in Asia Minor. 2. Pertaining to *Eolus*, god of the winds. 3. Played upon by the wind.

eon (ē-on), *n.* Immeasurable period of time; æge. [Gr. *aión*.]

epaulet (ep'al-et), *n.* Fringed shoulder-piece worn by a military or naval officer. [Fr.—*épaule*, shoulder.]

ephemera (ef-em'ēr-a), *n.* 1. Genus of short-lived insects; Mayfly. 2. A fever of one day's continuance only.—**ephem'eral**, *a.* Existing only for a day; daily; short-lived.—**ephem'erid**, *n.* Insect of the family Ephem'eridæ; dayfly. [Gr. — *epi*, for, and *hemera*, a day.]

ephod (ef'od), *n.* Linen surplice of Jewish priests. [Heb.—*aphad*, put on.]

epic (ep'ik), *l. a.* Narrating a great event in an elevated style. *II. n.* Heroic poem. [Gr.—*epos*, word.]

epicarp (ep'i-kārp), *n.* Outer skin of a fruit, as the plum. [Gr. *karpós*, fruit.]

epicene (ep'i-sēn), *a.* and *n.* 1. Common to both sexes. 2. In *gram.* Of either gender. [Gr. *epikoinos*—*epi*, and *koinos*, common.]

epicure (ep'i-kūr), *n.* 1. Follower of Epicurus, a Greek philosopher, who taught that pleasure was the chief good. 2. One devoted to the luxuries of the table.—**epicure'an**, *a.*

epidemic (ep-i-dem'ik), *l. a.* Affecting a whole people; general. *II. n.* Disease falling on great numbers.—**epidem'ically**, *adv.* [Gr. — *epi*, among, and *demos*, people.]

epidermis (ep-i-dēr'mis), *n.* Cuticle; outerskin.—**epider'mic**, **epi'dermal**, *a.* [Gr. — *epi*, upon, and *derma*, skin.]

epiglottis (ep-i-glot'is), *n.* Cartilaginous appendage at the root of the tongue that closes the glottis (opening of the larynx) when food or drink is swallowed.

epigram (ep'i-gram), *n.* 1. Short witty poem on a subject. 2. Any concise, pointed, sarcastic saying. — **epi-grammatic**, **epigrammatical**, *a.* 1. Relating to epigrams. 2. Like an epigram; concise and pointed. [Gr.]

epilepsy (ep'i-lep-si), *n.* Disease of the brain attended by convulsions and unconsciousness; falling sickness. — **epilep'tic**, *a.* [Gr. *epilepsia*, seizure.]

epilogue (ep'i-log), *n.* Speech or short poem at the end of a play. [Gr. *epilogos*, conclusion.]

Epiphany (e-pi'fā-ni), *n.* Christian festival, celebrated on Jan. 6, in commemoration of the appearance of Christ to the gentiles (the wise men of the East). [Gr. *epi*, and *phaino*, show.]

episcopacy (e-pis'ko-pa-si), *n.* 1. Government of the church by bishops. 2. Rank or office of a bishop. [See *BISHOP*.]

episcopal (e-pis'ko-pal), *a.* 1. Governed by bishops; pertaining to bishops. 2. [*E.*] Anglican. — **Episcopalian**, *n.* One who belongs to the Episcopal Church. *II. a.* Pertaining to the Episcopal Church. — **epis'copally**, *adv.*

episcopate (e-pis'ko-pāt), *n.* 1. Bishopric. 2. Office of a bishop. 3. Order of bishops.

episode (ep'i-sōd), *n.* Story introduced into a narrative or poem to give variety; interesting incident. [Gr. —

tament epistles, read before the gospel **epistolary** (e-pis'to-lār-i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of letters. 2. Suitable to an epistle. 3. In letters.

epitaph (ep'i-táf), *n.* Inscription upon a tomb. [Gr. *tafos*, tomb.]

epithet (ep'i-thet), *n.* Adjective expressing some quality. [Gr. *epi*, on, and *tithemai*, place.]

epitome (e-pi'tō-me), *n.* Short summary. [Gr. *epi*, and *temno*, cut.]

epitomize (e-pi'tō-miz), *vt.* Make an epitome of; shorten.

epizootic (ep-i-zō-ot'ik), **epizooty** (ep-i-zō-ō-ti), *n.* Epidemic among animals. [Gr. *epi*, on, and *zōa*, animals.] **epoch** (ep'ok or ē-'), *n.* Period or point of time made remarkable by some great event. [Gr. *epochē*, stop.]

Syn. Age; era; division; time. **epsom-salt** (ep'sum-salt), *n.* Sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic.

ēto, fāt, tāk, fār, fāll, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hār; mīto, mit; nōto, not, mōva, wāll; mūto, hut, bārā; oīl, oīl, then.

equable (ē'kwā-bl), *a.* Equal and uniform; not variable.—*equably*, *adv.*—*equability*, *n.* [*L. æquabilis*.]
equal (ē'kwā), *1. a.* 1. Alike; agreeing. 2. Adequate; competent. 3. Just. 4. Uniform. *II. n.* One not inferior or superior. *III. vt.* Make equal to.—*equality*, *adv.*—*equality* (ē'kwōl'ti), *n.* [*L. æqualis*.]
Syn. Corresponding; even; proportionate; invariable; equable; equitable; fair; impartial; indifferent.
equalize (ē'kwā-līz), *vt.* Make equal.—*equalization*, *n.*
equanimity (ē'kwā-nīm'i-ti), *n.* Evenness of mind or temper. [*L. — æquus*, equal, and *animus*, mind.]
equation (ē'kwē'shun), *n.* 1. In *alg.* Statement of the equality of two quantities. 2. Reduction to a mean proportion.
equator (ē'kwē'tūr), *n.* In *geog.* Circle passing round the middle of the globe, and dividing it into two equal parts. 2. In *astr.* Equinoctial.—*equatorial*, *a.*
equerry, **equerry** (ek'wē-ri), *n.* One who has the charge of horses. [*From Fr. écurie*, stable.]
equestrian (ē'kwēs'tri-an), *1. a.* Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; on horseback. *II. n.* One who rides on horseback. [*Having equal angles.*]
equiangular (ē'kwī-ang'ū-lar), *a.*
equidistant (ē'kwī-distant), *a.* Equally distant (from).—*equidistantly*, *adv.* [*ing* all the sides equal.]
equilateral (ē'kwī-lat'ēr-al), *a.* Having equal sides.
equilibrium (ē'kwī-lib'rī-um), *n.* Equipoise; equality of weight or force; state of rest produced by the counteraction of equal forces. [*L. — æquus*, equal, and *libra*, balance.]
equine (ē'kwīn), *1. a.* Pertaining to a horse or horses. *II. n.* Horse. [*L. æquinus—æquus*.]
equinoctial (ē'kwī-nok'shal), *1. a.* Pertaining to the equinoxes, the time of the equinoxes, or to the regions about the equator. *II. n.* Circle in the heavens corresponding to equator of the earth, so called because when the sun crosses it, days and nights are equal.
equinox (ē'kwī-noks), *n.* 1. Time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points. (first point of Aries, March 21, and the first point of Libra, September 23), making day and night of equal length. 2. Equinoctial gale. [*L. — æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.]
equip (ē'kwīp'), *vt.* [equip'ping; equipped]. Fit out.—*equipage* (ē'kwī-paj), *n.* 1. Furnishings required for a service, as armor of a soldier,

etc. 2. Carriage and attendants.—**equipment**, *n.* 1. Act of equipping. 2. State of being equipped. 3. Things used in equipping. [*Fr. équiper—root of SHIP*.] [weight or force; balance.]
equipoise (ē'kwī-pōiz), *n.* Equality of equitable (ē'kwī-tā-bl), *a.* 1. Possessing or exhibiting equity. 2. Held or exercised in equity.—*equitably*, *adv.*—*equitableness*, *n.*
equity (ek'wī-ti), *n.* Impartiality; desire to give to each man his due. 2. System of jurisprudence supplemental of common law. [*Fr. équité*.]
equivalent (ē'kwīv'ā-lent), *1. a.* Equal in value, meaning, etc. *II. n.* Thing equal in value, etc.—*equivalently*, *adv.*—*equivalence*, *n.*
equivocal (ē'kwīv'ō-kal), *a.* Meaning two or more things; of doubtful meaning; ambiguous.—*equivocally*, *adv.*—*equivocalness*, *n.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *vox*, voice, word.]
Syn. Suspicious. See AMBIGUOUS.
equivocate (ē'kwīv'ō-kāt), *vt.* Use equivocal or doubtful words in order to mislead.—*equivocation*, *n.*
Syn. Ambiguity; evasion; prevarication; quibbling; subterfuge; shift.
era (ē'ra), *n.* Period of time marked by a new order of things. [*Lat. L. æra*.]
eradicate (ē-rad'ī-kāt), *vt.* Pull up by the roots; destroy.—*eradication*, *n.* [*L. radix*, root.]
erase (ē-rās'), *vt.* Rub or scrape out; efface.—*erasable*, *a.*—*eraser*, *n.* [*L. — s*, out, and *radō*, scrape.]
erasure (ē-rās'zhūr), *n.* 1. Act of erasing. 2. Place where something written has been rubbed out. [*A.S. ær*.]
ere (ār), *adv., prep. and conj.* Before.
erect (ē-rekt'), *1. vt.* Set upright; raise; build. *II. a.* Upright.—*erectly*, *adv.*—*erectness*, *n.*—*erection*, *n.* 1. Act of erecting or raising. 2. State of being erected; exaltation. 3. Anything erected; building. [*L. erectus—s*, and *rego*, rule.]
eremite (ē're-mīt), *n.* Hermit. [*Gr. eremites—eremos*, lonely.] [*L.*]
ergo (ērgō), *adv.* Therefore; hence.
ergot (ērgot'), *n.* 1. Fungus infecting wheat, rye, etc. 2. Poisonous medicine made from the spawn of the fungus.
ermine (ēr'mīn), *n.* 1. Northern animal of the weasel tribe, valued for its fur. 2. Its white fur, much used for lining of state robes. [*Ger. hermelin*.]
erosion (ē-rō'zhun), *n.* Act or operation of eating or wearing away. [*L.*]



Ermine.

erotic (e-ro'tik), **erotic**, **a.** Pertaining to love. [Gr.]

err (ér), **v.** 1. Wander from the right way; go astray. 2. Sin. [Fr. *error*—*L. erro*.] [mission. [A.S. *arende*.]

errand (er'and), **n.** Message; commission. [er'ant], **a.** Wandering; roving. [L. *errans*.]

erratic (er-ratik), **erratic**, **a.** 1. Wandering; having no certain course. 2. Eccentric. 3. Irregular.

erratum (er-rá'tum), **n.** Error in writing or printing. —*pl.* Errata (er-rá'ta).

erroneous (er-rō-ne-us), **a.** Wrong; mistaken. — **erroneously**, **adv.** — **erroneousness**, **n.**

error (er'úr), **n.** 1. Inaccuracy. 2. Deviation from the truth. 3. Moral offense. 4. Mistake in writing, etc. [L.] *Syn.* Falstiy; fallacy; wrong; sin; blunder; erratum.

erst (érat), **adv.** First; at first; formerly. — **erstwhile**, **adv.** Formerly. [A.S. *ærest*, superl. of *ær*. See **ERE**.]

eruption (é-ruk-tshun), **n.** Belching; throwing out.

erudite (er'ú-dit), **a.** Learned; well read. — **erudition** (dis'hun), **n.** [L. *erudio*, free from rudeness; instruct.]

erupt (e-rup't), **v.** and **v.** 1. Break out. 2. Throw out, as lava from a volcano. — **eruptive**, **a.** 1. Bursting forth. 2. Breaking out of spots on the skin. — **eruptive**, **a.** [L. *rumpo*, break.]

erysipelas (er-i-sip'e-las), **n.** inflammatory disease, generally in the face. [Gr.—*erythros*, red, and *pellos*, skin.]

escadrille (es-cá-drél), **n.** Small fleet of ships or airships. [Fr.]

escalade (es-ka-lád'), **n.** 1. Scaling of walls of fortresses. II. *vt.* Scale. [Fr.]

escalator (es-cá-lá-tar), **n.** Moving stairway.

escalop (es-kol'up). Same as **SCALLOP**.

escapade (es-ka-pád'), **n.** 1. Fling or capering of a horse. 2. Wild prank.

escape (es-káp'), **v.** and **v.** 1. Flee from; pass unobserved; leak out; evade; become safe from danger; remain unharmed. II. *n.* 1. Flight. 2. Preservation. 3. Means of flight. [O.]

escapement (es-káp'ment), **n.** Part of a time-piece, connecting the wheelwork with the pendulum or balance, and allowing a tooth to escape at each vibration.

eschatology (es-ka-to'l'ó-jí), **n.** In theol. Doctrine of conditions after death.

eschew (es-chō'), *vt.* Shun; avoid. [O.F. *eschewer*, cogn. with Ger. *schu*, shy.]



Escapement.

escort (es'kört), **n.** Guard; protection. [Fr. *escorte*.] [accompany.]

escort (es-kört'), *vt.* Attend as a guard; accompany.

escritoire (es-krit-wär'), **n.** Writing desk. [O. Fr. *escriptoire*—*L. scribo*, write.]

escrow (es'krō), **n.** Signed instrument given to a third party as a guarantee.

escutcheon (es-kuch'un), **n.** Shield on which a coat of arms is represented; family shield. [O. Fr. *escusson*—*L. scutum*, shield.]

Eskimo, Esquimaux (es'ki-mō), **n.** — *pl.* Eskimos, Esquimaux, (es'ki-mōz). One of a tribe inhabiting Greenland and Arctic America.

esophagus (e-sof'a-gus), **n.** Passage through which food is carried to the stomach; gullet. [Gr.—*oiso*, carry, and *phago*, eat.]

esoteric (e-so-ter'ik), **a.** Taught to a select few; secret. — Opposed to **exoteric**. — **esoterically**, **adv.** [Gr.—*eso*, within.]

espallier (es-pal'yér), **n.** 1. Lattice-work of wood on which to train fruit-trees. 2. Row of trees so trained. [Fr.]

especial (es-pesh'al), **a.** 1. Special, particular. 2. Principal; distinguished. — **especially**, **adv.**

espionage (es'pi-un-aj), **n.** Practice or employment of spies; secret watching; spying. [Fr.]

esplanade (es-pla-nád'), **n.** Open level space for public walks or drives. [Fr.—*L. planus*, level.]

espousal (es-pow'zal), **n.** 1. Act of espousing or betrothing. 2. Formal contract or celebration of marriage; frequently used in the plural. 3. Taking up or adoption. [O. Fr. *espousailles*.]

espouse (es-pouz'), *vt.* 1. Give in marriage; betroth. 2. Take in marriage, wed. 3. Embrace; adopt. — **espouse**, **n.** [O. Fr. *espouser*—*L. sponso*, = vowed.] [cover. [O. Fr. *espier*.]

espy (es-pí'), *vt.* Catch sight of; discern.

Esquimaux (es'ki-mō). See **ESKIMO**.

esquire (es'kwir'), **n.** 1. *Orig.* Squire or shield-bearer; attendant on a knight. 2. Title of younger sons of noblemen. 3. General title of respect. [O. Fr. *escuyer*—*L. scutum*, shield.]

essay (es'sä), **n.** 1. Trial; experiment. 2. Written composition; short dissertation. II. *vt.* (es-sä'), Try; attempt. — **essayist** (es'sä-ist), **n.** Writer of essays. [Fr. *essai*—*L. ex*, and *ago*, lead.]

essence (es'sens), **n.** 1. Inner distinctive nature; true substance. 2. Characteristic quality or contents. 3. Extracted virtues of a drug. 4. Solution of a volatile or essential oil in alcohol. 5. Perfume. [Fr.—*L. essentia*.]

éste, ínt, éat, éár, éall, éäre, above; mē, mēt, hēr; mite, mīt, nōte, not, mīre, wptē
mēte, hāt, bāre; oil, owl, élean.

essential (es-sen'shal). I. a. 1. Relating to or containing the essence. 2. Necessary to the existence of a thing; indispensable. 3. Highly rectified; pure. II. n. 1. Something necessary. 2. Fundamental principal. — **essentially**, *adv.*

establish (es-tab'lish), *vt.* Settle, fix; ordain; found; set up (in business). — **establisher**, n. — **establishment**, n. 1. Act of establishing. 2. That which is established. [O. Fr. *établir* — L. *stabilis*, firm.]

estate (es-tāt'), n. 1. Fixed or established condition. 2. Rank; quality. 3. Property, esp. in land. 4. Property left at death. — *The fourth estate*: the press. [O. Fr. *estat* — L. *status*.]

esteem (es-tēm'), I. *vt.* 1. Value. 2. Set a high value on. II. n. 1. Estimation. 2. Favorable regard. [Fr. *estime* — *estimo*.] *Syn.* Appraise; appreciate; calculate; estimate; prize; rate; weigh.

esthetic. See **ÆSTHETIC**.

estimable (es'tim-a-bl'), a. 1. That can be estimated. 2. Worthy of esteem. — **estimably**, *adv.*

estimate (es'tim-āt'), I. *vt.* Judge of the worth of, from imperfect data; calculate. II. n. Valuing in the mind without actual measuring or figuring. [L. *estimo*.]

estimation (es-tim-ā'shun), n. 1. Estimating. 2. Reckoning of value; opinion. 3. Esteem; honor.

estop (es-top'), *vt.* Bar by estoppel. — **estoppel**, n. Undeniable admission.

estrangle (es-trānj'), *vt.* 1. Make strange, alienate. 2. Divert from its original use or possessor. — **estrangement**, n. [O. Fr. *estranger*, from root of **STRANGE**.]

estray (es-trā'), n. Stray or unclaimed domestic animal. [Fr. *estrail*.]

estuary (es-tū-ār-i), n. Passage where the tide meets the current, as in the mouth of a tidal river. [L. *æstus*, boil up, surge.]

étageré (ē-tā-zhâr'), n. Case of shelves; what-not. [Fr. — *étagé*, story.]

et cetera (et set'e-ra). And other things; and so forth. [L.]

etch (ech), *vt.* and *vi.* Make designs on metal, glass, etc., by eating out lines with acid. — **etch'ing**, n. 1. Engraving by acid. 2. Design produced by acid. 3. Impression from an etched plate. [Ger. *ätzen* — *essen*, eat.]

eternal (ē-tēr-nal). I. a. Without beginning or end. II. n. (cap.) God. — **eternally**, *adv.* [Fr. *éternel* — L. *æternus*.]

Syn. Everlasting; endless; infinite; interminable; perpetual; immortal.

eternity (ē-tēr-ni-ti), n. 1. Eternal duration. 2. State of time after death. **ether** (ē-thâr), n. 1. Clear, upper air. 2. Subtle medium supposed to fill all space. 3. Light, volatile, inflammable fluid, used as an anesthetic and as a solvent of fats. [Gr.]

ethereal (ē-thê-re-al), a. Consisting of ether; heavenly; extremely delicate; over-refined. — **ethereally**, *adv.* — **etherealize**, *vt.* 1. Convert into ether. 2. Render spirit-like.

etherize (ē-thâr-iz), *vt.* 1. Convert into ether. 2. Make insensible by ether.

ethic (eth'ik), **ethical** (eth'ik-al), a. Relating to morals or duty. — **ethically**, *adv.* [Gr. — *ethos*, custom.]

ethics (eth'iks), n. Science of duty.

Ethiopian (ē-thi-ō-pi-an), **Ethiopic** (ē-thi-ōp'ik), a. Pertaining to *Ethiopia*, countries south of Egypt. [Gr. *Æthiops*, sunburnt — *aitho*, burn, and *ops*, face.]

ethnic (eth'nik), **eth'nical**, a. Relating to races or nations. [Gr. *ethnos*, nation.] [of races.]

ethnology (eth-nol'o-jī), n. Science

etiquette (et-i-ke't'), n. Forms of ceremony or decorum. [Fr. See **TICKET**.]

etymon (et-i-mon), n. 1. Original element, root of a word. 2. Original meaning of a word. [Gr.]

etymology (et-i-mol'o-jī), n. 1. Science of the origin and history of words. 2. History of a word. 3. Part of grammar relating to inflection. — **etymological**, a. — **etymologically**, *adv.* [Gr.]

eucharist (ū-kar'ist), n. 1. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 2. Consecrated elements of it. — **eucharistic**, **eucharistical**, a. [Gr. *eucharistia*, thanksgiving.]

euchre (ū-kâr), I. n. 1. Gamecards. 2. Act of euchring. II. *vt.* 1. Make three tricks against the trump-hand in euchre. 2. Get the advantage of.

eulogist (ū-lō-jist), n. One who extols another. — **eulogistic**, a. Full of praise. — **eulogistically**, *adv.*

eulogium (ū-lō-jī-um), **eulogy** (ū-lō-jī), n. Speech or writing in praise. [Gr. *eu*, well, and *logos*, speaking.]

Syn. Commendation; praise; panegyric; encomium; honor; applause.

eulogize (ū-lō-jiz), *vt.* Speak well of. **eunuch** (ū-nuk), n. Oriental chamberlain. [Gr. *eunouchos* — *eune*, couch, and *echo*, have charge of.]

euphemism (ū-fē-miz-m), n. Figure in which a delicate word or expression is substituted for an offensive one. — **euphemistic**, a. [Gr. — *eu*, well, and *phemi*, speak.]

euphonic (ū-fon'ik), **euphonicus**, (ū-fō-ni-us), *a.* Pertaining to euphony; agreeable in sound. — **euphonicusly**, *adv.*

euphony (ū-fō-ni), *n.* 1. Agreeable sound. 2. Pleasing, easy pronunciation. [Gr. *eu*, well, and *phone*, sound.] **eureka** (ū-rē'ka), *interj.* Expression of triumph at a discovery. [Gr. = I have found (it).]

European (ū-ro-pē'an), *a.* Belonging to Europe. *n.* Native or inhabitant of Europe.

euthanasia (ū-tha-nā'zi-a), *n.* Easy, tranquil or painless death. [Gr.]

evacuate (e-vā'ū-āt), *vt.* 1. Empty; discharge. 2. Withdraw from. — **evacuation**, *n.* [L. — *vacuo*, empty.]

evade (e-vād'), *vt.* Escape artfully; avoid cunningly. [L. — *e*, out, and *vado*, go.]

evanescent (e-vā-nēs'ent), *a.* Fleeting; imperceptible. — **evanescently**, *adv.* — **evanescence**, *n.* [See VANISH.]

evangel (ē-van'jel), *n.* Good news, esp. the gospel. — **evangelic**, **evangelical**, *a.* 1. Contained in the gospels, or four first books of the New Testament. 2. According to the gospel. 3. Fervent and devout. — **evangelist**, *n.* 1. One of the four writers of the gospels. 2. Itinerant revivalist. [Gr. — *eu* and *angellos*.]

evaporate (e-vāp'o-rāt), *i. vt.* Fly off in vapor; pass into an invisible state. *II. vt.* Convert into steam or gas. — **evaporation**, *n.*

evasion (e-vā'zhun), *n.* 1. Attempt to escape the force of an argument or accusation. 2. Excuse.

evasive (e-vā'siv), *a.* That seeks to evade; not straightforward; shuffling. — **evasively**, *adv.* — **evasiveness**, *n.*

eve (ēv), **even** (ēvn), *n.* 1. Evening. 2. Night before a day of note. 3. Time just preceding a great event. [A. S. *æfen*.]

even (ēvn), *a.* 1. Equal; level; uniform; parallel; equal on both sides. 2. Not odd; able to be divided by 2 without a remainder. *II. adv.* Expresses that something is contrary to expectation, or greater than one would think, etc. — **evenly**, *adv.* — **evenness**, *n.* *III. vt.* Make alike, level or smooth. [A. S. *æfen*.]

evening (ēv'ning), *n.* Close of the day time. [A. S. *æfenung*.]

event (e-vent'), *n.* That which happens. — **eventful**, *a.* [L. — *e*, and *vento*, come.]

Syn. Incident; occurrence; circumstance; consequence; result; issue.

eventide (ēvn-tīd), *n.* Evening.

eventual (e-vent'ū-āl), *a.* 1. Happening as a consequence; ultimate, final.

2. Contingent upon a future event; possible. — **eventually**, *adv.* — **eventuality**, *n.* That which eventuates or happens; contingent result.

ever (ev'ēr), *adv.* 1. Always; eternally; 2. At any time; in any degree. [A. S.]

evergreen (ev'ēr-grēn), *a.* Always green. *n.* Evergreen plant.

everlasting (ev'ēr-las'ting), *a.* Endless; eternal. — **everlastingly**, *adv.* — **everlastingness**, *n.*

Syn. Incessant; continual; unceasing. See ETERNAL.

evermore (ev'ēr-mōr'), *adv.* Eternally.

every (ev'ēr-i), *a.* 1. Each one of a number; all taken separately. 2. Each possible. [A. S. *afre*, ever, and *alc*, each.] [every place.]

everywhere (ev'ēr-i-hwēr'), *adv.*

evict (e-vikt'), *vt.* Dispossess by law; expel from. — **eviction**, *n.* [L. — *evincio*, overcome.]

evidence (ev'i-dens), *I. n.* That which makes evident; proof; testimony. *II. vt.* Render evident; prove.

evident (ev'i-dent), *a.* That can be seen; clear to the mind; obvious. — **evidently**, *adv.* [L. *e*, out, and *video*, see.]

evidential (ev'i-den'shal), *a.* Furnishing evidence; tending to prove. — **evidentially**, *adv.*

evil (ēvil), *a.* Wicked; mischievous; unfortunate. *II. adv.* In an evil manner; badly. *III. n.* That which produces unhappiness or calamity; misfortune; harm; wickedness; depravity. [A. S. *yfel*.]

evil-eye (ēvil-i), *n.* Supposed power to do harm by the look of the eye.

evince (e-vins), *vt.* Prove beyond doubt; show clearly; show. [L. *e*, out, and *vinco*, overcome.]

eviscerate (e-vis'ēr-āt), *vt.* Tear out the bowels. — **evisceration**, *n.* — [L. — *e*, out, and *viscera*, bowels.]

evoke (e-vōk'), *vt.* Call out; draw forth; bring forth. [L. *e*, out, and *voco*, call.]

evolution (ev-ō-lū'shun), *n.* 1. Act of unfolding or unrolling; development. 2. Doctrine of derivation, as opposed to creation. [Fr. See EVOLVE.]

evolve (e-volv'), *vt.* and *vi.* Unroll; disclose; develop. [L. *e*, out, and *volvo*, roll.]

ewe (ū), *n.* Female sheep. [A. S. *ewu*.]

ewer (ū'ēr), *n.* Large jug to hold water. [O. Fr. *ewier* — L. *aquarium*.]

ex (eks), *Prefix.* Out of; out; proceeding from; off; beyond. *Ex-* prefixed to names of office denotes that a person has held, but no longer holds, that office; as, ex-minister. [L. and Gr.]

exact (egz-akt'). I. *a.* Precise; careful; punctual; true; demonstrable. II. *vt.* Compel full payment of; demand urgently. — **exact'ing**, *p.* and *a.* Demanding too much. — **exaction**, *n.* — **exactly**, *adv.* — **exact'ness**, *n.* [L. — *exigo*, carry out, measure.]

Syn. Accurate; correct; just; nice; particular; reliable; methodical.

exaggerate (egz-a-jér-ät), *vt.* Magnify unduly; overstate. — **exaggera'tion**, *n.* [L. — *aggr*, heap.]

exalt (egz-alt'), *vt.* 1. Raise high. 2. Elate with the joy of success. 3. Praise. 4. In *chem.* Refine; sublimate. — **exalta'tion**, *n.* [L. — *ex*, and *altus*, high.]

examine (egz-am'in), *vt.* Inspect carefully; question. — **examina'tion**, *n.* [L. *examen*, tongue of a balance.]

Syn. Exploration; inquiry; inquisition; inspection; interrogation; test; investigation; search; research; probing; scrutiny; trial; assay.

example (egz-am'pl), *n.* 1. Specimen; illustration of a rule, etc. 2. Person or thing to be imitated or avoided; pattern. 3. Warning. 4. Precedent. [Fr. — L. *exemplum* — *ex*, out, and *emo*, take.]

exasperate (egz-as-për-ät), *vt.* Make very angry. — **exaspera'tion**, *n.* [L. *asper*, rough.]

excavate (eks'ka-vät), *vt.* Hollow or scoop out. — **excava'tion**, *n.* — **ex-cavator**, *n.*

exceed (ek-séd'), *vt.* Go beyond the limit or measure of; surpass, excel. — **exceed'ingly**, *adv.* Very much; greatly. [L. *ex*, beyond, and *cedo*, go.]

excel (ek-sel'). I. *vt.* Surpass. II. *vi.* [excell'ing; excelled.] Have good qualities in a high degree; perform very meritorious actions; be superior. — **ex'cellence**, **ex'cellency**, *n.* 1. Great merit; excellent quality; greatness. 2. Title of honor given to persons high in rank or office. — **excel-lent** (ek'sel-ent), *a.* Of great virtue or work; superior. — **ex'cellently**, *adv.* [L. — *ex*, out, and *cello*, urge.]

excelsior (ek-sel'si-ür). I. *a.* Higher; loftier. II. *n.* Kind of packing; wood-wool. [L.]

except (ek-sept'). I. *vt.* Take or leave out; exclude. II. *vi.* Object. III. *prep.* Leaving out; excluding; but. — **ex-cep'tion**, *n.* — **exceptionable**, *a.* Objectionable. — **exceptional** (ek-sep'shun-al), *a.* Forming an exception; uncommon; superior; peculiar. [L. — *ex*, and *capto*, take.]

excerpt (ek-sëpt'), *n.* Passage copied from a book; extract. [L. — *ex*, and *carpo*, pick.]

excess (ek-ses'), *n.* 1. Going beyond what is usual or proper; intemperance. 2. That which exceeds. 3. Degree by which one thing exceeds another. — **excess'ive**, *a.* Immoderate; violent. — **excessively**, *adv.* — **excess'iveness**, *n.*

exchange (eks-chänj'), I. *vt.* 1. Give, in return for some equivalent or substitute. 2. Give and receive reciprocally; interchange. II. *n.* 1. Act of giving one thing for another; barter. 2. Thing given in return for something received. 3. Receiving or paying of money in one place, for an equal sum in another, by order, draft, or bill of exchange. 4. Bill drawn for money; bill of exchange. 5. Place where merchants, brokers, and bankers meet to transact business (often contracted into 'Change). — **ex-changeable** (eks-chänj'a-bl), *a.* — **exchangeability**, *n.* [See CHANGE.]

exchequer (eks-chek'ér), *n.* 1. In England, superior court of law. 2. Treasury; finances. [O.Fr. = checkered (cloth).]

excise (ek-siz'), I. *n.* Tax on certain home commodities and on licenses for certain trades; specifically, liquor tax. II. *vt.* 1. Subject to excise duty. 2. Cut out; cut off. [L. — *ex* and *cedo*, cut.]

excision (ek-siz'un), *n.* 1. Cutting out or off; extirpation. 2. Excommunication.

excitable (ek-sit'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being excited. — **excitability**, *n.*

excitant (ek-sit'ant), *n.* Stimulant.

excitation (ek-sit'ä-shun), *n.* Act of exciting; putting in motion.

excite (ek-sit'), *vt.* Call into activity; stir up; rouse; irritate. — **excite'r**, *n.* — **excite'ment**, *n.* [L. — *ex*, out, and *cito*, rouse.]

exclaim (eks-kläm'), *vt.* and *vi.* Cry out; utter or speak vehemently. [L. — *ex*, out, and *clamo*, shout.]

exclamation (eks-kläm-mä'shun), *n.* 1. Vehement utterance; outcry. 2. Uttered expression of surprise, and the like. 3. Mark expressing this (!)

exclamatory (eks-kläm'a-tö-ri), *a.* Containing, expressing exclamation.

exclude (eks-klöd'), *vt.* Shut out; thrust out; hinder from entrance or participation; except. [L. — *ex*, and *claudio*, shut.]

exclusion (eks-klöz'hun), *n.* Shutting or putting out; ejection; exception.

exclusive (eks-klöz'siv), *a.* 1. Able or tending to exclude. 2. Excluding from consideration. — **exclu'sively**, *adv.* — **exclu'siveness**, *n.*

- annunciate** (eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt), *vt.* Expel from the communion of the church. — **excommunication**, *n.*
- excoriate** (eks-kō'ri-āt), *vt.* Strip the skin from. [L. — *corium*, skin.]
- excrement** (eks-kre'ment), *n.* Matter discharged from the animal system; dung. [L. — *excerno*, separate.]
- excrecence** (eks-kres'ens), *n.* That which grows out unnaturally; wart, tumor; superfluous part. — **excrecent** (eks-kres'ent), *a.* [L. — *creasco*.]
- excrete** (eks-kre't), *vt.* Discharge; eject. — **excretion**, *n.* 1. Act of excreting. 2. That which is excreted.
- excruciate** (eks-kru'shi-āt), *vt.* Torture; rack. — **excruciation**, *n.* [L. — *crux*, cross.]
- exculpate** (eks-kul'pāt), *vt.* Clear from a charge; acquit. — **exculpation**, *n.* — **exculpatory**, *a.* [L. — *culpa*, guilt.]
- excursion** (eks-kūr'shun), *n.* 1. Trip for pleasure or health. 2. Wandering from the main subject. — **excursionist**, *n.* — **excursive**, *a.* Rambling. — **excursively**, *adv.* — **excursiveness**, *n.* [L. — *curro*, run.]
- excusatory** (eks-kū'za-tō-ri), *a.* Making or containing excuse.
- excuse** (eks-kūz'), *I. vt.* 1. Free from blame, guilt or obligation. 2. Make an apology, or ask pardon, for. *II. n.* (eks-kūz') 1. Plea offered in extenuation of a fault. 2. Reason for being excused. [L. — *ex*, and *causo*, plead.] *Syn.* Forgive; pardon; justify; tolerate; overlook. See **EXONERATE**.
- exorable** (eks'e-kra-bl), *a.* Deserving exoration; detestable; accursed. — **exorably**, *adv.*
- exorate** (eks'e-kra't), *vt.* Curse; denounce evil against; detest utterly. — **exoration**, *n.* 1. Act of exorating. 2. Curse. 3. That which is exorated. [L. — *ex*, and *sacer*, sacred.]
- execute** (eks'e-kūt), *vt.* 1. Perform; give effect to. 2. Sign and deliver, as a lease. 3. Put to death by law. — **executer**, *n.* [Fr. *exécuteur* — L. *ex*, and *sequor*, follow.]
- execution** (eks-e-kū'shun), *n.* 1. Executing; accomplishment; completion. 2. Carrying into effect the sentence of a court of law. 4. Putting to death by law; destruction. 5. Warrant for so doing. — **executioner** (eks-e-kū'shun-ēr), *n.* One who inflicts capital punishment.
- executive** (egz-ek'ū-tiv), *I. a.* Having the quality or function of executing. *II. n.* Officer or body, charged with the execution of the laws.
- executor** (egz-ek'ū-tūr), *n.* 1. One who executes or performs; doer. 2. Person appointed by a testator to execute his will. — **executory**, *a.* 1. Executing official duties. 2. Designed to be carried into effect.
- executrix** (egz-ek'ū-triks), *n.* **executress** (egz-ek'ū-tres), *n.* Female executor.
- exegesis** (eks-e-jē'sis), *n.* Science of interpretation, esp. of the scriptures. [Gr.]
- exegetic** (eks-e-jet'ik), **exegetical**, *a.* Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory. — **exegetically**, *adv.*
- exemplar** (egz-em'plar), *n.* Model; original; pattern to be copied or imitated. — **exemplary**, *a.* Worthy of imitation; commendable.
- exemplify** (egz-em'pl-i-fī), *vt.* 1. Illustrate by example. 2. Make an attested copy of. 3. Prove by an attested copy. — **exemplification**, *n.* [L. — *exemplum*, and *facio*, make.]
- exempt** (egz-empt'), *I. vt.* Free; grant immunity from. *II. a.* Taken out; not liable to; released. — **exemption**, *n.* [Fr. — L. *ex*, and *emo*, take.]
- equator** (eks-e-kwā'tūr), *n.* 1. Official recognition of a consul by the foreign government. 2. Official approval.
- exequies** (eks'e-kwiz), *n. pl.* Funeral procession; ceremonies of burial. [L.]
- exercise** (eks'ēr-siz), *I. n.* 1. Putting in practice. 2. Exertion for health or amusement. 3. Performance of a ceremony or formal service. 4. Discipline. 5. Lesson, task. *II. vt.* 1. Train by use; improve by practice. 2. Afflict. *III. vi.* Take exercise; practice. [L. — *ex*, and *arceo*, drive.]
- exert** (egz-ert'), *vt.* 1. Bring into active operation. 2. Do, perform. — **exertion**, *n.* [L. — *ex*, and *sero*, put together.]
- exent** (eks'e-unt), *They go out.* [L.]
- exhalation** (eks-hs-lē'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of exhaling. 2. That which is exhaled; vapor; steam.
- exhale** (eks-hāl'), *vt.* Emit or send out as vapor; evaporate. [Fr. *exhaler* — L. *ex*, out, and *halo*, breathe.]
- exhaust** (egz-ast'), *vt.* 1. Draw out the whole of. 2. Use the whole strength of; tire out. 3. Treat of or develop completely. — **exhaustion**, *n.* 1. Act of exhausting or consuming. 2. State of being exhausted; extreme fatigue. — **exhaustive**, *a.* Tending to exhaust; bringing out all the points. — **exhaustless**, *a.* That cannot be exhausted. [L. *ex*, out, and *haurio*, draw.]
- exhibit** (egz-ib'it), *vt.* Show; present to view. — **exhibitor**, **exhibitor**,

a. — exhibition (eks-hi-bish'un), *n.*
 1. Presentation to view; display. 2. Public show, esp. of works of art, manufactures, etc. 3. That which is exhibited. [L. *ex*, out, and *habeo*, hold.]
exhilarant (egz-il'a-rant), *a.* Exhilarating; exciting mirth or pleasure.
exhilarate (egz-il'a-rät), *vt.* Make merry; enliven; cheer — **exhilaration**, *n.* [L. *hilaris*, cheerful.]
exhort (egz-art'), *vt.* Urge strongly to good deeds, esp. by words or advice. — **exhortation**, *n.* [L. *ex*, and *hortor*, urge.]
exhume (eks-hüm'), *vt.* Disinter. — **exhumation**, *n.* [L. *ex*, and *humus*, ground.]
exigent (eks-i-jent), *a.* Demanding immediate attention or action. — **exigence** (eks-i-jens), **exigency**, *ns.* Pressing necessity. [L. — *ex*, and *ago*, drive.] [crisis; urgency; pressure.]
Syn. Distress; emergency; demand;
exiguous (eg-zig'ü-us), *a.* Small, slender. [L. — *measured*.]
exile (eks'il), *1. n.* 1. Banishment; state of being expelled from one's native country. 2. Separation from one's country and friends by distress or necessity. 3. Person banished or separated from his country. *II. vt.* Banish from a country. [L. — *ex*, and *solum*, soil.]
exist (egz-ist'), *vt.* Have an actual being; live; continue to be. — **existence**, *n.* 1. State of being; continued being; life. 2. Anything that exists; a being. — **existent**, *a.* Having existence. [L. — *ex*, and *sisto*, stand.]
exit (eks'it), *n.* 1. Leaving the stage. 2. Any departure; death. 3. Passage out. [L. — *goes out*.]
exodus (eks-o-dus), *n.* Going out; departure, esp. of the Israelites from Egypt. [Gr.] [of the office. [L.]
ex officio (eks-of'ish'i-ö), *vt.* By virtue
exogen (eks-o-jen), *n.* Plant increasing by layers growing on the outside of the wood. — **exogenous**, *a.* [Gr.]
exonerate (egz-on'er-ät), *vt.* Relieve of, as a charge or responsibility. — **exoneration**, *n.* — **exonerative**, [L. — *ex*, and *onero*, load.] [absolve. *Syn.* Exculpate; acquit; vindicate;]
exorbitant (egz-ar-bit-ant), *a.* Going beyond the usual limit; excessive. — **exorbitantly**, *adv.* — **exorbitance**, *n.* [Fr. — L. *ex*, and *orbita*, circle.]
exorcise (eks-ar-siz), *vt.* 1. Cast out a devil by conjuration. 2. Deliver from the influence of an evil spirit.
exorciser, *n.* — **exorcism** (eks-ar-sizm), *n.* [Gr. — *ex*, and *horkos*, oath.]

exordium (egz-ard'ium), *n.* Introductory part of a discourse or composition. [L. — *ex*, and *ordior*, begin.]
exoteric (eks-o-ter'ik), **exoterical**, *a.* External; public. — Opposed to **esoteric**. [Gr.]
exotic (egz-ot'ik), *1. a.* Introduced from a foreign country. — Opposite of **indigenous**. *II. n.* Anything of foreign origin. [Gr. — *exo*, outward.]
expand (eks-pand'), *1. vt.* Spread out, open or lay open; enlarge in bulk or surface. *II. vi.* Become opened; enlarge. [L. — *ex*, and *pando*, spread.]
expanse (eks-pans'), *n.* 1. Wide extent. 2. Firmament.
expansible (eks-pans'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being extended. — **expansibility**, *n.* — **expansibly**, *adv.*
expansion (eks-pans'hun), *n.* 1. Enlargement. 2. That which is expanded. 3. Immensity.
expansive (eks-pans'iv), *a.* Widely extended. — **expansively**, *adv.* — **expansiveness**, *n.*
ex parte (eks-pär'te), *Proceeding only from one part or side of a matter in question; one-sided; partial.* [L.]
expatiate (eks-päsh'i-ät), *vt.* Range at large; enlarge; descendant. — **expatiation**, *n.* [L. — *ex*, and *spatium*, space.]
expatriate (eks-pätri-ät), *vt.* Send out of one's native country; banish; exile. — **expatriation**, *n.* [L. — *ex*, and *patria*, fatherland.]
expect (eks-pekt'), *vt.* Look for; look forward to something about to happen; anticipate; hope. — **expectance**, **expectancy**, *n.* — **expectant**, *a.* Looking or waiting for. — **expectation**, *n.* 1. Act of looking forward to an event as about to happen. 2. That which is expected. 3. Prospect of future good, as of possessions, wealth, and the like — usually in the plural. [L. *ex*, and *specto*, look.]
expectorant (eks-pek'to-rant), *n.* Medicine inducing expectoration.
expectorate (eks-pek'to-rät), *vt.* and *vi.* Expel from the breast or lungs, by coughing, etc.; spit forth. — **expectoration**, *n.* [L. — *ex*, and *pectus*, breast.]
expedience (eks-pē'di-ens), **expediency**, *n.* Fitness; desirableness.
expedient (eks-pē'di-ent), *1. a.* Suitable; advisable. *II. n.* That which serves to promote; means suitable to an end; contrivance. — **expediently**, *adv.* [L. See **EXPEDITE**.]
expedite (eks-pe-dit), *vt.* Free from impediments; hasten; send forth. [L. — *ex*, and *pes*, foot.]

1, fast, thick, clear, tall, there, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōt, not, mōve, well;
 mite, hut, būra; oil, owl, steam.

ex post facto (eks-pōst-fak'tō), *adv.* By or from an after act.

expostulate (eks-pōst-tū-lāt), *vi.* Reason earnestly; remonstrate.—**expostulator**, *n.*—**expostulation**, *n.*—**expostulatory**, *a.* [L.—*ex*, and *postulo*, demand.]

exposure (eks-pō-zhōr), *n.* 1. Act of exposing. 2. State of being laid open or bare. 3. Openness to danger.

expound (eks-pownd'), *vt.* Lay open the meaning of; explain.—**expounder**, *n.* [L.—*ex*, and *pono*, place.]

express (eks-pres'), 1. *vt.* 1. Press or force out. 2. Represent or make known by a likeness or by words. 3. Declare. 4. Send by special opportunity, as an express company. II. *a.* 1. Directly stated; explicit; clear. 2. Intended or sent for a particular purpose. III. *n.* 1. Messenger or conveyance sent on a special errand. 2. Regular and quick conveyance.—**expressible**, *a.*—**expressly**, *adv.* [L. *ex*, out, and *press*.]

expression (eks-pres'hun), *n.* 1. Act of expressing or forcing out. 2. Act of representing or giving utterance to. 3. Faithful and vivid representation by language, art, the features, etc. 4. That which is expressed; look; language; picture, etc. 5. Manner in which anything is expressed. 6. Tone of voice or sound in music.—**expressionless**, *a.*

expressive (eks-pres'iv), *a.* 1. Serving to express, utter, or represent. 2. Full of expression; vividly representing the meaning or feeling intended to be conveyed; emphatical.—**expressively**, *adv.*—**expressiveness**, *n.*

expressly (eks-pres'li), *adv.* In an express, direct, or pointed manner; of set purpose; in direct terms; plainly.

expulsion (eks-pul'shun), *n.* Banishment. [L. See **EXPEL**.]

expulsive (eks-pul'siv), *a.* Able or serving to expel.

expunge (eks-punj'), *vt.* Wipe out; efface. [L. *ex*, and *pungo*, prick.]

Syn. Blot out; erase; obliterate.

expurgate (eks-pūrgāt or eks-pūr-), *vt.* Purify from anything noxious or erroneous.—**expurgation**, *n.* [L.—*ex*, and *purgo*, purge.—*purus*, pure.]

exquisite (eks'kwī-zit), *a.* 1. Choice; select; nice; exact; excellent. 2. Of keen or delicate perception; of great discrimination. 3. Pleasurable or painful in the highest degree; exceeding; extreme; keen; poignant. [L.= carefully sought out.]

extant (eks'tant), *a.* Still existing. [L.—*ex*, and *stans*, standing.]

extemporaneous (eks-tem-pō-rā-ne-us), **extemporary** (eks-tem-pō-rār-i), *a.* Done on the spur of the moment or without preparation; off-hand.—**extemporaneously**, *adv.*

extempore (eks-tem-pō-re), *adv.* Without preparation. [L.=of the moment.]

extemporize (eks-tem-pō-riz), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Speak or perform without preparation. 2. Prepare hastily or with poor material.

extend (eks-tend'), 1. *vt.* 1. Stretch out; prolong in any direction; enlarge; widen. 2. Hold out. 3. Bestow; impart. II. *vi.* Stretch; reach. [L. *ex*, and *tendo*, stretch.]

extensible (eks-ten'sibl), **extensile** (eks-ten'sil), *a.* That may be extended.—**extensibility**, *n.*

extension (eks-ten'shun), *n.* 1. Extending; stretching; enlargement; addition; expansion. 2. Property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space. 3. Pulling a broken bone to reset the fractured parts. 4. Time-alloquence to a debtor.

extensive (eks-ten'siv), *a.* Large; comprehensive.—**extensively**, *adv.*—**extensiveness**, *n.*

extensor (eks-ten'sūr), *n.* Muscle that serves to straighten;—*opp.* to *flexor*.

extent (eks-ten'), *n.* Space or degree to which a thing is extended; size; proportion.

extenuate (eks-ten'fū-āt), *vt.* 1. Make thin; diminish. 2. Weaken the force of.—**extenuation**, *n.* [L. *tenuis*, thin.]

Syn. Mitigate; palliate; cloak.

exterior (eks-tē-ri-ūr), 1. *a.* Outward; on or from the outside; foreign. II. *n.* Outward part or surface; outward form or deportment; appearance. [L. *comp.* of *exter*—*ex*, out.]

exterminate (eks-tēr'mīn-āt), *vt.* Destroy utterly; drive away; extirpate. **extermination**, *n.*—**exterminator**, *n.* [L. *ex*, and *terminus*, limit.]

external (eks-tēr'nal), 1. *a.* Exterior; outward. 2. Not innate; not intrinsic. 3. Foreign.—**externally**, *adv.*—**externals**, *n. pl.* 1. Outward parts. 2. Outward forms or ceremonies.

extinct (eks-tingkt'), 1. Put out; no longer existing; dead.—**extinction**, *n.* Quenching; destroying; destruction. [See **EXTINGUISH**.]

extinguish (eks-ting'gwish), *vt.* 1. Quench; destroy. 2. Eclipse.—**extinguishable**, *a.*—**extinguisher**, *n.* [L.—*ex*, and *stinguo*, quench.]

ēste, fat, thick, fīr, fall, fīre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wēit;
mēte, but, bēra; oīl, owl, cōea.

extirpate (eks'tér-pát), *vt.* Root out; destroy totally; exterminate. — **extirpator**, *n.* [L. *ex*, and *stirps*, root.]
extol (eks-tól), *vt.* [extol'ing; extolled]. Praise. [L. *ex*, and *tollō*, lift.]
extort (eks-tart'), *vt.* Obtain by force, menace, torture, or illegal means. — **extorter**, *n.* — **extortion** *n.* 1. Extorting. 2. That which is extorted. 3. Gross overcharge. — **extortionate**, *a.* — **extortioner**, *n.* One who practices extortion. [L. See TORTURE.]
extra (eks'trá), *a.* More than needed or usual. *II. n.* Additional thing, esp. an edition of a newspaper at an unusual hour. [L. = outside.]
extract (eks-trakt'), *vt.* 1. Draw out. 2. Select; quote. — **extractible**, *a.* — **extraction**, *n.* 1. Drawing out; 2. Derivation from a stock or family. 3. That which is extracted. — **extractive**, *a.* Tending or serving to extract. *II. n.* Extract. — **extractor**, *n.* [L. *ex*, and *trahō*, draw.]
extract (eks'trakt), *n.* 1. Anything drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, etc., as an essence. 2. Passage taken from a book or writing.
extradite (eks'tra-dít), *vt.* Deliver or give up, as a criminal to another government. — **extradition**, *n.* [L. *ex*, and *trado*, hand over.]
extraneous (eks-trá-ne-us), *adj.* Foreign; not belonging to a thing. — **extraneously**, *adv.* [L. — EXTRA.]
extraordinary (eks-trá-dí-nar-í), *a.* 1. Beyond the ordinary; not usual or regular; wonderful; special. *II. n.* That which is out of the ordinary. — **extraordinarily**, *adv.*
extravagance (eks-trav'a-gans), *n.* Irregularity; excess; wildness; lavish expenditure.
extravagant (eks-trav'a-gant), *a.* 1. Unrestrained. 2. Wasteful. — **extravagantly**, *adv.* [L. — *extra*, beyond, and *vagor*, wander.] [Igal.]
Syn. Excessive; immoderate; prodigious.
extravaganza (eks-trav'a-gan'za), *n.* 1. Wild and irregular composition. 2. Wild flight of the imagination. [It.]
extreme (eks-trém'), *a.* 1. Outermost; utmost; furthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border. 2. Worst or best that can exist or be supposed. 3. Greatest; most violent or urgent; utmost. 4. Last; beyond which there is none. 5. Holding the strongest possible views; ultra. *II. n.* 1. That which terminates a body; extremity. 2. Utmost possible limit or degree; either of two states or feelings as different from each other as possible. 3. In *math.* Either of two terms beginning and ending a

series. — **extremely**, *adv.* — **extremist**, *n.* One who holds extreme views. [L. *extremus*, superl. — *extra*.]
extremity (eks-trém-i-tí), *n.* 1. Utmost point or portion. 2. Highest degree. 3. Greatest necessity or peril.
extricate (eks'trí-kát), *vt.* Free from hindrances. — **extrication**, *n.* [L. — *ex*, and *tricare*, hindrance.]
Syn. Disengage; disentangle; disembarass; relieve; liberate.
extrinsic (eks-trín'sik), **extrinsic**, *a.* Foreign; not essential. — **Opp. of intrinsic**. — **extrinsically**, *adv.*
exuberant (eks-ú-bér-ant), *a.* Plenteous; overflowing. — **exuberantly**, *adv.* — **exuberance**, **exuberancy**, *n.* [L. — *ex*, and *uber*, rich, abundant.]
exude (eks-úd'), *v.* 1. Discharge through pores or incisions, as sweat, moisture, etc. *II. vt.* Flow out of a body, as through the pores. — **exudation**, *n.* [L. — *ex*, and *sudo*, sweat.]
exult (egz-ult'), *vt.* Rejoice exceedingly; triumph. — **exultant**, *a.* — **exultation**, *n.* — **exultingly**, *adv.* [L. — *ex*, and *salio*, leap.]
exuviae (egz-ú-vi-á), *n. pl.* Skins, shells, or other coverings of animals. [L. — *exuo*, take off.]
eye (í). 1. *n.* 1. Organ of sight or vision. 2. Power of seeing; sight. 3. Regard; aim; observation. 4. Anything resembling an eye, as the hole of a needle, loop for a hook, etc. *II. vt.* [ey'ing or eye'ing; eyed (íd).] Look at; observe narrowly. — **eye-ball**, *n.* Globe, or apple of the eye. — **eyebrow** (í-brow), *n.* Hairy arch above the eye. — **eyeglass**, *n.* 1. Glass lense to improve sight. 2. Eyepiece of an optical instrument, telescope, etc. 3. Glass cup used in treating an eye. — **eye-hole**, *n.* Eyelet; opening to receive a thread, hook, etc. — **eyelash**, *n.* 1. Line of hairs that edges the eyelid. 2. One of these hairs. — **eyelass**, *a.* Without eyes or sight. — **eyelet**, *n.* Eye hole. — **eyelid**, *n.* Cover of the eye. — **eye'service**, *n.* Attendance to duty only when watched. — **eye'sight**, *n.* Power of seeing. — **eyesore**, *n.* Something offensive to the eye. — **eyestone**, *n.* Small calcareous body (the operculum of small Turbinidae), which being put in the inner corner of the eye, works its way out at the outer corner, bringing with it any foreign substance. — **eyetooth**, *n.* Tooth in the upper jaw next the grinders. — **eye-witness**, *n.* One who sees a thing done. [A. S. *eage*.]
eyry, **eyrie** (é-ri or é-ri), *n.* Same as **ABIE**.

éte, **fat**, **mak**, **far**, **gall**, **étre**, **above**; **mé**, **met**, **hár**; **mité**, **mit**; **nóte**, **not**, **méve**, **wéid**; **múte**, **hut**, **bérra**; **all**, **owl**, **then**.

f (ef), *n.* Sixth letter of the English alphabet. It has two sounds: one as in *for*, the other as in *of* (ov).

fa (fä), *n.* In *mus.* Fourth or F note in the scale.

fable (fä'b'l), *n.* 1. *n.* 1. Invented story intended to instruct or amuse. 2. Plot of a poem. 3. Falsehood. *II. vt.* Feign; invent. [*L. fabula—fari, speak.*]

fabric (fab'rik), *n.* 1. Workmanship; texture. 2. Anything framed by art and labor; building. 3. Manufactured cloth. [*L. fabrica.*]

fabricate (fab'ri-kät), *vt.* 1. Put together; manufacture. 2. Produce. 3. Devise falsely.—**fabrica'tion**, *n.* 1. Construction; manufacture. 2. That which is fabricated or invented. 3. Falsehood.—**fabricator**, *n.* [fables.]

fabulist (fab'ü-list), *n.* One who invents

fabulous (fab'ü-lus), *a.* 1. Fictitious; invented. 2. Exceeding the bounds of probability or reason.

facade (fa-säd'), *n.* Face or front of a building. [*Fr.—L. facies, face.*]

face (fäs), *n.* 1. *n.* 1. Visible forepart of the head. 2. Outside appearance; front; surface; plane. 3. Cast of features; look. 4. Boldness; presence. 5. Exact amount stated in a note, bill, etc. *II. vt.* 1. Meet in the front; stand opposite to; resist. 2. Put an additional face or edge on. 3. Cover in front. 4. Smooth the surface of. *III. vt.* Turn the face. [*Fr. face—L. facies—facto, make.*]

facet (fas'et), *n.* 1. Small surface, as of a diamond. 2. One of the parts composing the surface of an insect's eye, as of the fly. [*Fr. facette, dim. of face.*]

facetiae (fa-sä'shi-ë), *n. pl.* Witty sayings or writings. [*L.*]

facetious (fa-sä'shus), *a.* Witty, humorous, jocular. —**facetiously**, *adv.* —**face'tiousness**, *n.*

facial (fä'shi-al), *a.* Pertaining to the face. —**facial angle**, *n.* Angle of two lines, one from the prominent point of the forehead to the front edge of the upper jaw bone, the other from the latter point through the center of the ear-opening.

facile (fas'il), *a.* 1. Easily persuaded yielding. 2. Easy of access; courteous. 3. Easy. 4. Ready; quick. [*L. facilis, easy.*]



Facial Angle.

facilitate (fa-sil'i-tät), *vt.* Make easy.

facility (fa-sil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl. facilities.*] 1. Absence of difficulties. 2. Skill. 3. Readiness to be persuaded or approached. 4. Advantage; mean.

Syn. Ease; dexterity; complaisance; expertness; pliancy; affability; condescension. [ornament or protection.]

facings (fä'sing), *n.* Covering in front for

fac-simile (fak-sim'i-le), *n.* Exact copy. [*L. = make like.*]

fact (fakt), *n.* 1. Deed, thing done. 2. Reality; truth. [*L. factum.*]

faction (fak'shun), *n.* 1. Clique, in opposition to the party or government. 2. Party dissension. [*L. factio.*]

factions (fak'shus), *a.* Turbulent; disloyal; seditious. — **factionally**, *adv.* — **factionousness**, *n.* [*L. factionus.*]

factitious (fak'tish-us), *a.* Made by art; artificial. — **factitiously**, *adv.* [*L. factitius.*]

factor (fak'tür), *n.* 1. One who buys and sells goods for others. 2. One of two or more quantities, which, multiplied together, form a product. 3. One of the circumstances or causes that produce a result. *II. vt.* Resolve (a product) into its factors. [*L. = doer.*]

factory (fak'tür-i), *n.* 1. Manufactory; building for manufacturing. 2. Business place of a factor, esp. in eastern countries.

factotum (fak-tö'tum), *n.* Person employed to do all kinds of work. [*L. = do all.*]

faculae (fak'ü-lë), *n. pl.* In *astron.* Certain spots sometimes seen on the sun's disc, which appear brighter than the rest of his surface. [*L. facula, dim. of fax, torch.*]

faculty (fak'ül-ti), *n.* 1. Facility or power to act. 2. Power of the mind; personal quality or endowment. 3. Privilege; license. 4. Body of men to whom a privilege is granted; members of a profession. 5. Body of teachers. [*L. facultas—facilis, easy*]

fad (fad), *n.* Weak hobby; popular whim. [*Fr. fade, insipid.*]

fade (fäd), *v.* 1. Lose strength, freshness, or color. 2. Grow less; vanish. *II. (fäd), a.* Insipid; dull; withered. — **fade'less**, *adj.* [*Fr.*]

feces, fecer (fä'sez), *n. pl.* Grounds; sediment; excrement. [*L. pl. of faex.*]

fag (fag), *v.* 1. *vt.* [fag'ging; fagged]. Become weary or tired out; work as a drudge. *II. n.* 1. One who labors like a drudge; school-boy forced to do menial offices for one older. 2. Fatiguing piece of work. — **Fag-end**, *n.* Refuse; meaner part of a thing. [*Etymology doubtful.*]

fagot (fag'ut), *n.* Bundle of sticks used for fuel. [Fr.]

Fahrenheit (fä'ren-hīt), *n.* Thermometer so graduated, that the freezing point is marked 32°, and the boiling 212°. [After Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, a native of Dantzic, Germany, who made the first quicksilver-thermometer in 1720.]

faience (fä-i-ängs), *n.* Sort of fine earthenware glazed and painted. [Fr. — *Faenza*, a city in Italy.]

fall (fāl), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Fall short or be wanting. 2. Fall away; decay. 3. Disappoint; not suffice. 4. Be unable to pay one's debts; become bankrupt. [Fr. *faillir* — *L. fallo*, deceive.]

falling (fāl'ing), *n.* 1. Fault, weakness. 2. Bankruptcy.

fallure (fāl'ūr), *n.* 1. Falling short; cessation. 2. Omission. 3. Decay. 4. Want of success; bankruptcy.

fain (fän), *I. a. I.* Glad; joyful. 2. Inclined; content, compelled. *II. adv.* Gladly. [A. S. *fægen*.]

faint (fänt), *I. a. I.* Wanting in strength; lacking distinctness. 2. Weak in spirit; lacking courage. 3. Done in a feeble way. *II. vt. I.* Become weak; lose strength, color, etc. 2. Swoon. *faintly, adv.* — *faintness, n.* [Fr. *faible*, hesitate.]

fair (fär), *I. a. I.* Bright; clear; free from blemish; pure. 2. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful. 3. Free from a dark hue; light. 4. Free from clouds or rain. 5. Favorable. 6. Unobstructed; open. 7. Prosperous. 8. Frank; just; impartial. 9. Moderate. *II. n.* Fair woman. — *the fair, pl.* The female sex. — *fairly, adv.* — *fairness, n.* [A. S. *fæger*.]

fair (fär), *n. I.* Market. 2. Festival with sale of wares, exhibition of products, etc. [L. *forte*, holidays, vacation.]

fairy (fär'i), *n.* Imaginary being, said to assume a human form, and to influence the fate of man. [From *FAY*.]

faith (fäth), *I. n. I.* Trust; confidence; belief in moral truth. 2. Belief in the truth of revealed religion. 3. That which is believed; system; belief. 4. Fidelity to promise; honesty. 5. Word or honor pledged. *II. inter.* Upon my word; honesty. [O. Fr. *fid* — *L. fides*.]

faithful (fäth'fōl), *a. I.* Believing. 2. Firm in adherence to promise, duty, etc.; loyal. 3. Conformable to truth; worthy of belief. — *faithfully, adv.* — *faithfulness, n.* — *faithless, a. I.* Without faith; not believing. 2. Not adhering to promises or allegiances. — *faithlessly, adv.* — *faithlessness, n.*

fake (fäk), *I. vt. I.* Lay a rope so as to avoid a tangle, when running out. 2. Swindle. *II. n. I.* Rope laid so as to run out easily. 2. Trick; swindle. — *fäker, n. I.* One who fakes. 2. Street vender.

fakir (fä'kēr), *n.* Religious mendicant in India. [Ar. *fakhar*, poor.]

falcion (fä'shun), Shortcrooked sword. [L. *fals*, sickle.]

falcon (fä'kn), *n.* Bird of prey, formerly used for hunting. — **falconer** (fä'kn-ēr), *n.* One who sports with, or who breeds and trains falcons or hawks for taking wild fowls. — **falconry** (fä'kn-ri), *n.* Art of training or hunting with falcons. [O. Fr. *falcon*.]

fall (fal), *I. vt.* [fall'ing; fall; fall'en.] 1. Drop down; descend by the force of gravity; become prostrate. 2. Sink as if dead; vanish; die away. 3. Lose strength; decline in power, wealth, value, or reputation. 4. Sink into sin; depart from the faith. 5. Pass into another state, as sleep, love, etc. 6. Befall. 7. Issue. 8. Enter upon with haste or vehemence; rush. *II. n. I.* Act of falling. 2. Slope; declivity. 3. Descent of water; cascade, usually in *pl.* 4. Time when the leaves fall; autumn. 5. Length of a fall. 6. That which falls, as snow. 7. Lapse from innocent state, esp. of Adam and Eve. 8. Part of a tackle to which power is applied. [A. S. *feallan*.]

fallacy (fal'a-si), *n. I.* Deceptive appearance. 2. Illogical argument. — **fallacious** (fal-iä'shus), *a.* Deceptive. — **fallaciously, adv.** — **fallaciousness, n. [L. *fallo*, deceive.]**

Syn. Deceptiveness; deceitfulness; sophistry; delusion; error; sophism. **fallible** (fal'i-bl), *a.* Liable to error or mistake. — **fallibly, adv.** — **fallibility, n.**

fallow (fal'ō), *I. a. I.* Pale red or pale yellow. 2. Left to rest after tillage; uncultivated; neglected. *II. n. I.* Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded. 2. Land ploughed without being sowed. *III. vt.* Plough, harrow, and break land without seeding it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects and rendering it mellow. [A. S. *fealo*, pale red, pale yellow.]



Falcon.

fallow-deer (fal'ô-dër), *n.* Species of deer smaller than the red-deer, with broad flat antlers, and of a yellowish-brown color.

false (fals), *a.* 1. Deceptive or deceiving; untruthful. 2. Unfaithful to obligations. 3. Not genuine or real; untrue. — **falsehood**, *n.* State or quality of being false; want of truth; want of honesty; deceitfulness; untrue statement; lie. — **falsely**, *adv.* — **falseness**, *n.* [A. S. *fals*, untruth.]

falsette (fal-set'ô), *n.* False or artificial voice; range of voice beyond the natural compass. [It.]

falsify (fa'si-fi), *vt.* [fal'sifying: fal'sified]. 1. Forge; counterfeit. 2. Prove untrustworthy. 3. Break by falsehood. — **falsifier**, *n.* — **falsification**, *n.*

falsity (fal'si-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being false. 2. False assertion. [L. *falsitas*.]

falter (fal'tër), *v.* 1. Stutter. 2. Tremble; be irresolute. II. *n.* Unsteadiness; quavering. — **falteringly**, *adv.* [From root of FAULT.]

fame (fām), *n.* 1. Public report. 2. Public opinion, good or bad. — **famed** (fāmd), *a.* Renowned. [L. *fama* — *fort*, speak.]

Syn. Rumor; hearsay; reputation; credit; notoriety; celebrity; renown.

familiar (fa-mil'yar), *a.* 1. Well acquainted; intimate. 2. After the manner of an intimate; free. 3. Having a thorough knowledge of. 4. Well known or understood. II. *n.* 1. One well or long acquainted. 2. Demon supposed to attend at call. — **familiarly**, *adv.* — **familiarity**, *n.* Intimate acquaintanceship; freedom from constraint. — *pl.* Actions of one person towards another unwarranted by their relative position; liberties. — **familiarize** (fa-mil'yar-iz), *vt.* 1. Make thoroughly acquainted; accustom. 2. Make skilled by practice or study. [L. *familia*, family.]

family (fam't-li), *n.* 1. All those who live in one house under one head. 2. Descendants of one common progenitor; race. Honorable or noble descent. 4. Group of animals, plants, languages, etc., (larger than a genus). [L. *familia* — *famulus*, servant.]

famine (fam'in), *n.* General scarcity of food. [Fr. — L. *fames*, hunger.]

famish (fam'ish), *vt.* and *vi.* Suffer from hunger; kill by deprivation.

famous (fā'mus), *a.* Having fame. — **famously**, *adv.* [L. *famosus*.]

Syn. Celebrated; renowned; noted; distinguished; eminent; illustrious; conspicuous; signal; remarkable.

fan (fan). I. *n.* Instrument for exciting a current of air by the agitation of a broad surface. II. *vt.* Blow; cool; excite; stimulate; winnow. [A. S. *fann* — L. *vanus*.]

fanatic (fa-nat'ik).

I. *a.* Wildly enthusiastic; extravagant in opinion. II. *n.* One overzealous.

— **fanatical**, *a.* — **fanaticism**, *n.* [L. *fanaticus*, inspired — *fanum*, temple. See FANE.]

fancier (fan'si-ër), *n.* 1. One who fancies or is ruled by fancy. 2. One who is specially interested in birds, or dogs.

fanciful (fan'si-fol), *a.* Guided or created by fancy; curious; imaginative; whimsical; wild. — **fancifully**, *adv.* — **fancifulness**, *n.*

fancy (fan'si). I. *n.* 1. Faculty of the mind by which it recalls, represents, or forms images. 2. Image or representation thus formed in the mind. 3. Unreasonable or capricious opinion; whim. 4. Capricious inclination or liking. II. *a.* 1. Pleasing. 2. Guided by fancy or caprice. III. *vt.* [fan'cying; fan'cied.] 1. Portray in the mind; imagine. 2. Have a fancy or liking for; be pleased with. [Contracted from FANTASY — Fr. *fantaisie* — Gr. *phantasia* — *phaino*, show.]

fandango (fan-dang'ô), *n.* Old Spanish dance. [Sp.]

fane (fān), *n.* Temple. [L. *fanum*, temple — *fort*, speak, dedicate.]

fanfaronade (fan-'är-on-äd'), *n.* Swaggering; bluster; blast. [Sp.]

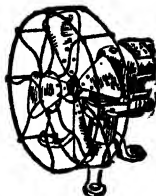
fang (fang), *n.* 1. Long, pointed tooth of a ravenous beast. 2. Claw or talon. 3. Root of a tooth. — **fanged** (fangd), *a.* Having fangs. [A. S. — *fon*, seize.]

fantastic (fan-tast'ik), *fantastical*, *a.* Fanciful; not real; capricious; whimsical; wild. — **fantastically**, *adv.*

fantasm. See PHANTASM. [*adv.* **fantasy** (fan'ta-si), *n.* 1. Fancy; vagary. 2. Fantastic design.]

far (fär). I. *a.* 1. Remote; more distant of two. 2. Remote from or contrary to purpose or design. II. *adv.* 1. To a great distance in time, space, or proportion. 2. Considerably or in great part; very much. [A. S. *feor*.]

farad (far'ad), *n.* Unit or quantity in electrometry; the quantity of electricity with which an electro-motive force of one volt would flow through



Electric fan.

men.—*fated*, *a.* Doomed; destined.
—*fate'ful*, *a.* 1. Followed by important consequences; serving fate. 2. Ominous. [*L. fatum*, prediction.]

father (*fä'thär*). 1. *n.* 1. Male parent. 2. Ancestor or forefather. 3. Contriver, originator. 4. Title of respect for a priest. 5. Ecclesiastical writer of the early centuries. 6. (*F*) God; first Person of the Trinity. 7. Eldest member of profession or body. **II. *et.*** 1. Adopt as one's child. 2. Shoulder the responsibility for a statement, etc.—**fa'therhood**, *n.* State of being a father; fatherly authority.—**fa'ther-in-law**, *n.* Father of one's husband or wife.—**fa'therland**, *n.* Land of one's fathers.—**fa'therless**, *a.* Destitute of a living father; without a known author.—**fa'therly**, *a.* Like a father in affection and care; paternal.—**fa'therliness**, *n.* [*A. S. fader.*]

fathom (fath'um), *n.* Distance between the extremities of both arms extended; nautical measure = 6 feet.
II. *vt.* Try the depth of; comprehend; get to the bottom of.—**fath'omable**, *a.*—**fath'omless**, *a.* [*A. S. fæthm, stretch.*]

Fatigue (fa-tēg'). I. a. 1. Weariness from labor of body or of mind. 2. Toil. 8. Military work, distinct from the use of arms. II. *vt.* Weary; exhaust. [Fr.—*L. fatigao*, weary.]

fattling (fat'ling), *n.* Young animal fattened for slaughter.

fatness (fat'nes), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being fat; fullness of flesh. 2. Richness; fertility. 3. That which makes fertile. [fat, fleshy or fertile.]

fatten (fat'n), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or grow **fatty** (fat'l). *a.* Containing fat or having

fatuity (fā-tū'i-ti), *n.* Being feeble in intellect: imbecility.

fatuous (fə'tū-us), *a.* 1. Silly; feeble-minded. 2. Without reality; decep-

faucal (fə'kəl), *a.* Pertaining to the fauces.

faucex (fə'sēz), *n. pl.* 1. Narrow passage from mouth to pharynx. 2. Any similar narrow passage. [*L.*=throat.]
faucet (fə'set), *n.* Pipe inserted in a barrel to draw liquid. [*Fr. fausset*—*faucet*, *falet*, *niçee*] [*disrupt.*]

fault (folt), *vt.* Signifies contempt or
fault (falt), *n.* 1. Defect; imperfection
2. Displacement of strata. — **fault-**
less, *a.* Perfect. — **faultlessly**
adv. — **faultlessness**, *n.* — **faulty**,
a. Imperfect; blamable. — **faultily**.

adv.—fault'iness, *n.* [Fr. *faute*—*L. fallo*, deceive.]

Syn. Failing; offense; error; foliole, mistake; weakness. See BLEMISH.

faunus (fā'n), n. Rural deity among the Romans—the protector of shepherds and agriculture. [*L. faunus—faveo, favor.*]

fauna (fā'na), *n.* The animals native to any region or epoch. [L. So called because protected by the Fauns.]

favor (fä'vür) *I. n.* 1. Kindly regard; good-will. 2. State of favoring or being favored. 3. Kind deed; act of grace or lenity. 4. Partiality. 5. Permission. 6. Small gift at a German, etc. *II. vt.* Regard with good will; be on the side of; treat indulgently; afford advantage to.—**fa'vor-er**, *n.*—**fa'vorable**, *a.* Friendly; propitious; conducive to; advantageous.—**fa'vorably**, *adv.*—**fa'vorableness**, *n.*—**favorite** (fä'vür-it) *I. a.* One regarded with favor; one unduly loved. *II. a.* Esteemed, beloved, preferred.—**fa'voritism**, *n.* Practice of favoring or showing partiality. [*L.*]

fawn (fän) *I. n.* Young deer. *II. a.* Resembling a fawn in color. *III. vt.* Bring forth a fawn. [*F. faon.*]

fawn(fau). I. vi. (upon). Cringe; flatter in a servile way. II. n. Servile cringe; mean flattery. [O. E. *fawner*, flatter—A. S. *fagan*, glad.] [Akin to FAIR.]

fay (fā), *vi.* Fit closely. [A. S.
fay (fā), *n.* Fairy. [Fr. *fée*—
Akin to FATE.]

fesalty (fē'al-ti), *n.* Fidelity; loyalty.
[O. Fr. *fesalte*—L. *fidelitas*.]

fear (fēr). I. *a. i.* Painful emotion, excited by danger; apprehension of danger or pain; alarm. 2. Object of fear. 3. Deep reverence; piety. II. *vt. i.* Regard with fear; expect with alarm. 2. Stand in awe of; venerate. III. *vi.* Be afraid. — *fearful, a.* — *Afraid*; timorous. 2. Showing, or caused by fear. 3. Terrible. — *fearfully, adv.* — *fearfulness, a.* — *fearless, a.* Without fear; daring; brave. — *fearlessly, adv.* — *fearlessness, a.* [*A. S. for, fear.* Ger. *gefähr.* danger.]

feasible (fē'zi-bl), *a.* Practicable; capable of being effected.—*fea'sibly, adv.*—*fea'sibleness, n.*—*feasibility, n.* [*Fr. faisable.*]

feast (fest). I. *n.* 1. Day of solemnity or joy. 2. Rich and abundant repast. 3. Rich enjoyment for the mind or



Answer

mā, mā, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, qove; mā, met, hār; mite, mit; mōte, not, mōve, wāf;
mōte, hut, bār: oil, owl, then.

fertilize (fër'til-iz), *vt.* Make fertile or fruitful; enrich. — **fertilizer**, *n.* 1. One that fertilizes. 2. Manure, as guano, phosphate of lime, etc.

ferule (fër'ol), *n.* Rod used for striking children in punishment. [*L. ferula*, —fero, strike.]

ferveency (fër'ven-si), *n.* State of being fervent; eagerness; warmth of devotion.

fervent (fër'vent), *a.* Ardent; zealous; warm in feeling. — **fervently**, *adv.* [*L. ferveo*, boil.]

fervid (fër'vid), *a.* Very hot; boiling; glowing with desire or emotion; zealous. — **fervidly**, *adv.* — **fervidness**, *n.* [*L. fervidus*,] [ing; glowing zeal.

fever (fër'vür), *n.* Heat; intense feeling. — **feverish** (fës'täl), *a.* Pertaining to a feast or holiday; joyous. — **feverishly**, *adv.*

fester (fës'tër). I. *vt.* Suppurate; become malignant. II. *vt.* Cause to fester. III. *n.* Wound discharging corrupt matter. [Etymol. doubtful.]

festival (fës'ti-val), *n.* Joyful celebration; feast.

festive (fës'tiv), *a.* Festal; mirthful; gay. — **festively**, *adv.* — **festivity**, *n.* 1. Social mirth at a feast; gaiety. 2. Festival. [*L. festivus*—*festus*.]

festoon (fës-tön'), I. *n.* Garland suspended between two points; sculptured ornament like a wreath of flowers, etc. II. *vt.* Adorn with festoons. [*Fr. feston*—*L. festum*.]

fetch (fëch), *vt.* 1. Bring; go and get; 2. Obtain as its price. 3. Accomplish in any way; reach or attain. [*A. S. fetcan*, *fëch*, Ger. *fassen*.]

fetch (fëch), *n.* Trick. [From *FETCH*, *vt.*, the meaning being, something one goes to find, thing contrived.]

fête (fät), I. *n.* Festival or feast; holiday. II. *vt.* Entertain at a feast. [*Fr. —L. festum*.]

fetich (fë'tich), *n.* 1. Image or object considered as possessing divine power and worshipped. 2. Object of exclusive and inordinate devotion. — **fetichism**, *n.*

fetid (fët'id), *a.* Having a strong offensive odor. — **fetidness**, *n.* [*L. fetidus*—*fæto*, smell foul.]

fetish (fët'ish), *n.* Same as *FETICH*. **Fetlock** (fët'lök), *n.* 1. Tuft of hair that grows behind on horses' feet. 2. Part where this hair grows. [From roots of FOOT and LOCK.]

fetter (fët'ër). I. *n.* 1. Chain or shackle for the feet. 2. Anything that restrains; used chiefly in pl. — II. *vt.* Put fetters on; restrain. [*A. S. fetor*—*fet*, test.] [the egg or in the womb. [*L.*]

fetus, *fectus* (fët'us), *n.* Young in

feud (füd), *n.* Deadly quarrel between tribes or families; bloody strife. [*A. S. fæhadh*—*fah*, hostile.]

feud (füd), *n.* Land held on condition of service; fief.—**feudal**, *a.* Pertaining to feuds or fiefs; belonging to feudalism.—**feudalism**, *n.* System, during the middle ages, by which vassals held lands from lords superior on condition of military service.—**feudatory**, *a.* Holding lands or power by feudal tenure. [*Low L. feudum*, from root of *FEE*.]

fever (fë'vër). I. *n.* 1. Disease marked by great bodily heat and quickening of pulse. 2. Extreme excitement. 3. Painful degree of anxiety. II. *vt.* Put into a fever. III. *vt.* Become or be fevered. — **feverish** (fë'vër-ish), *a.* Slightly fevered; indicating fever; hot; excited. — **feverishly**, *adv.* — **feverishness**, *n.*

few (fû), *a.* Small in number; not many. — **fewness**, *n.* [*A. S. fæa*, *pl. fæwe*.]

fez (fëz), *n.* Red cap of felt or cloth, with a tassel of blue silk or wool at the crown, much worn in Turkey, etc. [From *Fez*, town in Morocco.]



Fez.

flameé (fë-äng-sä'), *n.* One that is affianced or betrothed. — **flameée** (fë-äng-sä'), *n. fem.*

flasco (fä-sä'kō), *n.* Failure. [*It.*]

flat (flät), *n.* Formal or solemn command; decree. [*L.*—let it be done.]

fib (fib), I. *n.* Lie; falsehood; story. II. *vt.* [fibbing; fibbed.] Tell a lie; prevaricate. [From *FABLE*.]

fiber, **fibre** (fīb'ër), *n.* 1. One of the small threads composing the parts of animals or vegetables. 2. Threadlike substance. [*Fr.*—*L. fibra*, thread.]

filril (fīb'ril), *n.* 1. Small fiber. 2. Minute thread composing an animal fiber. [*Low L. fibrilla*, dim. of *L. fibra*.]

fibrin (fīb'rin), *n.* Organic compound, composed of thready fibers.

fibrous (fīb'rus), *a.* Composed of or containing fibers.—**fibrousness**, *n.*

fickle (fīk'l), *a.* Inconstant; changeable.—**fickleness**, *n.* [*A. S. ficol*.] *Syn.* Capricious; variable; mutable; vacillating; wavering; shifting.

fictile (fīk'til), *a.* Used or fashioned by the potter. [*L. fingō*, form.]

fiction (fīk'shun), *n.* 1. Invention. 2. Feigned or false story; romance, novel. 3. Fictitious literature. 4. Legal assumption as a fact. [*Fr.*—*L. fictio*, —*actus*, pa. p. of *fingo*.]

Metitious (mĕ-tish'us), *a.* Imaginary; not real; forged.—**Metitiously**, *adv.*
Siddle (sĭd'el). I. *a.* Stringed instrument of music; violin. II. *vt. and vi.* Play on a siddle.—**Sid'dler**, *n.* 1. One who plays a siddle. 2. Small burrowing crab. [A. S. *sĭðele*.]
Adelity (ā-del'ti), *n.* Faithful performance of duty; firm adherence. [L. *Adelitas*.]
Adget (ā'jet). I. *vt.* Move uneasily. II. *a.* Irregular motion; restlessness.—*pl.* General nervous restlessness.—**Adgety**, *a.* Restless; uneasy.—**Adgetiness**, *n.* [From A. S. *ācan*, move to and fro.]
Admical (ā-dū'sh-al), *a.* 1. Showing reluctance. 2. Of the nature of a trust.—**Admically**, *adv.* [L.—*ādo*, trust.]
Aducary (ā-dū'sh-ār-i), *a.* 1. Confident; unwavering. 2. Held in trust. II. *n.* One who holds in trust. [L. *Aducarius*.] [*gnat.* [Ger. *pfui*/Fr. *fi*]]
Def (fĭ), *int.* Signifies contempt or disbelief (fĕr), *n.* Land held of a superior in fee or on condition of military service; feud. [Fr.—L. *feudum*.]
Field (fĕld). I. *n.* 1. Open country. 2. Piece of ground inclosed for tillage or pasture. 3. Locality of a battle; the battle itself. 4. Room for action or space covered. 5. Wide expanse. 6. Competitors in a contest. 7. In *base-ball*. Place for players outside the diamond. II. *vt. and vi.* 1. Take to the field. In *base-ball*. Catch, stop, throw the ball, etc.—**Field-day**, *a.* Day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises; day for athletic out-door sports; gala day.—**Field-glass**, *n.* Binocular telescope or opera-glass for looking at objects at a considerable distance.—**Field-gun**, *n.* Light cannon for use on the field of battle; fieldpiece.—**Field-marshal**, *n.* Officer of the highest rank in European armies.—**Field-officer**, *n.* Military officer above the rank of captain, and below that of a general.
Fiend (fĕnd), *n.* 1. One actuated by intense wickedness or hate. 2. Devil.—**Fiend'ish**, *a.* [A. S. *feond*—*feon*, hate.]
Fierce (fĕrs), *a.* Ferocious; violent; angry.—**Fiercely**, *adv.*—**Fierceness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *fers*—L. *ferus*, wild.]
Syn. Savage; cruel; vehement.
Fier (fir'), *a.* 1. Consisting of, or containing, fire. 2. Hot, ardent; impetuous; irritable.—**Fieriness**, *n.*
Fife (fif). I. *n.* Small pipe used for military music, an octave higher than the flute. II. *vt.* Play on the fife. [Fr. *āfre*—L. *pipare*, chirp.]

fifteen (fiftĕn), *a. and n.* Five and ten. [A. S. *fiftegn*.]
fifth (fifth). I. *a.* Next after the fourth. II. *n.* One of five equal parts. [A. S. *fifta*.]
fiftieth (fifti-eth). I. *a.* Ordinal of fifty. II. *n.* Fiftieth part.
fifty (fifti), *a. and n.* Five times ten. [A. S.—*fif*, five, and *tig*, ten.]
fig (fig), *n.* 1. Fig-tree or its fruit, growing in warm climates. 2. Thing of little consequence. [Fr. *figue*—L. *figus*, fig.]
fight (fit). I. *vt.* [fight-ing; fought (fāt).] Contend for victory. II. *vt.* Engage in conflict with. III. *n.* 1. Struggle; battle. 2. Pugnacity; courage.—**fight'er**, *n.* [A. S. *fehtian*.]
Syn. Fray; affray. See **BATTLE**.
figment (fig'ment), *n.* Fabrication; invention. [L.—*figo*, form.]
figuration (fig-ū-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of giving figure or form. 2. In *music*, mixture of chords and discords.
figurative (fig-ū-ra-tiv), *a.* Representing by, containing, or abounding in, figures; metaphorical; flowery; typical.—**figuratively**, *adv.*
figure (fig'ūr). I. *n.* 1. Form of any thing; outline. 2. Representation in drawing, etc.; design. 3. Statue. 4. Appearance. 5. Character denoting a number. 6. Value, price. 7. In *phil.* Use of words outside of their literal or common signification. 8. Steps in a dance. 9. Type, emblem. II. *vt.* 1. Form, shape. 2. Make an image of. 3. Mark with figures or designs. 4. Imagine. 5. Symbolize. 6. Foreshadow; note by figures; calculate. III. *vi.* 1. Make figures. 2. Appear as a distinguished person.—**figure on**; Estimate; calculate; expect.—**figured** (fig'urd), *a.* Marked or adorned with figures. [L. *figura*—*figo*, form.]
figurehead (fig-ūr-hed), *n.* 1. Figure or bust on the head or prow of a ship. 2. One who holds a responsible position in name only.
filament (fil'a-ment), *n.* Slender, thread-like object; fiber; part of stamen supporting the anther.—**filamentous**, *a.* Thread-like.
filbert (fil'bĕrt), *n.* Fruit or nut of the cultivated hazel. [From St. Philibert's day, Aug. 22, old style.]
filch (filch), *vt.* Steal; pilfer.—**filch'er**, *n.* Thief. [Etymol. doubtful.]



Branch of fig-tree.

fite, fāt, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōld; mēte, hat, vēr; ol, owl, thōn.

File (fil). I. *a.* 1. Line or wire on which papers are placed in order. 2. Papers so placed. 3. Roll or list. 4. Line of soldiers ranged behind one another. II. *vt.* 1. Put upon a file. 2. Arrange in an orderly manner. 3. Put among the records of a court. III. *vt.* March in a file. [Fr.—*L. filum*, thread.]

File (fil). I. *a.* Steel instrument with sharp-edged furrows for smoothing or abrading metals, etc. II. *vt.* Cut or smooth with a file. [A. S. *feol*.]

filial (fil'yal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or becoming a son or daughter. 2. Bearing the relation of a child.— **filially**, *adv.* [L. *filius*, son, *filia*, daughter.]

filiate (fil'i-ät), *vt.* Same as **AFFILIATE**.

filibuster (fil'i-bus-ter), I. *n.* Lawless military or piratical adventurer, as in W. Indies; buccaneer. II. *vt.* 1. Act as a freebooter or buccaneer. 2. Resort to irregular means to impede or defeat legislation. [Sp.]

filigree (fil'i-gré), *a.* 1. Ornamental work of gold and silver wire. 2. Fine network, containing beads. 3. Any ornamental open work. [Sp. *filigrana*—*L. filum*, thread, and *granum*, grain, bead.] (*a* file.)

filig (fil'ing), *a.* Particle cut off with **Philippine** (fil-i-pé-nó), *n.* Native of the Philippine Islands.

fill (fil). I. *vt.* 1. Make full; put into until all the space is occupied. 2. Supply abundantly; satisfy; glut. 3. Hold and perform the duties of. 4. Supply a vacant office. II. *vt.* Become full; become satisfied. III. *a.* As much as fills or satisfies; full supply.— **filler**, *a.* [A. S. *fyllan*.]

fillet (fil'et), *a.* 1. Band to tie about the hair of the head. 2. Muscle; large piece of meat without bones, esp. of the loin. 3. Narrow molding generally rectangular in section. [Fr. *fillet*,—*L. filum*, thread.]

filling (fil'ing), *a.* Material used for occupying some vacant space, or completing some structure, stopping up a hole, or the like; sometimes applied to the web of a web; woof.

filip (fil'ip), I. *vt.* Strike with the nail of the finger, forced from the ball of the thumb with a sudden jerk. II. *a.* Jerk of the finger suddenly let go from the thumb. [From **FLIP**.]

filly (fil'i), *a.* Young mare. [Dim. of **FOAL**.]

film (film). I. *a.* Thin skin, membrane or coating. II. *vt.* Cover with a film or thin skin. III. *vt.* Be or become covered as if by a film.— **filmy**, *a.*— **posed of film or membranes**.— **filmess**, *a.* [A. S. *fell*, skin.]

filter (fil'tér), I. *a.* Strainer; piece of woollen cloth, paper or other substance, through which liquors are passed for separating from them all matter mechanically suspended in them. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Pass through a filter.

filth (filth), *a.* 1. Foul matter. 2. That which defiles, physically or morally.— **filthy**, *a.* Foul; unclean; impure.— **filthily**, *adv.*— **filthiness**, *a.* [A. S. *fyldh*. See **FOUL**.]

filtrate (fil'trát), *vt.* Filter or colate.— **filtration**, *a.* [ed.]

imbricated (im'bri-kát-ed), *a.* Fr. **fin** (fin), *n.* Organ by which a fish advances itself and swims. [A. S. *finn*—*L. pinna*.]

finable (fin'a-bl), *a.* Liable to a fine. **final** (fin'al), *a.* Respecting the end or motive; last; decisive.— **finality**, *a.* State of being final, or of being settled.— **finally**, *adv.* At the end; ultimately; lastly. [L. *finis*—*finis*, end.] *Syn.* Terminating; ultimate; conclusive; eventual; ulterior.

finale (fin-ál-ä), *n.* End; last passage in a piece of music; concluding piece in a concert, exhibition, etc. [It.]

finance (fin-ans'), *a.* 1. System or science of public revenue and expenditure. 2. *pl.* Revenue; funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money. 3. Income or resources of individuals. II. *vt.* Manage financially; furnish with money.— **financial** (fin-an-shal'), *a.* Pertaining to finance.— **financially**, *adv.*— **financier** (fin-an-sér'), I. *a.* 1. One skilled in finance. 2. Officer who administers the public revenue. II. *vt.* Conduct financial operations. [Fr.—*L. finare*, pay a fine, settle.]

finch (finch), *a.* One of several species of birds, many of them excellent singers. [A. S. *finca*.]

find (find). I. *vt.* [find'ing; found.] 1. Come upon; meet with. 2. Discover; arrive at. 3. Perceive; experience. 4. Supply. II. *a.* Rich discovery; anything found.— **finder**, *a.*— **find- ing**, *a.* 1. Anything found.—*pl.* Tools, trimmings, etc., which a shoemaker must furnish. 2. Provision; supply. 3. Verdict. [A. S. *findan*.]

fine (fin), *a.* 1. Excellent; beautiful. 2. Not coarse or heavy. 3. Subtle; thin; slender. 4. Exquisite; adorned with every grace and accomplishment. 5. Nice, delicate. 6. Overdone. 7. Showy; splendid.—*The Fine Arts*, as painting and music, are those in which the love of the beautiful and fineness of taste are chiefly concerned; opp. to the *useful or industrial*

file, *fat*, *hink*, *file*, *fall*, *share*; *má*, *met*, *bär*; *mitte*, *müt*; *núte*, *net*, *müve*, *wéte*
múte, *hut*, *bürn*; *all*, *owl*, *them*.

flagitious (fla-jish'us), *a.* Grossly wicked. — **flagitiously**, *adv.* — **flagitiousness**, *n.* [L. *flagitiosus*.]

Syn. Villainous; heinous; atrocious. **flagon** (fla'gun), *n.* Long-necked decanter with handle. [Fr.—root of FLASK.]

flagrant (fla'grant), *a.* 1. Glaring. 2. Enormous. 3. Actually in execution. — **flagrantly**, *adv.* — **flagrancy**, *n.* [L. — *flagro*, flame.]

flagship (fla'gship), *n.* Ship in which an admiral sails, and flying his flag. **flail** (fläl), *n.* Instrument for threshing. [From L. *flagellum*, whip.]

flake (fläk), *i. n.* Loose, flimsy or scale-like mass; small flat particle. *II. vt. and vt.* Form or break into flakes or layers. — **flaky**, *a.* Consisting of flakes; lying in flakes. [Norw. *flak*, slice.]

flambeau (flam'bō), *n.* Flaming torch. — *pl.* flam'beaux (—bō). [Fr.]

flamboyant (flar bof'ant), *a.* 1. Flaming; wavy. 2. In arch. With waving or flame-like tracery. [Fr.]

flame (fläm), *i. n.* 1. Gleam or blaze of a fire. 2. Rage; ardor of temper. 3. Vigor of thought. 4. Warmth of affection; love. *II. vt. 1.* Burn as flame. 2. Break out in passion. — **flameless**, *a.* [Fr. *flamme*.]

flamingo (fla-ming-ō), *n.* Bird of a red color, with very long neck and legs, webbed feet and a beak bent as if broken. [Port. *flamenco* = flaming red.]

flange (flan), *n.* A raised edge or rib, as on the rim of a car-wheel. [From FLANK.]

flank (flangk), *i. n.* 1. Side of an animal from the ribs to the thigh. 2. Side of anything, esp. of an army or fleet. *II. vt. 1.* Stand at the side of; attack, or pass round, the side of. 2. Guard the side of. *III. vt.* Be posted on the side; border. [O. H. G. *flanc*, loin.]

flannel (flan'el), *n.* Soft woollen cloth of loose texture. — **flannelled**, *adv.* [Orig. *Nannen*—W. *gwylanen*, wool.]

flap (flap), *i. n.* 1. Anything broad and flexible that hangs loose or is attached by one end or side and easily moved. 2. Motion or sound of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it. *II. vt.* Beat with or as with a flap; move; drop. — **flapjack**, *n.* Sort

of broad flat pancake. — **flap-mouthed**, *a.* Having loose hanging lips. — **flap-per**, *n.* [From the sound.]

flare (flär), *i. vt.* Burn with a glaring, unsteady light; glitter; flash. *II. a. 1.* Unsteady, offensive light. 2. Extension outward. [Norw. *flara*.]

flash (flash), *i. n.* 1. Momentary gleam of light. 2. Sudden burst, as of merriment. 3. Short transient state. 4. Rogues' slang. *II. vt. 1.* Break forth, as a sudden light. 2. Burst out into violence. *III. vt.* Cause to flash. *IV. a. 1.* Vulgarly showy; gaudy. 2. Counterfeit. — **flash-light**, *n.* Light of momentary brilliancy. — **flashy**, *a.* Dazzling for a moment; showy but empty. — **flashily**, *adv.* — **flashiness**, *n.* [Swed. *flasa*, blaze.]

flask (fläsk), *n.* 1. Narrow-necked bottle of glass or metal. 2. Box used in foundries to contain the sand employed in molding. [A. S. *flasc*.]

flat (flat), *i. a.* Having an even and horizontal surface; level. 2. Prostrate. 3. In the fine arts, wanting relief or prominence of the figures. 4. Tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead. 5. Dull; unanimated; without point or spirit. 6. Peremptory; absolute; positive; downright. 7. In music, below the natural or the true pitch. 8. Not sharp or shrill; not acute. *II. a. 1.* Surface without relief or prominence; level or extended plain; low tract of land. 2. In music, mark of depression in sound. 3. Floor of a house, forming a residence by itself. 4. House with several floors thus fitted up. *III. vt. and vt. 1.* Level; lay, or lie, smooth or even; flatten. 2. Make or become vapid or tasteless, dull or unanimated. 3. In music, reduce or fall below the true pitch. [Icel. *flatr*.]

flatten (fla'tn) *i. vt. 1.* Make flat; reduce to an equal or even surface; level; lay flat. 2. Bring to the ground; prostrate. 3. Make vapid or insipid; render stale. 4. Depress; defect; dispirit. 5. In music, lower in pitch; render less acute or sharp. *II. vt. 1.* Grow or become even on the surface. 2. Become dead, stale, vapid, tasteless. 3. Become dull or spiritless. 4. In music, depress the voice; render a sound less sharp; drop below the true pitch.

flatter (fla'tër), *vt.* Soothe with praise and servile attentions; please with false hopes. — **flatterer**, *n.* — **flattery** (fla'tër-ì), *n.* Insincere praise. [Fr. *flatter*.]

flatulence (fla'tü-lens) **flatulency**, *n.* Windiness; air generated in the stomach.



Flamingo.

flatulent (fat'ū-lent), *a.* Affected with air in the stomach; apt to generate wind in the stomach; empty; vain. — **flat'ulently**, *adv.* [Fr.—L. *fl.*, *flat-*, blow.]

flatus (flā'tus), *n.* 1. Puff of wind. 2. Air generated in the stomach or any cavity of the body. [L.]

flaumt (flänt). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Fly or wave in the wind. 2. Move ostentatiously. 3. Carry a saucy appearance. II. *n.* Anything displayed for show. [A. S. *flaon*. *flv.*]

flavor (flāv'ūr). I. *n.* Quality which affects the smell or the palate. II. *vt.* Impart flavor to. [Fr. *flavor*—L. *frago*, smell.]

flaw (fla). *v.* Break; crack; defect.
II. vt. Crack; break.—**flawless**, *a.*
—flaw'y, *a.*

Syn. Breach; fissure. See FAULT.

flax (flaks), *n.* 1. Plant yielding thread for linen, etc. 2. Fibrous part of the bark of the plant. — **flaxen** (flaks'n), *a.* 1. Made of or resembling flax. 2. Fair, long, and flowing. — **flaxseed**, *n.* Linted.

flay (flā), *vt.* Strip off the skin of.—
flay'er, *n.* [*A. S. flagan*—root of **FLAKE**.

flea (flē), *n.* Wingless insect of the genus *Pulex*, whose bite is poisonous. [*A. S. flæg—flēon*, *fv. flēa.*]

fleam (flēm), n. Instrument for lancing or bleeding. [O. Fr. *fieme* — Gr. *phlebotomōn*, vein-cutter.]

fleck(flek). I. *n.* Spot; little bit. II. *vt.*
Spot; speckle; streak. [*Icel. flekk.*]

flection. Same as FLEXION. [FLĒK.]

fledge (flej), *vt.* Furnish with feathers or wings. [A. S.—root of FLY.]

fledgling (flej'ling), *n.* Young bird just fledged.

flee (flē), *vt.* and *vi.* [flee'ing; fled.]
Run away, as from danger; keep at a distance from. [A.S. *flēon*, fly.]

fleece (flee). 1. *n.* Coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time. 2. Loose and thin sheet of cotton or wool coming from the breaking-card in the process of manufacture. III *vt.* 1. Clip wool from. 2. Plunder. 3. Cover, as with wool. — **fleece'd** (flee't). *a.* 1. Having a fleece. 2. Plundered. — **flee'cer**, *n.* One who strips or plunders. — **flee'cy**, *a.* Covered with wool. *See* also **flee'ce** and **flee'ce**.

flee (flē). I. *vt.* or *vi.* Make wry faces in contempt; mock; jeer. II. *n.* Mockery. [Norw. *flira*, titter.]

Fleet (flēt), *n.* Number of ships in company, esp. ships of war; division of the navy, commanded by an admiral. [*A. S. floet, flota, ship.*]

fleet (flēt). I. *vi.* Pass swiftly. II. *vt.* 1. Hasten over. 2. Slip (a cable) on a windlass. III. *a.* Swift; nimble; fleeting; transient.—**fleety**, *adv.*—**fleetness**, *n.*—**fleeting**, *a.* Passing quickly; temporary.—**fleetingly**, *adv.* [*A. S. fleotan. float.*]

Fleming(flem'ing), n. Native of Flanders.

Flemish(flem'ish). I. *a.* Pertaining to Flanders. II. *n.* 1. Language of the Flemings. 2. *pl.* People of Flanders.

flesh (flesh). *I. n.* 1. People or plants of flesh (flesh). 2. *n.* 1. Soft substance which covers the bones of animals. 2. Animal food; meat. 3. Body, not the soul; animal nature; bodily appetites. 4. Present life. 5. Mankind; human race. 6. Race; kindred. 7. Edible part of a fruit. *II. vt.* 1. Train to an appetite for flesh, as dogs for hunting. 2. Use upon flesh, as a sword, esp. for the first time. 3. Accustom; glut. — **fleshed** (flesh), *a.* Having flesh; fat. — **fleshless**, *a.* Without flesh; lean. — **fleshy**, *a.* Corporeal; carnal; not spiritual. — **fleshliness**, *n.* — **fleshy**, *a.* Fat, pulpy; plump. **fleshyly**, *adv.* — **fleshiness**, *n.* [*A. S. fleasch*].

fleur-de-lis
(flor-de-lis) n

(flor-de-le'), *n.*
1. Flower of the
iris, or flower-
de-luce. 2. Con-
ventional de-
sign derived
from the lily.—
pl. Fleurs-de-
lis'. [Fr.]

flew (flō). Past tense of FLY.

flexibility
(flek-s-i-bil-i-ti)

n. Pliancy ;
easiness to be p

easiness to be p
flexible (fleks'i-
a. flexibly bent)

a. Easily bent ;
flexibility, n. —

flexibilis—*necto*,
flexion (flek'sh)

flexor (fleks'ū)
bends a joint.

flexure (flek'sh
ing. 2. In *math*

ing. 2. In nature
surface. 3. Ben
[L. natura. So

flicker (flik'ər)
move the wings

move the wings
unsteadily, as a
short movement

flier, flyer ()
that which flies

that which fills
wheel. 3. Race
wreck train

press train.



LIV.

Fleur-de-lis

mōte, fat, tank, fār, tǎl, fāre, above; mō, met, hār; mīte, mit; mōte, not, mōve, wqif,
mōte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

flight (flit), *n.* 1. Passing through the air; soaring; excursion; sally. 2. Act of fleeing; hasty removal. 3. Series of steps. 4. Flock of birds flying together. 5. Birds produced in the same season. 6. Volley or shower. — **flighty**, *a.* Fanciful; changeable; giddy. — **flightily**, *adv.* — **flightiness**, *n.* [A. S. *flyht*—*Aegon*.]

flimflam (flim'flam), *n.* Trick; substitution of one thing for another.

flimsy (flim'zi), *a.* Thin; without solidity, strength or reason; weak. — **flimsiness**, *n.* [W. *flymet*, naked.]

Syn. Limp; shallow; feeble; vain.

flinch (finch), *vt.* Shrink back; wince. — **flinchingly**, *adv.* [Fr. *fléchir*—*L. flectere*, bend.] [*ment.* (Norw. *flindra*.)]

flinder (fin'der), *n.* Splinter; frag-

fling (fling), *I. vt.* 1. Cast, send, or throw from the hand; hurl. 2. Send forth or emit with violence. 3. Scatter.

4. Prostrate; baffle; defeat. *II. vt.* 1.

Flounce; fly into violent and irregular motions; throw out the legs violently.

2. Utter harsh or abusive language; sneer. 3. Rush away angrily. *III. n.* 1. Throw; cast from the hand. 2. Gibe; sneer; sarcasm; severe or contemptuous remark. 3.

Entire freedom of action; wild dash into pleasures. 4. Kind of dance in which there is much exertion of the limbs. [A. S. *fligan*, make to fly.]

flint (flint), *n.* Very hard stone, formerly used for striking fire.—**flinty**, *a.* Consisting of or like flint; hard; cruel.—**flintiness**, *n.*

flip (flip), *I. n.* Sudden fling; flip. *II. vt. and vt.* 1. Flip or snap with the fingers. 2. Toss; flap. [From *FLAP*.]

Ship (flip), *n.* 1. Hot drink of beer or cider, spiced and sweetened. 2. Cold drink of wine, spiced, etc.

flippant (flip'ant), *a.* 1. Having a voluble tongue; talkative. 2. Speaking fluently and confidently, but without knowledge or consideration; heedlessly pert. 3. Shallow. —

flippancy, *n.* [Icel. *flippa*, prattle.]

flirt (hört), *I. vt.* 1. Fling; toss. 2. Wave, jerk. *II. vt.* 1. Flit. 2. Act with levity. 3. Make love as a pastime; ogle; coquet. *III. n.* 1. Jerk; fling. 2. Person who coquets. — **flirta-**

tion, *n.* [A. S. *flortian*, trifle.]

flit (flit), *vt.* (flit'ing; flit'ed.) Remove quickly from place to place; fly.

flivver (fliv'ver), *n.* Cheap automobile. [Colloq.] [and cured.]

flitch (flich), *n.* Side of a hog salted

flout (flöt), *I. vt.* 1. Rest on the surface of a fluid; swim; be buoyed up.

2. Glide without effort or impulse on

the surface of a fluid; move as if supported by a fluid; move gently and easily through the air. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to rest or be conveyed on the surface of a fluid. 2. Flood; irrigate. 3. Bring prominently before public notice; raise funds, as by the sale of shares, for carrying on an undertaking. *III. n.* That which floats, as a raft, cork, hollow ball, etc. — **floatage**, **flotage** (flöt'ä), *n.* Things found floating on rivers or on the sea. — **floating** (flöt'ing), *a.* Swimming; not fixed; circulating.—**floatingly**, *adv.* [A. S. *flotan*.]

flocculent (flök'ü-lent), *a.* Adhering in locks or flakes.—**flocculence**, *n.* [See *FLOCK*, lock of wool.]

flock (flok), *I. n.* 1. Company of animals, as sheep, game birds, etc. 2. Company. 3. Christian congregation. *II. vt.* Gather in flocks or in crowds. [A. S. *floc*.]

flock (flok), *n.* Lock of wool. [O. Fr. *floc*—*L. flocus*.] [*Dan.* *flotage*.]

flee (flö), *n.* Field of floating ice.

flog (flog), *vt.* [flog'ing; flogged.] Beat; strike; lash; chastise with blows. [Etymol. doubtful.]

flood (fud), *I. n.* 1. Great flow of water. 2. Inundation; deluge. 3. Rise of the tide. 4. Any great quantity. *II. vt.* Overflow; inundate.—**flood-gate**, *n.* Gate for letting water flow through.

—**flood-mark**, *n.* Mark or line to which the tide rises. [A. S. *flod*.]

floor (flör), *I. n.* 1. Part of a building or room on which we walk. 2. Platform of boards or planks laid on timbers, as in a bridge; any similar platform. 3. Story in a building. 4. In legislative assemblies, the part of the house assigned to the members. — *Have or get the floor*, have or obtain an opportunity of taking part in a debate at a particular time to the exclusion of others. (U. S.) *II. vt.* 1. Cover with a floor; furnish with a floor. 2. Strike down or lay level with the floor; beat; conquer. [A. S. *flor*.]

flooring (flör'ing), *n.* 1. Material for floors. 2. Platform; pavement; floor.

Flora (flör'a), *n.* 1. Roman deity, protectress of flowers and spring. 2. Whole of the plants of a particular country. 3. Catalogue of plants.—

floral, *a.* [L.—*flor*, *floris*, flower.]

Florentine (flör'en-tin), *I. n.* Native or inhabitant of Florence. *II. a.* From Florence, or originally made there.

fluorescence (flö-res'ens), *n.* 1. Bursting into flower. 2. Time when plants flower. [L.—*flor*, flower.]

flite, fat, flak, flar, fall, flare, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; möte, not, möve, wöde; mäte, hut, bärm; oil, owl, then.

Foal (fōl). I. n. Young of a mare or of a she-ass. II. vt. and vt. Bring forth a foal. [A. S. *fola*.]

foam(fōm). I. n. Froth; bubbles which rise on the surface of liquors. II. v.
1. Gather foam. 2. Be in a rage. —
foam'y, a. [A. S. *fam*, Ger. *foam*.]

Sak (fob), *n.* 1. Small pocket for a watch. 2. Watch-chain, or ribbon with buckle or charm, worn pendant from the pocket. [From root of Provi. Ger. *fuppe*, pocket.]

focal (fō'kal), *a.* Of or belonging to a focus. — **fo'calize**, *vt.* Bring to a focus; concentrate.

Focus (fō'kus). I. *n.* Point in which the rays of light meet after reflection or refraction, and cause great heat. 2. Central point. — *pl.* fō'cuses and foci (fō'si). II. *vt.* Bring to a focus. [*L. focus, hearth.*]

fodder (fod'ēr). I. *n.* Food for cattle, as hay. II. *vt.* Supply with fodder.
[A. S. *foder*.]

foe (fō), *n.* Enemy; adversary; ill-wisher. — **foe'man**, *n.* Enemy in war. — *pl.* **foe'men**. [*A. S. feh*, hostile. **Akin to FRIEND.**]

fog (fog). I. *n.* 1. Dense watery vapors exhaled from the earth or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth. 2. Lack of intelligence. II. *vt.* Befog, darken, obscure. — **foggy** (fog'g), *a.* Misty; damp; clouded in mind, stupid. — **foggily**, *adv.* — **fogginess**, *n.* — **fog-horn** (fog'-horn), *n.* Horn or instrument sounded as a warning signal in foggy weather. [Dan. *fog*, spray, storm.]

foggy (fō'gi), fogey, fogie, *n.* Dull old fellow; person with antiquated notions. [Etymology unknown.]

foible (foi'bl), *n.* Weak point in one's character; slight failing. [O. Fr.]

foal (fohl). 1. *vt.* 1. Defeat; puzzle; disappoint. 2. Blunt, dull. II. *n.* 1. Failure after success seemed certain; defeat. 2. Blunt sword with a button at the point, used in fencing. [Fr.—*fouler*, stamp under foot.]

foil (fōil), *n.* 1. Leaf or thin plate of metal, as tin-foil. 2. Thin leaf of metal put under precious stones to increase their lustre or change their color. 3. Anything that serves to set off something else. 4. Leaflike ornament. [*Fr. feuille*—*L. folium*, leaf.]

foist (foist), *vt.* 1. Bring in by stealth.
2. Pass off as genuine. [Dut. *vuilen*.]

1. Pass on as genuine. [Duc. vester.]
 1 (fold) 1. a. 1. Doubling of any flexible substance. 2. Part laid over on another. 3. That which infolds; inclosure for sheep. 4. Flock of sheep.

5. The Church. II. *et*. Lay one part over another. 2. Inclose. 3. Inclose in a fold. — fold'er, *n.* 1. One who or that which folds. 2. Knifelike tool for folding paper. [A.S. *fold*—*fealdan*.] — fold, *syn.* In composition with numerals = "folded" or "times," as in TENFOLD.

FOLD.
FOLDED (fôl'de-rol), *n.* Nonsense.
folding (fôl'ding). *I. a.* That may be folded or doubled. — *Folding door*, door vertically divided in two parts or wings. *II. n.* 1. Fold or plait. 2. Keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land.

foliaceous (fō-lī-ē'shus), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of leaves. [*L. foliaceus*—*folium*, leaf.]

foliage (fō'll-aj), *n.* Leaves; cluster of leaves, leafage. [Fr. *feuillage*.]

foliate (fō'li-āt), *vt.* 1. Beat into a leaf. 2. Cover with leaf-metal.

foliated (fō'li-ā-ted), p. and s. 1.
Spread or covered with a thin plate
or foil 2 Beaten into a leaf 3 Leafy

foliation (fō-lī-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Leafing of plants. 2. Act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil. 3. Operation of spreading foil over the back surface of a mirror or looking-glass.

felle (8811-5). I. n. 1. Sheet of paper once folded: size of book, 17x23 inches. 2. Book of such sheets. 3. Page in a book. 4. Page in an account book, or two opposite pages numbered as one. II. a. Pertaining to or containing paper only once folded. III. v. Number the pages of a book, etc. [Abjunctive case of *p. folium*.]

folk (fōk), *n.* 1. People. 2. Certain people, as one's family. — Generally used in *pl.* **folk** or **folks** (fōks). [*A.S. folc*. *Ger. volk*.]

folklore (fōk'lōr), *n.* Knowledge of ancient customs, superstitions, etc., of the people.

follicle (fol'i-kl), *n.* 1. Little bag. 2. Gland. 3. Seed-vessel. [Fr.—L. *folliculus*, dim. of *foliis*, wind bag.]

follow (fól'ô), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Go, or come, after or behind. 2. Imitate; adopt, as an opinion. 3. Keep the eye or mind fixed on. 4. Result from.—**follow**er, *n.*—**fol'lowing**, *a.* 1. Body of adherents or disciples; body of attendants. 2. Calling. [A. S. *folgan*.]

Syn. Attend; pursue; accompany; chase; copy; accept; obey; watch; succeed; ensue.

folly (fól'i), *n.* 1. Want of understanding. 2. Weak or absurd act. 3. Depravity of mind or actions. [*Fr.* *folie*. See **FOOL**.]

māts, fat, tāk, fār, fāll, fārs, ghevs; mā, met, hār; mīts, mit; mōts, not, mōvs, wāf;
mōts, hut hār: oil owl then.

foment (fo-men't), *vt.* 1. Bathe with warm water. 2. Encourage. — **foment'er**, *n.* — **fomentation**, *n.* [Fr. — *L. fomentum*, lotion — *foveo*, warm.]

fond (fond), *a.* 1. Foolishly tender and loving; weakly indulgent. 2. Very affectionate; longing; loving. — **fond'ly**, *adv.* — **fond'ness**, *n.* — **Fond of**, *relishing highly.* [For *fanned*, *pa. p.* of *M. E. fennen*, act foolishly.]

fondle (fond'l), *vt.* Treat with fondness; caress. — **fond'ler**, *n.*

font (font), *n.* Complete assortment of types of one style. [Fr. *fonte* — *fondere* — *L. fundere*, cast.]

font (font), *n.* Vessel used in churches as the repository of the baptismal water. 2. Fountain. [*L. fons, fontis*, fountain.]

fontein (fon-tin'), *n.* Spring, fountain. [So. African Dutch.]

foed (föd), *n.* What one feeds on; that which being digested nourishes the body; whatever promotes growth. [A. S. *foda*.]

fool (fö), *I. n.* 1. One who acts stupidly. 2. Person of weak mind. 3. Professional jester. *II. vt.* Deceive. *III. vi.* Play the fool; trifle. — **fool'ery**, *n.* Act of folly; habitual folly. — **fool'hardy**, *a.* Rash or incautious. — **fool'hardiness**, *n.* — **fool's cap**, *n.* Paper of a certain size. Orig. it bore the water-mark of a fool's cap and bells. — **fool's errand**, *n.* Silly enterprise. — **fool-killer**, *n.* Imaginary person having power to kill one guilty of great folly. — **fool's paradise**, *n.* Deceptive happiness. [O. Fr. *fol. Fr. fou*.]

foolish (fö'lish), *a.* 1. Weak in intellect. 2. Wanting discretion. 3. Ridiculous. — **fool'ishly**, *adv.* — **fool'ishness**, *n.*

foot (föt), *I. n.* 1. Part of body on which an animal stands or walks. 2. Lower part or base. 3. Measure = 12 inches. 4. Foot soldiers. 5. Division of a line of poetry. — *pl.* feet (fët), *II. vt.* and *vi.* 1. Dance. 2. Walk. — **foot'ball**, *n.* 1. Ball consisting of an inflated ex-bladder, or a hollow globe of india-rubber, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot. 2. Person or object subjected to many vicissitudes or changes of condition. 3. Game played with a football by two parties of players. — **foot'fall**, *n.* Setting the



Baptismal Font.

foot on the ground; footstep. — **foot'guards**, *n. pl.* Guards that serve on foot. — **foot'hold**, *n.* Space on which to plant the feet; that which sustains the feet. — **foot'ing**, *n.* 1. Place for the foot to rest on; firm foundation. 2. Act or result of adding up a column of figures. — *pl.* totals from such adding. — **foot'light**, *n.* One of a row of lights in front of and on a level with the stage, in a theater, etc. — **foot'man**, *n.* 1. Soldier who serves on foot. 2. Servant or attendant in livery. — *pl.* foot'men. — **foot'pad**, *n.* Highwayman or robber on foot, who frequents public paths or roads. — **foot'rule**, *n.* Rule or measure a foot in length. — **foot'step**, *n.* 1. Step or impression of the foot; track. 2. Trace of a course pursued. — *pl.* foot'steps; course; example. — **foot'steel**, *n.* Low support for the feet of one sitting. [A. S. *foet*; *pl. fæt*.]

fop (top), *n.* Affected dandy. — **fop'pery**, *n.* Vanity in dress or manners; affectation; folly. — **fop'pish**, *a.* Vain and showy in dress; affectedly refined in manners. — **fop'pishly**, *adv.* — **fop'pishness**, *n.* [Dut. — Ger. *foppen*, cheat.]

foppling (fop'pling), *n.* Vain, affected for (far). *I. prep.* In the place of; for the sake of; on account of; in the direction of; with respect to; beneficial to; in quest of; notwithstanding, in spite of; in recompense of; during. — *as for*, as far as concerns. *II. conj.* Because; on the account that. [A. S.]

for-, *prefix.* It has generally the intensive force of the Ger. *ver-*, signifying greatly, completely, utterly, as in *forlorn*. Sometimes it has the force of a negative or privative; as in *forbid*. [A. S.]

forage (for'aj), *I. n.* 1. Fodder, or food for horses and cattle; provisions. 2. Act of foraging. *II. vt.* Go about and forcibly carry off food for horses and cattle. *III. vt.* Plunder. — **for'ager**, *n.* [Fr. *fourrage*. Akin to FODDER, FORAY.]

forasmuch (far'az-much), *conj.* **Foray** (for'ä), *I. n.* Sudden incursion into an enemy's country. *II. vt.* Ravage; pillage. [From FORAGE.]

forbade (for-bäd'), *past tense of FORBID.* **forbear** (for-bär'), *I. vt.* Abstain. *II. vt.* Stop; avoid voluntarily. — **forbear'ance**, *n.* Exercise of patience; command of temper; clemency. — **for-**

withhold; refuse; refrain.

föte, fat, that, fär, fäll, färe, above; mö, met, här; mite, mit, nite, net, mäve, upit, mite, hut, büra; öll, owl, then.

forbear, forbear (fôr'bêr), *n.* Forefather; ancestor. (Generally in the plural.) [Scotch.]

forbid (fôr-bîd'), *vt.* Prohibit; command not to do.—**forbid'den**, *a.* Prohibited, unlawful.—**forbid'ding**, *a.* Repulsive; raising dislike; unpleasant. [FOM-, away, and BID.]

force (fôrs). I. *n.* 1. Strength; power; energy. 2. Efficacy; validity. 3. Influence; coercion; compulsion. 5. Military or naval strength (often in plural); armament. 6. That which produces or tends to produce change in a body's state of rest or motion. II. *vt.* Draw or push by main strength; compel; constrain. 2. Ravish, violate. 3. Obtain or open by violence; storm. 4. Cause to grow or ripen rapidly.—**forced** (fôrst), *a.* Accomplished by great effort; unnatural.—**forceful**, *a.*—**forcefully**, *adv.*—**force'meat**, *n.* Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned.—**force-pump**, *n.* Pump which delivers water under pressure, ejecting it forcibly. [Fr.—*L. fortis*, strong.]

Syn. Vigor; energy; might; stress; emphasis; cogency; vehemence; violence; constraint.

forceps (fôr'seps), *n.* Pair of tongs, pincers, or pliers for holding anything difficult to be held with the hand. [*L. formus*, hot, and *capio*, take.]

forcible (fôr'sî-bl), *a.* 1. Strong. 2. Done by force. 3. Impetuous.—**forcibleness**, *n.*—**forcibly**, *adv.*

Syn. Powerful; cogent; impressive; efficacious; violent; energetic.

ford (fôrd). I. *n.* Place where water may be crossed on foot. II. *vt.* Cross water on foot.—**ford'able**, *a.* [A.S.]

fore (fôr). I. *a.* In front of; advanced in position; coming first. II. *adv.* At the front; in the first or front part; previously. III. *n.* Front; future. IV. *int.* In *go!*, = clear the way!

forearm (fôr'ârm), *n.* Forepart of the arm, between elbow and wrist.

forearm (fôr'ârm), *vt.* Arm or prepare beforehand.

forebear (fôr'bêr), *n.* See FORBEAR.

forebode (fôr'bôd'), *vt.* Feel a secret sense of something future, esp. of evil.—**forebôd'ing**, *n.* Apprehension of coming evil.

fore-cabin (fôr'ka-bin), *n.* Cabin in the forepart of a vessel, with accommodation inferior to that of the aft-cabin or saloon.

fore-caddie (fôr'kad'i), *n.* In boy who precedes the player to take position of holes or balls.

forecast (fôr'kast'), *n.* Previous contrivance; foresight.

forecast (fôr'kast'). I. *vt.* Contrive or reckon beforehand; foresee. II. *vt.* Form schemes beforehand.—**fore-caster**, *n.* One who foresees or contrives beforehand.

forecastle (fôr'kas-l or fôr'asl), *n.* 1. Foredeck, raised above the maindeck. 2. (more commonly) Forepart of the ship under the maindeck, quarters of the crew.

foreclose (fôr'klôz'), *vt.* Preclude; prevent; stop.—**foreclose'sure**, *n.* Foreclosing; depriving a mortgager of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate. [Fr. *foreclos*, *pa. p.* of *foreclore*, exclude.]

forefather (fôr'fâ-ther), *n.* Ancestor.

forefend (fôr'fend'), *n.* Ward off, avert. [See DEFEND.]

forefinger (fôr'fing-êr), *n.* Finger next the thumb.

forefoot (fôr'fôt), *n.* One of the feet of an animal in front or next the head.

forefront (fôr'frunt'), *n.* Foremost part or place.

forego (fôr-gô'), *vt.* and *vt.* 1. Go before; precede; chiefly used in its *pr. p.* forego'ing and *pa. p.* foregone. (—*Foregone conclusion*, conclusion come to without examination of the evidence. 2. Give up; forbear the use of.

foreground (fôr'grownd), *n.* Ground or space which seems to lie before the figures in a picture.

forehanded (fôr'hand-ed), *a.* 1. Seasonable. 2. Provident; well-to-do.

forehead (fôr'ed), *n.* Forepart of the head above the eyes; brow.

foreign (fôr'in), *a.* 1. Belonging to another country; from abroad. 2. Not belonging to, unconnected. 3. Not appropriate.—**foreigner** (fôr'in-êr), *n.* Native of another country. [Fr. *forain*—*Low L. foraneus*—*foras*, out of doors.]

foreknow (fôr'nô'), *vt.* Know beforehand; foresee.—**foreknow'ledge**, *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens.

foreland (fôr'land), *n.* Point of land running forward into the sea.

forelock (fôr'lok), *n.* Lock or hair that grows from the forepart of the head.—*Take time by the forelock*: make prompt use of anything; let no opportunity escape.

foreman (fôr'man), *n.* (*pl.* fore'men) First or chief man; overseer; superintendent.

foremast (fôr'mâst), *n.* Mast of a ship placed in the forepart or forecabin and carrying the foresail and foretop-sail yards. [Mentioned before.

forementioned (fôr'men'shund), *a.*

See, set, that, for, full, fire, above; mē, met, hē; mite, mit; nūe, not, mōve, wold; mūe, hūe, būe; oil, owl, cheer.

GREAT AMERICAN DAMS



WHEELER DAM, Alabama

Ewing Galloway



WILSON DAM, Alabama

Ewing Galloway



HETCH HETCHY, California

Ewing Galloway



COOLIDGE DAM, Arizona

Ewing Galloway



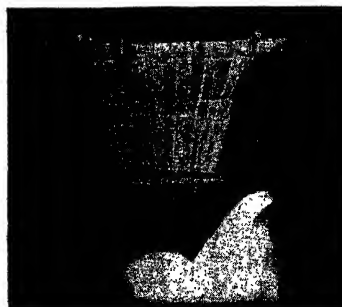
NORRIS DAM, Tennessee

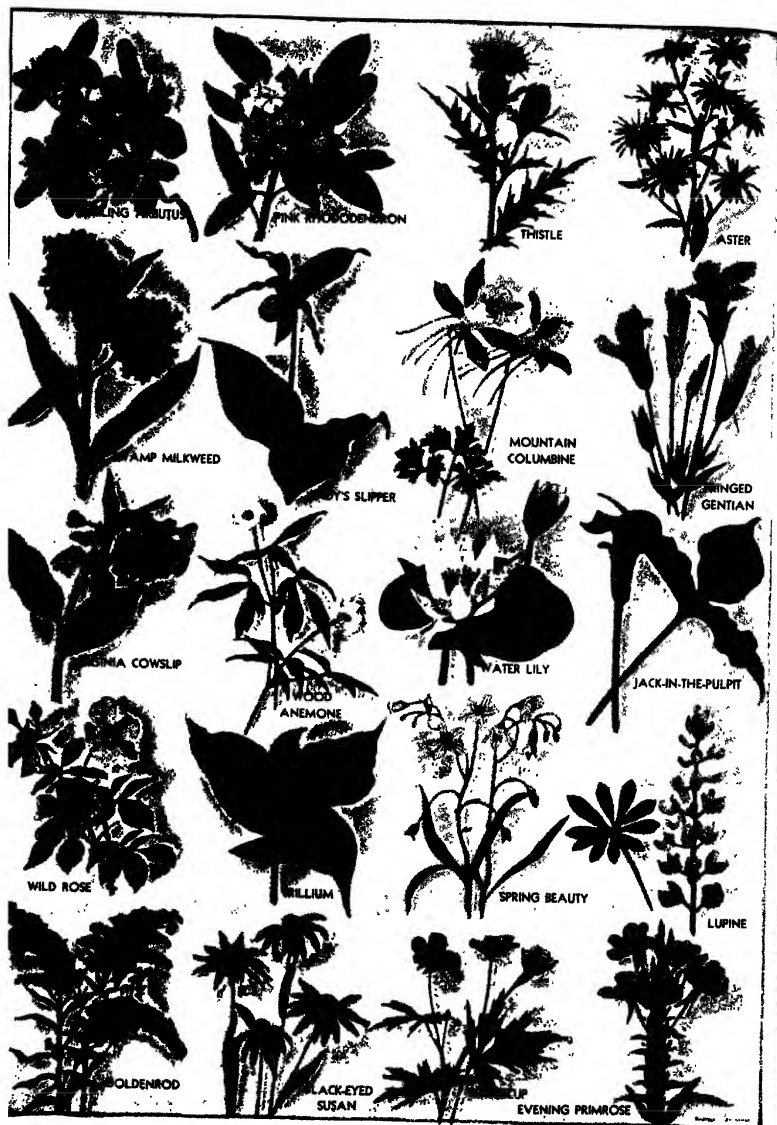
Ewing Galloway



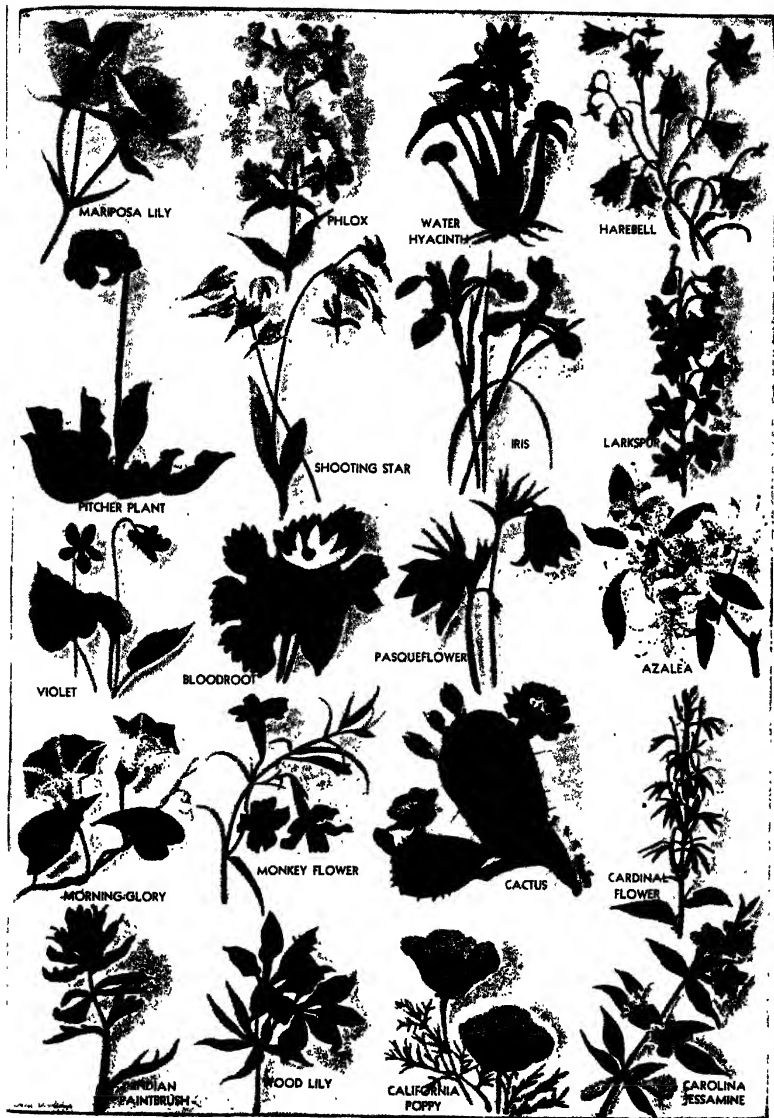
ROOSEVELT DAM, Arizona

Underwood & Underwood





WILD FLOWERS OF THE UNITED STATES, No. 1.



WILD FLOWERS OF THE UNITED STATES, No. 2.

AMERICAN INDIAN LIFE



American Museum of Natural History
EASTERN WOODLANDS INDIANS



Santa Fe Railway
HOPI BASKET WEAVING



Santa Fe Railway
NAVAJO BLANKET WEAVING



Santa Fe Railway
PUEBLO POTTERY MAKING



Santa Fe Railway
Tewa INDIAN CORN DANCE



Santa Fe Railway
Taos INDIAN PUEBLO



American Museum of Natural History
INDIANS MAKING FIRE



Baltimore & Ohio
INDIAN MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

foremost (fôr'môst), *a.* First in place; most advanced; first in rank or dignity. [*A. S. foremost.*]

forenoon (fôr'nôn), *n.* Part of the day before noon or mid-day.

forenotice (fôr'nô-tis), *n.* Notice of anything before it happens.

forensic (fôr-ren'sik), *a.* Belonging to courts of judicature, or to public discussion and debate. [*L. forensic — forum, court, forum.*]

fore-ordain (fôr-ar-dân'), *vt.* Arrange or appoint beforehand; predestinate; predetermine. — **fore-ordina'tion**, *n.*

forepart (fôr'pârt), *n.* Part before the rest; front; beginning.

forerun (fôr-run'), *vt.* Run or come before; precede. — **forerun'ner**, *n.* 1. Runner or messenger sent before. 2. Sign that something is to follow.

foresail (fôr'sâl), *n.* Sail attached to the fore-yard on the foremast.

foresee (fôr-sê'), *vt.* and *vi.* See or know beforehand.

foreshadow (fôr-shad'ô), *vt.* Signalize or typify beforehand.

foreshorten (fôr-shar'ten), *vt.* (In a picture) represent the shortened appearance of an object projecting forward.

foresight (fôr'sit), *n.* Act of foreseeing; wise forethought; prudence.

forest (fôr'est), *n.* 1. Large uncultivated tract of land covered with trees and underwood. — **for'ester**, *n.* 1. One who has charge of a forest. 2. Inhabitant of a forest. 3. Member of one of certain fraternal organizations in the U. S.

forestall (fôr-stâl'), *vt.* Anticipate; take possession in advance of; get ahead of. [*A. S. See STALL.*] [*clude*]

Syn. Preoccupy; monopolize; **forestay** (fôr'stâ), *n.* Large strong rope reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end to support the mast.

foretaste (fôr-tâst'), *vt.* Taste before possession; anticipate.

fortaste (fôr-tâst'), *n.* Taste beforehand; anticipation.

foretell (fôr-tel'), *I. vt.* Tell before; prophesy. *II. vi.* Utter prophecy. — **foretell'er**, *n.*

forethought (fôr-thât), *n.* Thought or care for the future; provident care. **foretoken** (fôr-tô-ken), *n.* Token or sign beforehand. [*beforehand.*]

foretoken (fôr-tô-ken), *vt.* Signify **foretop** (fôr-top), *n.* Platform at the head of a foremast.

forever (fôr-ev'ër), *adv.* 1. For all time to come; through eternity. 2. Always. *Syn.* Constantly; continually.

forewarn (fôr-warn'), *vt.* Warn beforehand; give previous notice. — **forewarn'ing**, *n.* Warning beforehand.

forfeit (fâr'fit), *I. vt.* Lose the right to by some fault or crime. *II. n.* 1. That which is forfeited; penalty for a crime; fine. 2. Something deposited and redeemable. — **forfeitable**, *a.* — **forfeiture**, *n.* [*Fr. forfaire, forfait* — Low *L. forisfacere*, do beyond what is permitted; offend, — *foris*, out of doors, and *facere*, do.] [*FORGIVE.*]

forgave (fôr-gäv'), *Past tense of* **forge** (fôr'). *I. n.* 1. Furnace, esp. one in which iron is heated. 2. Smithy. 3. Place where anything is shaped or made. *II. vt.* Form by heating and hammering; form. 2. Make falsely; fabricate; counterfeit. *III. vi.* Commit forgery. — **forger**, *n.* One who forges or makes; one guilty of forgery. — **forgery**, *n.* 1. Fraudulently making or altering any writing. 2. That which is forged or counterfeited. [*Fr. forge, Prov. farga* — *L. fabrica.*]

forget (fôr-get'), *vt.* [*forget'ting; forgot'; forgotten.*] 1. Lose or put away from the memory. 2. Neglect. — **forget'ful**, *a.* 1. Apt to forget; easily losing remembrance; oblivious. 2. Causing forgetfulness. — **forget'fulness**, *n.* [*A. S. forgitan* — *for*, away, and *gitan*, get.]

forget-me-not (fôr-get'-me-not'), *n.* Small herb with beautiful blue flowers.

forgive (fôr-giv'), *vt.* Pardon; overlook an offence or debt. — **forgive'mess**, *n.* 1. Pardon; remission. 2. Disposition to pardon. — **forgiving**, *a.* Ready to pardon; merciful; compassionate. [*A. S. — for*, away and *gifan*, give.]

fork (fârk), *I. n.* 1. Instrument with two or more prongs at the end. 2. One of the points or divisions of anything fork-like. *II. vt.* 1. Divide into branches, as a road or tree. 2. Shoot into blades, as corn. *III. vi.* 1. Form as a fork. 2. Pitch with a fork; throw; hand (over). — **forked** (fârk't), *a.* Opening into two or more parts, points, or shoots; furcated. [*A. S. for* — *L. furca*, **forlorn** (fôr-larn'), *a.* Wretched; forsaken. [*A. S. forlorn.*]

Syn. Lost; deserted; abandoned; miserable; destitute; disconsolate.



Forget-me-not.

fortiorn-hope (for-lar'-hōp), *n.* Body of soldiers selected for some service of uncommon danger. [Lat. *fortior* *hope* (heap), *fortior* or *lost* troop.]

form (farm). I. *n.* 1. Shape of a body; outline of an object. 2. Model; mold. 3. Mode of arrangement. 4. Order; regularity; system, as of government. 5. Established practice; ceremony. 6. Type from which an impression is to be taken, arranged and secured in a chase. II. *vt.* 1. Give shape to; make; contrive. 2. Settle, as an opinion; combine; go to make up; establish. III. *vi.* 1. Assume a form. [*L. forma*—*fero*, bear.]

formal (farm'al), *a.* 1. According to form or established mode; ceremonious; methodical. 2. Having the form only. 3. Having the power of making a thing what it is. — **formalism**, *n.* Resting in the mere external forms of religion. — **formalist**, *n.* 1. One who is content with the mere forms of religion. 2. One overattentive to forms. — **formality**, *n.* 1. Precise observance of forms or ceremonies. 2. Established order. 3. Form without substance. — **formally**, *adv.*

formation (farm'-shun), *n.* 1. The act, process or result of forming or making. 2. Manner in which a thing is formed. 3. Substance formed. 4. In *geol.* Series of rocks referred to a common origin. [*Fr.*—*L. formatio*.]

formative (farm'a-tiv), *a.* Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic; inflectional.

former (farm'er), *a.* (*comp.* of *form*.) Before in time or order; past; first mentioned. — **formerly**, *adv.* In former times; heretofore. [*A. S. forma*, first, and *comp. suffix -er*.]

formic (farm'ik), *a.* Pertaining to ants, as formic acid, originally obtained from ants. [*L. formica*, ant.]

formidable (farm'i-da-bl), *a.* Causing fear; adapted to excite fear. — **formidably**, *adv.* [*Fr.*—*L. formido*, fear.] *Syn.* Alarming. See **TREMBLOUS**.

formula (farm'ū-lā), *n.* 1. Prescribed form. 2. Formal statement of doctrine. 3. In *math.* General expression for solving problems. 4. In *chem.* Set of symbols expressing the components of a body: — *pl.* formulas (farm'ū-lā), and formulas, [*L. Dim. of forma*.]

formularize (farm'ū-lā-rīz), *vt.* Reduce to a formula; formulate; express tersely and clearly in systematic form.

formulary (farm'ū-lār-ē), I. *n.* Formula; book of formulas or precedents. II. *a.* Prescribed; ritual; closely ad-

hering to formulas; formal. [*Fr. formulaire*—*L. formula*.]

formulate (farm'ū-lēt), *vt.* Reduce to or express in a clear or definite form. — **formulation**, *n.*

forseeth (farm'-sēth), *n.* Illicit sexual intercourse. [*L.*—*foris*, vault, brothel.]

forseake (for-sēk), *vt.* [*forse*; king; forsake; forsake; forsake.] Desert; abandon. [*A. S. forsacan*. See **SAKE**.]

forsooth (for-sōth') I. *adv.* In truth; in fact; certainly. II. *vt.* 1. Use the word 'forsooth'. 2. Address very ceremoniously. III. *a.* Offended dandy. [*A. S. forsoth*, for truth.]

forswear (for-swār), *vt.* Renounce or deny upon oath.

fort (fōrt), *n.* Small fortress; fortification. [*Fr.*—*L. fortis*, strong.]

forte (fōrt), *n.* One's strong points; that in which one excels. [*L.*]

forte (far'te), *adv.* *ex mus.* Strongly, with emphasis, loud. [*It.*]

forth (fōrth), *adv.* Forward in place or order; onward in time; out into view; abroad. — **forthcoming**, *a.* Just coming forth; about to appear. — **forthwith**, *adv.* Immediately; without delay. [*A. S.*]

fortieth (fōrt-i-eth), I. *a.* The fourth tenth. II. *n.* Fortieth part. [*A. S. fevertigtotha*.]

fortification (fōrt-i-fikā'-shun), *n.* 1. The art of strengthening a military position by means of defensive works, earthwalls, ditches, an abatis, etc. 2. That which fortifies; fort.

fortify (fōrt-i-fī), *vt.* 1. Strengthen with forts, etc. 2. Strengthen; invigorate. 3. Confirm. [*Fr. fortifier*.]

fortissime (fōrt-i-sīmō), *adv.* *ex mus.* Very strong or loud. [*It.* Superl. of *forte*.]

fortitude (fōrt-i-tūd), *n.* That strength of mind which enables one to meet danger or endure pain with calmness. [*L. fortitudo*—*fortis*.]

fortnight (fōrt'nit), *n.* Two weeks or fourteen days. — **fortnightly**, *a.* and *adv.* Once a fortnight. [*Contr.* of fourteen nights.]

fortress (fōrt'res), *n.* Fortified place; defence. [*Fr. forteresse*.]

fortuitous (fōrt'i-tūs), *a.* Happening by chance or accident. — **fortuitously**, *adv.* — **fortuitousness**, *n.* — **fortuity**, *n.* [*L. fortuitus*.]



Fortification.

Fortunate (fär'tū-nāt), *a.* 1. Coming by good luck or favorable chance. 2. Bringing some unexpected good. 3. Free as a bird's happiness; auspicious. 4. Lucky; successful. —**fər'tū-nāt-ly**, *adv.* in a fortunate manner; luckily; successfully; happily. [*L. fortunatus*. See **FORUNE**.]

Fortune (fär'tūn), *n.* 1. Whatever comes by lot or chance; luck. 2. Lot that falls to one in life. 3. Success. 4. Wealth. [*L. fortuna—fors, chance,—fere, bear.*]

Syn. Hap; fate; accident; estate.

Forty (fär'ti), *a.* and *n.* Four times ten. [*A.S.—fower, four, and tip, ten.*]

Forum (fōr'm), *n.* 1. Market place in ancient Rome; court. 2. Any tribunal of public discussion. [*L. akin to foras, out of doors.*]

Forward (fär'wärd), *for'wards, adv.* Towards the front; progressively.

Forward (fär'wärd), *i. a.* 1. Near or at the forefront; advanced. 2. Ready; too ready; bold. *II. vt.* 1. Help onward; hasten. 2. Send.—**for'wardly, adv.**—**for'wardness, n.**

Fossil (fōs'il), *i. a.* Dug out of the earth or rocks. *II. n.* Form of plant



COAL FORMATION FOSSILS.

An extinct fish (Acanthodes), and a fern.

or animal, occurring in stratified rocks.—**fossiliferous, a.** Containing fossils.—**fos'silist, a.** One skilled in fossils.—**fos'silize, vt.** and *vt.* Change into a fossil.—**fossiliza-tion, n.** [*L. fossilis—fodio, dig.*]

Foster (fōs'tēr), *vt.* Bring up; nurse; encourage.—**foster-brother, n.** Male child, fostered or brought up with another of different parents.—**foster-child, n.** Child nursed or brought up by one who is not its parent.—**foster-parent, n.** One who rears a child in the place of its parent. [*A.S. fostrian—root of food.*]

Fought (fōt), *Fast tense and pa. p. of FIGHT.*

Foul (fowl), *I. a.* 1. Filthy; loathsome; profane; impure. 2. Stormy. 3. Unfair; running against; entangled. *II. vt.* and *vt.* 1. Make foul; soil. 2. Collide with; come into collision. *III. a.* Act of fouling, colliding, or otherwise wisely impeding due motion or pro-

gress; specifically, in a *rac-ing* con-text, the impeding of a competitor by collision, jostling, or the like; in *base-ball*, a batted ball which first strikes the ground outside the lines drawn from the home base through the first and third bases.—**foul'ly, adv.**—**foul'ness, n.**—**foul-mouthed** (fowl'mowthd), *a.* Addicted to the use of foul or profane language. [*A.S. ful.*]

found, *Fast tense and pa. p. of FIND.*

found (fownd), *vt.* Lay the bottom or foundation of; establish on a basis; originate; endow.—**founda-tion, n.** 1. Act of founding. 2. Base of a building; ground work or basis. 3. Permanent fund for the support of anything.—**found'er, n.** One who founds, establishes, or originates; endower.—*sem. found'ess.* [*Fr. fonder—L. fundo—fundus, bottom.*]

found (fownd), *vt.* Form by melting and pouring into a mold; cast.—**found'er, n.** One who melts and casts metal, as a brassfounder. [*Fr. fonder—L. fundo, fuso, pour.*]

founder (fownd'ēr), *I. vt.* Go to the bottom; fill with water and sink. *II. vt.* Disable by injuring the feet, as of a horse. [*Fr. fonder—fond—L. fundus, bottom.*]

founding (fownd'ing), *n.* Metal-casting.

foundling (fownd'ling), *n.* Little deserted.

foundry (fownd'ri), *n.* Little **foundry** (fownd'ēr-i), *n.* 1. Art of founding or casting. 2. Place where founding is carried on.

fount (fownt), **fountain** (fownt'an), *n.* 1. Spring of water, natural or artificial. 2. Structure for a jet of water. 3. Source of anything.—**fount'ain-head, n.** 1. Head or source of a fountain. 2. Beginning or source of anything.—**fount'ain-pen, n.** With

II

Fountain-pen.

ing pen with a reservoir for furnish-ing a continuous supply of ink. [*L. fons, fontis, spring, and fundo, pour.*]

four (fōr), *a.* and *n.* Two and two. [*A.S. feower.*]

fourfold (fōr'fōld), *a.* Folded four times; multiplied four times.

four-score (fōr'skōr), *a.* Four times a score—80.

four-square (fōr'skwär), *a.* Having four equal sides and angles; square. **fourteen** (fōrtēn), *a.* and *n.* Four and ten.

flee, fat, thak, fār, fall, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; möte, not, möve, wät; müte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, s

fourteenth (fôr'tēnth), *a.* and *n.* Fourth after the tenth. [*A. S. feower-teotha.*]

fourth (fôrth), *I.* Next after the third. *II. n.* One of four equal parts. — *The Fourth*, in U. S., Independence Day, July 4th. — **fourthly**, *adv.* [*A. S. feortha.*]

fowl (fowl), *I. n.* 1. Bird. 2. Bird of the barnyard or poultry kind, cock or hen. 2. Flesh of fowl. — *pl.* fowls or fowl. *II. vt.* Kill fowls by shooting or snaring. — **fowler**, *n.* Sportsman who takes wild fowl. — **fowl'ing-piece**, *n.* Light gun for small-shot, used in hunting. [*A. S. fugel.*]

fox (foks), *n.* 1. Carnivorous animal of the dog family, noted for cunning. 2. One notorious for cunning. — **foxy** (foks'i), *a.* Of or like foxes; cunning; crafty. 2. Having a reddish brown or fox-color.

foyer (fwa'yā) *n.* Lobby in theatres, opera-houses, etc. [*Fr.*]

fracas (frā'kas), *n.* Uproar; noisy quarrel. [*Fr.—fracasser*, break.]

fraction (frak'shun), *n.* 1. Fragment; very small piece. 2. In *arith.* One or more of the aliquot parts of a unit. — **fractional**, *a.* — **Fractional currency**, the small coins or paper-money of lower value than the monetary unit of a country.

fractious (frak'shus), *a.* Ready to break out in a passion; cross. — **fractiously**, *adv.* — **fractiousness**, *n.*

fracture (frak'tūr), *I. n.* Breakage; rupture of a solid body; breaking of a bone. *II. vt.* Break; burst asunder; crack. [*Fr.—L. fractura*, from *frango*, *fractum*, break.]

fragile (frāj'il), *a.* Easily broken; frail; delicate. — **fragility** (frāj'il'i-ti), *n.* [*L. fragilis*, from *frango*, break.]

fragment (frag'ment), *n.* Piece broken off; unfinished portion. — **fragmental**, *a.* — **fragmentary**, *a.* Consisting of fragments or pieces; broken. [See **FRACTION**.]

fragrant (frā'grānt), *a.* Sweet-scented. — **fragrantly**, *adv.* — **fragrance**, *n.* [*L. fragro*, smell.]

frail (frāl), *a.* Wanting in strength or firmness; weak. — **frailness**, *n.* — **frailty**, *n.* Weakness; infirmity; foible. [*Fr. frêle—L. fragilis*. See **FRAGILE**.]

frail (frāl), *n.* 1. Rush, from which baskets are woven. 2. Basket woven of rushes. [*O. Fr. frasel—L. fraxinum*.]

frame (frām), *I. vt.* 1. Form; shape; construct by fitting the parts to each other. 2. Plan. 3. Put a border or frame on. *II. n.* 1. Form; shape;

make. 2. Skeleton; fabric. 3. Case made to inclose or support anything. 4. State; temper; mood. — **frame-house**, *n.* House consisting of a framework of timber filled in with boards or shingles. — **framer**, *n.* — **frame-work**, *n.* 1. Work that forms the frame. 2. Skeleton or outline. [*A. S. fremman*, be useful.]

franc (frangk), *n.* French silver coin of the value of 19.3 cents, American money. [*Fr.*, from the device *Francorum rex*, king of the French, on the coin when first struck by King John of England, in 1360.]

franchise (fran'chiz), *I. n.* 1. Privilege or right granted by municipalities to street railroad corporations, etc. 2. Right of voting. *II. vt.* Enfranchise; give one the franchise. [*Fr.*, from *franc*, *franche*, free.]

frangible (fran'jib'l), *a.* Easily broken. — **frangibility**, *n.*

Frank (frangk), *n.* 1. Member of the ancient German tribe or aggregate of tribes which overthrew the Roman dominion in Gaul and gave origin to the name France. 2. Native of Franconia in S. W. Germany. 3. Name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs to any of the inhabitants of the western parts of Europe, French, English, Italians, etc.

frank (frangk), *I. n.* 1. Letter sent by mail free of postage. 2. That which makes a letter free, as the signature of a person possessing the privilege. 3. Free transportation, as by an Express Company. *II. vt.* Send free of expense, as a letter.

frank (frangk), *a.* Candid in expression. — **frankly**, *adv.* — **frankness**, *n.* [*Fr. franc—O. Ger. frant*, free-man.] *Syn.* Open; sincere. See **CANDID**.

frankincense (frangk'in-sens), *n.* A sweet-smelling resin issuing from a tree in Arabia, and used in sacrifices. [*O. Fr. franc encens*, pure incense.]

frantic (fran'tik), *a.* Mad; furious; wild. — **frantically**, *adv.* [*Fr. frénétique—Gr. phrenetikos*, suffering from inflammation of the brain.]

fraternal (frā-tēr'nal), *a.* Belonging to a brother or brethren; becoming brothers. — **fraternally**, *adv.* [*L. fraternalis—frater*, brother.]

fraternity (frā-tēr'niti), *n.* 1. State of being brethren. 2. Society formed on a principle of brotherhood. [*L. fraternitas*.]

fraternize (frā-tēr-niz), *vt.* Associate as brothers. 2. Seek brotherly fellowship. — **fraternization**, *n.*

fratricide (frat'ri-sid), *n.* One who kills his brother. — **fratricidal**, *a.* [Fr.—*L. frater* and *caedo*, kill.]

fraud (frad), *n.* 1. Deceit. 2. Deceptive trick. 3. Trickster.—**fraudulent**, *a.* Using or containing fraud.—**fraudulently**, *adv.* [*L. fraud*, *fraudis*.] *Syn.* Deception; imposture; craft; sham; imposition. See **CHEAT**.

fraught (frat), *a.* Freightened; laden; filled. [Swed. *frakta*, load.]

fray (frä), *n.* Affray.

fray (frä), *vt.* Wear off by rubbing. [Fr. *frayer*—*L. fricare*, rub.]

frizzle (fraz'l), *vt.* Reduce to tatters; fray or fret. *II. vt.* Fray out; ravel. [Doublet of **FRIZZLE**.]

frizzle (fraz'l), *n.* 1. Tatters. 2. Raveled or ragged edge. 3. Finish.

freak (fräk), *n.* 1. Sudden caprice or fancy; sport. 2. Monstrosity.—**freakish**, *a.* Capricious.—**freakishly**, *adv.* — **freakishness**, *n.* [A. S. *frecc*, bold; rash.]

Syn. Folly; whim; prank.
freckle (frek'l), *i. vt.* Spot; color with spots. *II. n.* Yellowish spot on the skin; any small spot.—**freckly**, *adv.* Full of freckles. [*Ice.* *freknur*, spots.]

free (frä), *i. a. 1.* Not bound; at liberty; not under arbitrary government; set at liberty. 2. Guiltless. 3. Frank. 4. Lavish. 5. Not attached. 6. Exempt (fol. by from). 7. Gratuitous. 8. Idiomatic, as a translation. *II. vt.* Set at liberty; deliver from what confines; rid (of). — **freely**, *adv.* — **freeness**, *n.* [A. S. *free*.]

free-agency (frä'ä-jen-si), *n.* State or power of acting freely, or without necessity or constraint upon the will. — **free-agent**, *n.*

freebooter (frä'büt-ter), *n.* One who roves about freely in search of booty; plunderer. [See **BOOTY**.]

freedman (frä'dman), *n.* One who has been a slave, and has been freed or set free.

freedom (frä'dum), *n.* 1. Liberty. 2. Frankness. 3. Privileges connected with a citizenship. 4. Improper familiarity; license.

free-handed (frä'hän'ded), *a.* Open-handed; liberal. [hearted; liberal.]

free-hearted (frä'här'ted), *a.* Open-hearted (frä'höld), *n.* Property in Great Britain and Ireland held free of duty except to the sovereign.—**freeholder**, *n.* One who possesses a freehold.

freeman (frä'man), *n.* 1. Man who is free or enjoys liberty. 2. One who holds a particular franchise or privilege.

freemason (frä'mä-sən), *n.* Member of a society or organization for the propagation of freemasonry.—**free-masonry**, *n.* 1. Institutions, tenets and practices of freemasons. 2. Brotherhood.



Freemason emblem

freestone (frä'stön), *n.* 1. Stone composed of sand or grit. 2. Peach or other fruit, the flesh of which does not cling to the stone when ripe.

freethinker (frä'thing-kër), *n.* One who professes to think independently of revelation or church authority.

free-trade (frä'trad), *n.* Free interchange of commodities, without any customhouse duties.

free-will (frä'wil), *i. n.* Freedom of the will from restraint; liberty of choice. *II. a.* Spontaneous.

freeze (fröz), *i. vt.* [freezing; froze; frozen] Become ice or like a solid body.—*II. vt.* Harden into ice; cause to shiver as with terror. [A. S. *freosan*.]

freight (fräht), *i. n.* 1. Lading or cargo, esp. of a ship. 2. Merchandise, live stock and produce, transported by public carriers otherwise than by express. 3. Charge for transporting goods as freight by water or by rail. *II. vt.* Load a ship. — **freightage**, *n.* Money paid for freight.—**freighter**, *n.* [From **FRAUGHT**.]

French (frençh), *i. a.* Belonging to the people of France. *II. n.* 1. Language of France. 2. pl. People of France.

frenzy (fren'zi), *n.* Violent excitement approaching to madness; mania. — **frenzied**, **frenzical**, *a.* Partaking of frenzy. [Gr. *phrenitis*, inflammation of the brain.]

frequent (frä'kwent), *a.* Coming or occurring often. — **frequently**, *adv.* — **frequentness**, *n.* [L. *frequens*, *frequentis*, frequent.] — **frequent'er**, *n.*

frequent (frä'kwent'), *vt.* Visit often.
frequentative (frä'kwen-tiv), *i. a.* In *gram*. Denoting the frequent repetition of an action. *II. n.* In *gram*. Verb expressing this repetition.

fresco (fres'kö), *i. n.* Painting executed on plaster or mortar while wet or fresh. *II. vt.* Paint in fresco.

fresh (fresh), *a. 1.* In a state of activity and health; new and strong; recently produced or obtained. 2. Untried. 3. Having renewed vigor. 4. Not salt. — **freshly**, *adv.* — **freshness**, *n.* [A. S. *fersc*.]

Site, fat, tick, fir, fall, fire, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; mōte, not, mōve, wett; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

freshen (fresh'n), *I. vt.* Make fresh; take the saltiness from. *II. vt.* Grow fresh; grow brisk or strong.
freshet (fresh'et), *n.* Sudden overflow of a river from rain or melted snow.
freshman (fresh'man), *n.* One in the rudiments of knowledge, esp. a university student in his first year.
fret (fret), *I. vt.* [fret'ting; fret'ted.] 1. Wear away by rubbing. 2. Eat into. 3. Vex. *II. vt.* 1. Wear away. 2. Vex one's self. 3. Be peevish. *III. n.* Agitation of the surface of a liquid; irritation; ill-humor. [A. S. *fretan*, eat.]



Grecian Frets.

fret (fret), *I. vt.* [fret'ting; fret'ted.] Ornament with raised-work; variegate. *II. n.* In arch. Ornament consisting of small fillets intersecting each other at right angles.—**fret'ted**, *adv.* Ornamented with frets.—**fret-saw**, *n.* Scroll-saw.—**fret-work**, *n.* Work adorned with frets or perforated. [It. *ferretto*, window-grating.]
fret (fret), *I. n.* Short wire or bar on the finger-board of a guitar or other instrument. *II. vt.* Furnish with frets. [Prob.—O. Fr. *freta*, ferrule.]
fretful (fret'fəl), *a.* Peevish.—**fret'-fully**, *adv.*—**fretfulness**, *n.*

Syn. Cross; petulant; ill-humored; irritable; ill-natured. See CAPTIOUS.
frieble (fri'-bl), *a.* Easily reduced to powder.—**friebleness**, **frieblity**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. friabilis*—*frio*, rub.]
friar (fri'ar), *n.* Member of one of the four mendicant orders: Gray Friars, or Franciscans; Augustinians; Black Friars or Dominicans; White Friars or Carmelites.—**fri'ary**, *n.* Monastery or residence of friars. [Fr. *frère*—*L. frater*, brother.]

fribble (fri'b'l), *I. vt.* Trifle. *II. n.* Trifler. [Fr. *fribole*—*L. frivolutus*.]

fricassee (frik-as-sé), *I. n.* Dish made of fowls or veal, cut into pieces and cooked in sauce. *II. vt.* Dress as a fricassee. [Fr.]

friction (frik'shun), *n.* 1. Act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition. 2. In mech. Effect of rubbing; resistances which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.—**fric-tional**, *a.* Relating to friction; moved by friction; produced by friction. [*L. frictio*—*frio*, rub.]

Friday (fri'dä), *n.* Sixth day of the week. [A. S. *Frīgedag*—*Frīg*, the wife of the god Odin, and *dag*, day.]

friend (frend), *n.* 1. One loving or attached to another; intimate acquaintance; favorer. 2. One not an enemy; one of the same party, nation. 3. (F) Member of a society of Friends; quaker.—**friendless**, *a.* Without friends; destitute.—**friendlessness**, *n.*—**friendly**, *a.* Like a friend; having the disposition of a friend; favorable.—**friendliness**, *n.*—**friendship**, *n.* Attachment from mutual esteem; friendly assistance.

frieze (frēz), *n.* Coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side.—**friezed**, *a.* Having a nap. [Fr. *fries*, prob.—Dut. *Vriesland*, Friesland, whence the cloth came.]

frieze (frēz), *n.* In arch. Part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice, often ornamented with figures. [Etymology doubtful.]

frigate (frig'ēt), *n.* Quick-sailing ship-of-war of second-rate power. [It. *fregata*—*L. fabricata*, built.]

frigate-bird (frig'ēt-bērd), *n.* Large tropical sea-bird, with very long wings, prob. named from its rapid flight.

fright (frit), *n.* 1. Sudden fear. 2. Shocking sight.—**frightful**, *a.* Terrible.—**frightfully**, *adv.*—**frightfulness**, *n.* [A. S. *fyrhtu*.]

Syn. Alarm; dismay; consternation; terror; affright; apprehension.

fright (frit), **frighten** (frit'n), *vt.* Make afraid; alarm suddenly; scare.

frigid (fri'id), *a.* 1. Frozen or stiffened with cold; cold; icy; wintry, as the frigid zone. 2. Without spirit or feeling; unanimated. 3. Forbidding in manner; chilling; impassive.—**frigid'ity**, *n.* Coldness; coldness of affection; want of animation.—**frig'idly**, *adv.*—**frigidness**, *n.* [*L. frigidus*—*frigus*, cold.]

frigorific (frig-or-irik), *a.* Causing cold. [*L. frigus*, cold, and *facto*, make.]

frill (fril), *I. vt.* Ruffle, as a hawk's feathers, when shivering. *II. vt.* 1. Furnish with a frill. 2. Form into a frill. *III. n.* Ruffle; ruffled or crimped edging of linen; ruffle of feathers, hair, etc. [O. Fr. *friller*—*L. frigidulus*, somewhat cold.]



Frigate.

fāte, fāt, thāt, fāz, fāil, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mīt, mōte, not, mōve, wāt; mīte, hūt, būrn; oil, owt, thōz.

fringe (frinj). I. *n.* Loose threads or strips forming a border; extremity. II. *vt.* Adorn with fringe; border. — **fringy**, *a.* [Fr. *frange* — L. *frangere*, threads, fibers.]

frippery (fríp-er-i), *n.* Worn-out clothes; dowdy finery; useless trifles. [Fr. *friperie* — *friper*, waste.]

friseur (fri-zér'), *n.* Hairdresser. — *from* **friseur** (fri-zér'), [Fr.]

Frisian (fri-zí-an), *n.* Inhabitant or native of Friesland.

frisk (frisk). I. *vt.* Gambol; leap playfully. II. *n.* Frolic. — **frisk'y**, *a.* Lively; jumping with gaiety; frolicsome. — **frisk'ily**, *adv.* — **frisk'-iness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *frisque* — German root of **FRESH**.]

frith (frith), **firth** (fèrth), *n.* 1. Narrow arm of the sea; an estuary. 2. Opening of a river into the sea. [Icel. *fiorthr*. Norw. *fjorð*.]

fritter (frí-ér). I. *n.* 1. Piece of meat fried. 2. Kind of cake fried in hot lard. 3. Fragment. II. *vt.* 1. Break or cut into fragments. 2. Waste (away) by degrees. [Fr. *friture* — *frir*, — L. *friger* *frictum*, fry.]

frivolity (fri-vol'i-ti), *n.* Act or habit of trifling; unbecoming levity.

frivolous (fri-vol-us), *a.* Trifling; slight; silly. — **frivolously**, *adv.* — **frivolousness**, *n.* [L. *frivolus*.]

frizz, **friz** (friz). I. *vt.* Curl; crimp. II. *n.* Curl; crimp. [Fr. *friser*.]

frizzle (friz'l), *vt.* Form in small short curls. [Dim. of **FRIZZ**.]

fro (fró), *adv.* From; back; backward. [Shortened form of **FROM**; or directly derived from Icel. *fra*, from.]

frock (frok), *n.* 1. Monk's outer garment, girded and with a hood. 2. Loose outer garment; smock frock; gown. [Fr. *froc*, a monk's cowl — L. *foccus*, wool.]

froeked (frok't), *a.* Clothed in a frock.

frog (frog), *n.* 1. Genus of amphibians, having four legs with four toes on the fore feet and five on the hind, more or less webbed, a naked body, no ribs, and no tail. 2. Tender triangular growth in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot. 3. Triangular support or crossing plate of a railway track, where one line branches off from another or crosses it at an oblique angle.



Frog.

frog (frog). I. *n.* 1. Fastening for a frock or gown, generally in the form of a tassel, or spindle-shaped button covered with silk or other material, which is passed through a loop. 2. Loop of the scabbard. II. *vt.* Provide with frogs. [Port. *froco* — L. *foccus*, wool.]

frolie (frol'ik), I. *a.* Merry; pranky. II. *n.* 1. Wild prank. 2. Merry-making. III. *vt.* [frol'icking; frol'icked.] Play wild pranks or merry tricks. — **frol'-iesome**, *a.* Gay; sportive. — **frol'-iesomeness**, *n.* [Dut. *frolijk*, merry.]

from (from), *prep.* 1. Out of the neighborhood of; lessening or losing proximity to; leaving behind. 2. Beginning at, starting at. 3. By reason of; out of; by aid of. [A. S.]

frond (frond), *a.* Leafy branch or stalk; combination of stem and leaf, as in the fern. [L. *frons*, *frondis*, leaf.]

frondescence (fron-des-ens), *n.* 1. Bursting into leaf. 2. Time when leaves unfold.

front (frunt). I. *n.* 1. Forehead; face. 2. Forepart; most conspicuous part. 3. Boldness; impudence. II. *a.* Of, relating to, or in, the front. III. *vt.* Be in front of or opposite; oppose face to face. IV. *vi.* Stand in front or foremost; turn the front or face. — **front-age** (frunt'aj), *n.* Front linear extent of a building or lot. — **frontal** (frunt'al), *a.* Of, or belonging to, the front or forehead. II. *n.* 1. Front-piece; something worn on the forehead or face. 2. In *arch*. Pediment over a door or window. [Fr. — L. *frons*.]

frontier (frunt'ér or -tér'), I. *n.* That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; border. II. *a.* Of, or pertaining to, or acquired on a frontier. [Fr. *frontière*, border.]

frontispiece (frunt'is-pēs), *n.* Figure or engraving in front of a book. [Fr. — *frons*, and *species*, see.]

frontlet (frunt'let), *n.* 1. Frontal; browband. 2. Margin of the head behind the bill of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles.

frost (frast). I. *n.* 1. Temperature at which water freezes. 2. Frozen dew, also called hoar-frost. II. *vt.* Cover with frost or with anything resembling hoar-frost. — **frost-bite**, *n.* Freezing or depression of vitality in a part of the body by exposure to cold. — **frost-bitten**, *a.* Affected by frost. — **frost'ing**, *n.* 1. Composition, resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, etc. 2. Dull icelike finish of a glass or metal surface. — **frost-work**, *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs. — **frost'y**, *a.* Producing or

containing frost; chill in affection; frost-like. — **frostily**, *adv.* — **frostiness**, *n.* [A. S. *frostan*, freeze.]

froth (frath). *I. n.* 1. Foam on liquids caused by boiling, agitation, fermentation, etc. 2. Empty show in speech. 3. Any light matter. *II. vt.* Cause froth on. *III. vt.* Throw up froth. — **frothy**, *a.* Full of froth or foam; empty; unsubstantial. — **frothily**, *adv.* — **frothiness**, *n.* [Icel. *frodha*.]

frown-frown (frö-frö), *n.* Rustling, esp. of silk garments. [Fr.]

frowny. See **frowzy**. [*crown*.]

frow (frow), *n.* Woman, wife. [Dut.]

froward (frö'ward), *a.* Self-willed; perverse; unreasonable. — **frowardly**, *adv.* — **frowardness**, *n.* [A. S. *frow*, away, averse, and *ward*.]

frown (frown). *I. vt.* Wrinkle the brow, as in anger; look angry. *II. vt.* Repel or drive by a frown. *III. n.* Contraction of the brow in displeasure, etc.; stern look; scowl. — **frown'ingly**, *adv.* [O. Fr. *frogner*.]

frowzy (frowzi), *a.* Slovenly; untidy; unkempt. [Etymology doubtful.]

frozen (frö'zn). *Pa. p.* of **FREEZE**.

fructification (fruk-ti-fik-ä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of fructifying, or producing fruit. 2. All the parts that compose the flower and fruit.

fructify (fruk-ti-fi), *I. vt.* Make fruitful; fertilize. *II. vt.* Bear fruit. [L. *fructifico*—*fructus*, and *facio*, make.]

frugal (frö'gal), *a.* 1. Consisting of fruit; plain; inexpensive. 2. Economical in the use of means; thrifty. — **frugality**, *n.* Prudent economy; thrift. [L. *frugalis*—*frux*, fruit.]

Syn. Saving; sparing; penurious; parsimonious; niggardly; miserly.

frugiferous (frö-jif-er-us), *a.* Fruit-bearing. [L. *frux*, and *fero*, bear.]

frugivorous (frö-jiv-ö-rus), *a.* Feeding on fruits. [L. *frux*, and *voro*, eat.]

fruit (frö't), *n.* 1. Produce of the earth, which supplies the wants of men and animals. 2. Part of a plant which contains the seed. 3. Offspring; product; consequence; effect; advantage. [O. Fr. *fruit*—L. *fructus*—*fruo*, enjoy. [*fy*; *fruits*.]

fruitage (frö't-ä-j), *n.* Fruit collective.

fruiterer (frö't-er-er), *n.* One who deals in fruit.

fruitful (frö't-föl), *a.* Producing fruit abundantly; productive. — **fruitfully**, *adv.* — **fruitfulness**, *n.*

fruition (frö-ish'un), *n.* Enjoyment; use or possession of anything, esp. accompanied with pleasure. [O. Fr. *fruition*—L. *fruo*, enjoy.]

fruitless (frö't-less), *a.* 1. Without fruit; barren. 2. Useless, vain. — **fruitlessly**, *adv.* — **fruitlessness**, *n.*

frump (frump), *n.* 1. Taunt; jeer. 2. Disagreeable, ill-tempered, dowdy woman or girl.

frustrate (frus'trät), *vt.* Make vain or of no effect; bring to nothing; defeat. — **frustration** (frus-trä'shun), [*L.*—*frustra*—*frus*, fraud.]

Syn. Baffle; balk; foil; thwart.

frustum (frus'tum), *n.* 1. Part of a cone, pyramid, etc., which remains when the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base. 2. Any remainder. [L. *frustum*, fragment.]

fry (fri). *I. vt.* [*try*; *fried*.] Cook food with oil or fat in a pan over the fire. *II. vt.* Undergo the action of heat in a frying-pan; simmer. *III. n.* Dish of anything fried. [Fr. *frir*—L. *frigo*, fry.]

fry (fri), *n.* 1. Swarm of fishes just spawned. 2. Seed, offspring, number of small things. [Fr. *frat*, spawn.]

Fuchsia (fū'shi-a), *n.* Plant with long pendulous flowers, originally natives of S. America. [Named after Leonard Fuchs, a German botanist.]

fuchsine (fö'k-sin), *n.* Beautiful aniline color; magenta. [From resembling the fuchsia in color.]

fuddle (fud'l), *vt.* and *vi.* Intoxicate; become intoxicated. [Etym. doubtful.]

sage (süj). *I. n.* 1. Nonsense. 2. Kind of candy. *II. vt.* Botch, do clumsily.

fuehrer (fu'ër), *n.* Title of Adolph Hitler, chancellor of national socialist Germany. [Ger. leader.]

fuel (fü'el), *n.* 1. Anything that feeds a fire. 2. Whatever supports heat, excitement, or energy. [O. Fr. *foaille*—L. *focale*—*focus*, fire-place.]

fugitive (fü-jit-iv), *I. n.* Apt to flee away; uncertain; volatile; perishable; temporary. *II. n.* One who flees from duty, danger or restraint. — **fugitively**, *adv.* — **fugitiveness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *fugitivus*—*fugio*, flee.]

fugleman (fügl-man), *n.* 1. File-leader. 2. Ring-leader. [Ger. *Neugelmann*.]



Fuchsia.

fugue (fūg), *n.* In *mus.* Composition in which several themes follow one another at certain intervals. [Fr.—*L. fuga*, flight.]

fulcrum (ful'krum), *n.* 1. Prop or fixed point on which a lever moves. 2. Prop; support.—*pl.* ful'crums and ful'era. [*L.*]

fulfill, **fulfil** (fōl'fil'), *vt.* Complete; accomplish; carry into effect.—**fulfillment**, *n.* Full performance; completion; accomplishment.

fulgent (ful'jent), *n.* Bright; dazzling.—**fulgency**, *n.* [*L.—fulgeo*, flash.]

full (fōl). I. *a.* 1. Having all it can contain; having no empty space. 2. Abundantly supplied or furnished. 3. Abounding. 4. Containing the whole matter; complete; perfect. 5. Strong; clear. II. *n.* 1. Complete measure. 2. Highest degree. 3. Whole. 4. Time of full-moon. III. *adv.* Quite; to the same degree; with the whole effect; completely.—**fully**, *adv.* Completely; entirely.—**fullness** or **fulness**, *n.* [*A. S. full*.]

full (fōl), *vt.* 1. Press or pound cloth in a mill. 2. Scour and thicken in a mill.—**fuller**, *n.* [*Fr. fouler*, stamp, tread. *L. fullo*, cloth-fuller.]

full-blown (fōl'blōn), *a.* Blown or fully expanded, as a flower.

fuller's-earth (fōl'ēr-z'ērth), *n.* Soft earth or clay, used in fulling cloth.

full-orbed (fōl'arbd), *a.* Having the orb or disc fully illuminated, as the full-moon; round.

fulminate (ful'min-āt). I. *vt.* 1. Thunder; make a loud noise. 2. Issue decrees with violence. 3. Become suddenly bright. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to explode. 2. Send forth, as a denunciation. III. *n.* Compound of fulminic acid with mercury, etc.—**fulmination**, *n.* 1. Act of fulminating, thundering, or issuing forth. 2. Denunciation. 3. Chemical explosion. [*L.—fulmen*, thunderbolt.] [*detonation.*]

fulminic (ful-min'ik), *a.* Capable of fulsome (ful'sum), *a.* Cloying; nauseous; offensive; gross; disgustingly fawning.—**fulsomely**, *adv.*—**fulness**, *n.* [*A. S. fulsum*.]

fumble (fum'bl). I. *vt.* 1. Grope about awkwardly. 2. Do anything awkwardly. 3. Handle much. II. *vt.* Manage awkwardly.—**fumbler**, *n.* [*Dut. fommelien*, move incessantly and in jerks.]

fume (fūm). I. *n.* 1. Smoke; vapor. 2. Any volatile matter. 3. Heat of mind, rage. 4. Empty conceit. II. *vt.* 1. Throw off vapor. 2. Be in a rage. [*Fr.—L. fumus*, smoke.]

fumigate (fū-mi-gāt), *vt.* Expose to smoke or gas, esp. for disinfecting.—**fumigation**, *n.* [*L. fumigo*.]

fumous (fū'mus), **fummy** (fū'mi), *a.* Producing fumes.

fun (fun), *n.* Merriment; sport. [*From Gael. fonn*, delight.]

function (fungk'shun), *n.* 1. Doing of a thing. 2. Duty peculiar to any office or profession. 3. Office peculiar to any part of the body or mind; power. 4. Formal social event. 5. In *math.* Quantity so connected with another that any change in the one changes the other.—**functional**, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by functions; opp. to *organic* or *structural*.—**functionally**, *adv.* [*L. functio—fungor*, perform.]

functionary (fungk'shun-ār-i), *n.* 1. One who discharges a function or duty. 2. One who holds an office.

fund (fund). I. *n.* 1. Sum of money on which some enterprise is founded or expense supported. 2. Supply or source of money. 3. Store laid up; supply. 4. *pl.* Permanent debts due by a government and paying interest.—**Sinking fund**, fund or stock set apart, generally at certain intervals, for the reduction of a debt of a government or corporation. II. *vt.* 1. Convert a debt into a stock charged with interest. 2. Place money in a fund. [*Fr. fond—L. fundus*, bottom.]

fundament (fun'd-a-ment), *n.* Lower part or seat of the body.

fundamental (fun-da-men'tal) I. *a.* Pertaining to or serving for the foundation; essential; important. II. *n.* That which serves as a foundation or ground-work, essential.—**fundamentally**, *adv.*

funeral (fūn'ér-al). I. *n.* Ceremony connected with burial. II. *a.* Pertaining to or used at a burial. [*From L. funus, funerals, funeral procession.*]

funereal (fū-n'ér-al), *a.* Suitable for a funeral; dismal; mournful. [*L. funereus*.]

Fungi (fun'ji-or-fun'gē), *n. pl.* Large natural order of acotyledonous or cryptogamous plants, 80,000 being known, varying greatly in size, form, color, and consistence, and comprehending not only the various mushrooms, toadstools, and similar plants, but a large number of microscopic plants growing upon other plants, and many sub-



Common
Mushrooms.

stances known as molds, mildew, smut, rust, brand, dry-rot; etc. [*L.* pl. of *fungus*, a mushroom.]

fungous (fung'gus), *a.* Of or like fungus; soft; spongy; growing suddenly; ephemeral.

fungus (fung'gus), *n.* 1. One of the Fungi (which see). 2. In *med.* Spongy morbid excrescence, as proud flesh formed in wounds.—**house-fungus**, the fungus which destroys timber in a house; dry rot.—**yeast-fungus**, the active principle in yeast. [*L.*]

funicle (fū'ni-kul), *n.* 1. Small cord or ligature; fiber. 2. Stem of a seed. [*L. funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, rope.]

funicular (fū-nik'ū-lar), *a.* Consisting of a funicle.

funk (fungk). I. *n.* 1. Spark. 2. Punk. 3. Offensive smell. II. *vt.* Stifle with offensive smoke. [*Ger. funke.*]

fank (fungk). I. *vt.* Quail; back out. II. *n.* Fright, cowardly fear. [*O. Flem. fonck.*]

funk (fungk). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Kick; buck; throw. II. *n.* 1. Kick; stroke. 2. Huff, anger. [*Scotch.*]

funnel (fun'el), *n.* 1. Tube or passage for the escape of smoke, etc.; smoke-stack. 2. Instrument for pouring fluids into close vessels, as bottles, etc. [*L. infundibulum—fundo*, pour.]

funny (fun'i), *a.* Full of fun; droll.—**funny-bone**, *n.* Inner protuberance of the human upper arm-bone at the elbow. The tingling sensation at a blow is due to the nerve being unprotected.

Syn. Laughable; ludicrous; comic; ridiculous; amusing; diverting.

fur (fūr). I. *n.* 1. Short, fine hair of certain animals. 2. Skins with the hair, prepared for garments. 3. Fur-like coating on the tongue, the interior of boilers, etc. II. *vt.* [furring; furred.] 1. Line with fur. 2. Cover with morbid fur-like matter. [*O. Fr. fourre—A.S. fodder*, lining. *Ger. futter.*]

furbelow (fūr-be-lō). I. *n.* 1. Plait, flounce. 2. Fringed border of a gown or petticoat. 3. Any ornament. II. *vt.* Furnish with furbelows or ornaments. [*Sp. falbala.*]

furbish (fūr-bish), *vt.* Polish; brighten. [*Fr. fourbir—O.H. Ger. furban*, clean.]

furcate (fūr-kāt), *a.* Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.—**furcation**, *n.* [*L.—furca*, fork.]

furcula (fūr-kū-lā), *n.* Pair of collar-bones, grown together, in a bird, known as the wishbone or merry-thought in a fowl. [*L.=small fork.*]

furious (fū'ri-us), *a.* Full of fury;—**furiously**, *adv.*—**furiouslyness**, *n.* [*Fr. furieux—L. furiosus.*]

Syn. Violent; mad; frantic; frenzied.

fur (fūr), *vt.* Draw or roll up, as a sail. [*Obs. fural*—*O. Fr. fardel*, bundle.]

furiong (fūr'lang), *n.* The $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a mile=40 rods. [*A.S. furlong*—length of a furrow.]

furlough (fūr'lō). I. *n.* Leave of absence. II. *vt.* Grant leave of absence. [*From Dut. verlof*, permission. *Ger. verlaub.*]

furnace (fūr'nās), *n.* Place where a vehement fire and heat may be made and maintained, as for melting ores or metals, heating the boiler of a steam-engine, warming a house, baking pottery or bread, etc. [*Fr. fournaise—L. fornax—furnus*, oven.]

furnish (fūr'nish), *vt.* Fit up or supply completely, or with what is necessary; equip.—**furnisher**, *n.*—**furnishings**, *n. pl.* [*Fr. fournir—O. Ger. frumjan*, perform, be useful.]

furniture (fūr'nī-tūr), *n.* Movable, either for use or ornament, with which a house is equipped. [*Fr. furniture.*]

furrier (fūr'i-ēr), *n.* Maker of, or dealer in, furs and fur-goods.

furring (fūr'ing), *n.* 1. Fur; fur trimming. 2. Furlike deposit, as in a boiler, or on the tongue. 3. Nailing strips to rafters or joists, etc., to form an even surface, or to provide an airspace.

furrow (fūr'ō). I. *n.* 1. Trench made by a plow; groove; wrinkle on the face. II. *vt.* Form furrows; groove; wrinkle. [*A.S. furh.*]

furry (fūr'i), *a.* Consisting of, covered with, or dressed in fur.

further (fūr'thēr). I. *adv.* 1. To a greater distance or degree. 2. In addition. II. *a.* More distant; additional.—**furthermore**, *adv.* In addition to what has been said; moreover, besides.—**furthermost**, *a.* Most further; most remote. [*A.S. furthra*, a comp. of *fore*, forward, with comp. suffix *thra*.]

further (fūr'thēr), *vt.* Help forward; promote.—**furtherance**, *n.* [*A.S.*]

furthest (fūr'thest). I. *adv.* At the greatest distance. II. *a.* Most distant. [*A superl. either of furth = forth, or more prob. of fore.* See **FURTHER**.]

furtive (fūr'tiv), *a.* Stealthy; secret.—**furtively**, *adv.* [*L. furtivus—fur*, thief.]

furuncle (fūr'ung-kul), *n.* Boil. [*L.* dim. of *fur*, thief.]

(fū'ri), *n.* 1. Rage; violent passion; madness. 2. In *myth.* One of the three goddesses of vengeance. 3. Passionate, violent woman. [*L. furia* — *fureo*, be angry.]

furze (fū'z), *n.* Whin or gorse, a prickly evergreen bush with beautiful yellow flowers, so called from the likeness of its spines to those of the fir-tree. — **furzy**, *a.* Overgrown with furze. [*A. S. fyrr.*]

fuse (fū'z), *v.* *vt.* Melt; liquify by heat. *II. vt. 1.* Be melted; be reduced to a liquid. 2. Blend, combine. [*L. fundo fusum*, melt.]

fuse (fū'z), *n.* 1. Tube filled with combustible matter for firing mines, discharging shells, etc. 2. Any similar device, as a ribbon saturated with combustible matter, etc. 3. Strip of metal, which melts at passage of a fixed amount of electric current, thus breaking the circuit. [Abbrev. of *fusée*.] [2. Fuse.

fusée (fū-zē), *n.* 1. Match or cigar light.



Furze.



Fusee.

fusée (fū-zē), *n.* Conical spindle in a watch or clock on which the chain is wound, serving to equalize the varying force of the spring. [*Fr. fusée* — *L. fusus*, spindle.]

fusel-oil (fū'zel-oil), *n.* Poisonous, nauseous oil in spirits distilled from potatoes, barley, etc. [*Ger. fusel*, bad spirits.]

fusible (fū'z-l), *a.* That may be fused or melted. — **fusibility**, *n.*

fusil (fū'zil), *n.* Light musket or firelock gun. [*Fr.* — *L. fodie*, steel (to strike fire), dim. of *focus*, fireplace.]

fusillade (fū'zil-ād), *n.* Volley of firearms. *II. vt.* Shoot down by a volley. [*Fr.* — *fusil*, musket.]

fusing-point (fū'zing-point), *n.* Temperature at which a solid substance becomes liquid.

fusion (fū'zhun), *n.* 1. Act or state of melting. 2. State of fluidity from heat. 3. Close union of things, as if melted together; political union of parties. [See *FUSE*.]

fuss (fus), *n.* Bustle; tumult; unnecessary ado; haste, flurry. *II. vt.*

and *vt. 1.* Make great ado; be busy with trifles. 2. Wrangle. — **fussy**, *a.* — **fussily**, *adv.* [*A. S. fus*, ready, prompt to find, — *fundian*, strive after, — *findan*, find.]

fustian (fus'ti-an), *n.* 1. Kind of coarse, twilled cotton cloth. 2. Pompous and unnatural style of writing or speaking; bombast. *II. a. 1.* Made of fustian. 2. Bombastic. [*O. Fr. fustaine* — *Low L. fustaneum* — *Postat* (a suburb of Cairo in Egypt), where first made.]

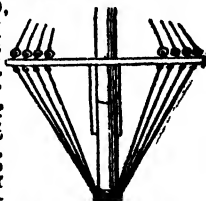
fustigate (fus'ti-gāt), *vt.* Beat with a stick. [*L. fustis*, club.]

fusty (fus'ti), *a.* Smelling of the wood of the cask, as wine; musty. — **fustiness**, *n.* [*L. fustis*, cask.]

futile (fū'til), *a.* Useless; trifling. — **futilely**, *adv.* — **futility**, *n.* [*Fr.* — *L. futilis*, fit to be poured out.]

Syn. Vain; trivial; unavailing.

futtock (fut'uk), *n.* Curved timber forming part of one of the ribs of a ship. — **futtock-hoop**, *n.* Iron ring around a mast below the top, to which the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds are fastened.



Futtock shrouds, etc.

futtock-plates, *n. pl.* Iron plates to which the upper ends of the futtock-

rods or shrouds connecting the futtock-plates and the futtock-hoop. [*Perh. corrupted from foot-hoop.*]

future (fū'tūr), *n.* 1. *a. 1.* About to be; that is to come. 2. In *gram.* Expressing what will be. *II. n. 1.* Time to come. 2. Speculative deal in stocks or commodities, in which only the difference in price is paid or received. [*L. futurus*, fut. p. of *esse*, to be.]

futurity (fū-tū'riti), *n. 1.* Time to come. 2. Event, or state of being, yet to come.

fuzz (fuz), *vt.* Fly off in minute particles. *II. n.* Fine light particles, as dust. — **fuzzily**, *adv.* In a fuzzy style or manner. — **fuzzy**, *a. 1.* Like fuzz; fluffy. 2. Covered with fuzz. [Etymology doubtful.]

fy (fi), *int.* Same as *fi*.

fyke (fik), *n.* Large fish-trap with funnel-like entrances. [*D. fuk*.]

fuse, fat, task, far, fall, fare, above; met, met, hër; mite, mit; môte, not, möve, wëk; môte, hat, bürn; oil, owl, then.

gale (gāl), *n.* 1. Strong wind between a stiff breeze and a storm. 2. Continued state of high excitement or merriment. [Norw. *galen*, raging.]

galeated (gā-le-ā-ted), *a.* Helmeted; having a flower like a helmet, as the monk's hood. [L. *galeatus*—*galea*, helmet.]

galema (ga-lē-na), *n.* Native lead sulphide. [L. *galena*, lead-ore.]

galimatias (gal-i-mā'shi-as), *n.* Gibberish; nonsensical mixture. [Etymology doubtful.]

galliot (gal'i-ot), *n.* Small swift galley or brigantine propelled by both sails and oars.

gallipot (gal'i-pot), *n.* Unrefined kind of turpentine. [Fr.]

gall (gal), *n.* 1. Greenish-yellow fluid secreted from the liver; bile. 2. Gall bladder. 3. Bitterness; malignity. 4. Impudence. [A. S. *galla*—root of **YELLOW**.]

gall (gal), *I. v.* Fret or hurt the skin by rubbing; annoy; enrage. *II. n.* Wound caused by rubbing. [O. Fr. *galle*—root of **CALLUS**.]

gall (gal), **gall-nut** (gal'-nut), *n.* Light nut-like ball which certain insects produce on the oak-tree, used in dyeing; oak apple. [Fr. *galle*—L. *galla*.]

gallant (gal'ant), *a. I.* Gay; splendid. 2. Brave; noble.—**gallantly**, *adv.*—**gallantness**, *n.* [Fr. See **GALA**.]

Syn. Intrepid; undaunted. See **BOLD**. **gallant** (ga-lant'), *I. a.* Courteous or attentive to ladies; like a gallant or brave man. *II. n. 1.* Man of fashion. 2. Ladies' man. 3. Lover; suitor. *III. v.* Attend or wait on (a lady.)

gallantry (gal'ant-ri), *n. 1.* Bravery; intrepidity. 2. Attention or devotion to ladies; intrigue.

galleon (gal'i-un), *n.* Large Spanish vessel with lofty stem and stern. [Sp.]

gallery (gal'ēr-l), *n. 1.* Balcony surrounded by rails. 2. Long passage. 3. Upper floor of seats in a church or theater. 4. Room for the exhibition of works of art. 5. Passage cut through the earth or masonry. [Fr. *galérie*, perhaps from **GALA**.]

galley (gal'i), *n. 1.* Long, low-built ship with one deck, propelled by oars. 2. Kitchen on a ship; caboose. 3. Frame which receives the type from the composing-stick.—**galley-slave**, *n.* One condemned for crime to work like a slave at the oar of a



Galliot.

galley.—**galley-stick** (gal'i-stik), *n.* Long tapering stick, the breadth of which is less than the height of types, placed beside a column of type in a galley, in order that the type may be locked up or wedged in place by quoins. [O. Fr. *galle*.]

Gallie (gal'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or France. [L. *Gallicus*—*Gallia*, Gaul.]

Gallieanism (gal'i-kan-izm), *n.* Spirit of nationalism in the French church.

Gallicism (gal'i-sizm), *n.* Mode of speech peculiar to the French; French idiom.

galligaskins (gal-i-gas'kinz), *n. pl.* Large open hose or trousers; leggings worn by sportsmen. [Prob. a corr. of Fr. *Greguesques*, Grecians.]

gallinaceous (gal-in-ā'shu-s), *a.* Pertaining to the order of birds to which the domestic fowl, pheasant, etc., belong. [L. *gallina*, hen.]

gallipot (gal'i-pot), *n.* Small glazed pot for containing medicine, pomatum, etc. [O. Dut. *gleypot*, glazed pot.]

gallon (gal'un), *n.* U. S. standard measure of capacity = 4 quarts.

galloon (gal-lōn'), *n. 1.* Kind of lace. 2. Narrow ribbon made of silk or worsted, or of both. 3. Tape sewn along a seam, etc. [Sq. *galon*—*gala* finery.]

gallop (gal'up), *I. v.* Leap in running; ride at a galloping gait. *II. n.* The pace at which a horse runs when the forefeet are lifted together and the hindfeet together. [Fr. *galoper* A. S. *gelleapan*, leap.]

gallows (gal'ōz), *n.* Structure on which criminals are executed by hanging. [A. S. *galga*.]

galoshe, **galosh** (ga-losh'), *a.* Shoe or slipper worn over another in wet weather. [Fr.]

galop (gal'up), *n.* Lively dance. [Fr.]

galvanic (gal-van'ik), *a.* Belonging to or exhibiting galvanism.

galvanism (gal-van-izm), *n.* Branch of the science of electricity, which treats of electric currents produced by chemical agents. [From Galvani of Bologna, the discoverer, 1780.]

galvanize (gal-van-iz), *v.* Affect with galvanism.

galvanometer (gal-van-om-et-ēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the strength of galvanic currents.

gamble (gam'bl), *I. v.* Play for money in games of chance. *II. v.* Squander by gaming (*away*).—**gambler**, *n.*

gamboge (gam-bōj' or gam-bōj'), *n.* Yellow gum-resin used as a pigment and in medicine. [From *Cambodia* in Asia, where it is obtained.]

gambol (gam'bŭl). I. *vt.* Leap; skip; frisk or dance in sport. II. *n.* Skipping; playfulness. [Fr. *gambade* — *gamba*, leg.]

gambrel (gam'brel), *n.* 1.

Hind-leg of a horse. 2. Stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers for suspending animals while dressing them. — **gambrel roof**, *n.*

Roof with a slope broken at an obtuse angle. [From It. *gamba*, leg.]

game (gām), *n.* 1. Sport of any kind; exercise or contest for amusement. 2. Stake in a game. 3. Trick; scheme.

4. One match in a series. 5. Wild animal hunted by sportsmen. II. *vt.* Play at game; play for money; gamble.

III. *a.* Defying, unyielding. — **gamming**, *a.* Practice of playing for money.

[A. S. *gamen*, play.] [to fight]

gamecock (gām'kŏk), *n.* Cock trained

game-keeper (gām'kē-pēr), *n.* One who has the care of game.

game-laws (gām'laz), *n. pl.* Laws relating to the protection of certain wild animals.

gamesome (gām'sŭm), *a.* Playful.

gamester (gām'stēr), *n.* One addicted to playing for money; gambler.

gamin (gam'in or gā-māng'), *n.* Neglected street boy; Arab of the streets.

[Fr.] [From GODMOTHER.]

gammer (gam'ēr), *n.* Old woman.

gammon (gam'un), I. *n.* Leg or thigh of a hog pickled and smoked or dried.

II. *vt.* Cure, as bacon. [O. F. *gambon*. Fr. *jambon*, ham.]

gammon (gam'un), I. *n.* Hoax; nonsense. II. *vt.* Hoax, impose upon.

[A. S. *gamen*, game.]

gamut (gam'ut), *n.* 1. Musical scale.

2. Scale or compass of wind instruments. [Gr. *gamma*, which stood first in the scale invented by Guy of Arezzo, and thus gave its name to the whole scale; and L. *ut*, the syllable used in singing the first note of the scale.] [A. S. *gandra*.]

gander (gan'dēr), *n.* Male of the goose.

gang (gāng), *n.* Number of persons going together or associated for a certain purpose, usually in a bad sense.

[A. S. — *gangas*, go.]

gangboard (gāng'bōrd), *n.* Board or plank on which passengers may go or walk into or out of a ship; gangplank.

ganglion (gāng'gli-ŭn), *n.* 1. Tumor in the sheath of a tendon. 2. Natural



Gambrel roof.

enlargement in the course of a nerve. — *pl.* gang'lia or gang'lions. [Gr.]

gangrene (gāng'grēn), I. *n.* Loss of vitality in some part of the body; first stage in mortification. II. *vt.* Mortify.

III. *vt.* Become putrid. — **gang'reneous**, *a.* [Fr. — Gr. *gangraina* —

graino, gnaw.]

gangway (gāng'wā), *n.* 1. Passage or way into or out of any place, esp. a ship. 2. Narrow platform of planks along the upper part of a ship's side.

[A. S. *gang*, and *way*.]

gannet (gan'et), *n.*

Web-footed fowl found in the northern seas. [A. S. *ganot*, a sea-fowl —

root of GANDER.]

gant'let, *n.* Glove. Same as GAUNTLET.

gantlet (gant'let), *n.*

1. Military punishment, in which the offender, stripped to his waist, was compelled to pass between two files of men, and each

mangave him a stroke. — *Run the gantlet*. Undergo the punishment of the gantlet; go through much and severe criticism, controversy or ill-

treatment. 2. Arrangement of two railroad-tracks, by which the two inner rails cross each other and run close to the opposite outer rail. [Sw. *gatlopp* — *gata*, lane, and *lopp*, run.]

gaol, **gaoler**. See JAIL, etc.

gap (gap). I. *vt.* 1. Notch; jag; cut into teeth like those of a saw. 2. Make a break or opening, as in a fence, wall, or the like. II. *n.* Opening made by rupture or parting; cleft; passage.

[From GAFE.]

gape (gāp or gāp), I. *vt.* Open the mouth wide; be open, like a gap. II. *n.* 1. Act of gaping. 2. Width of the open mouth.

3. Fit of yawning. — **gaping-stock**, *n.* Object of open-mouthed wonder. — **gap-toothed**, *a.* Having gaps between the teeth. [A. S. *gæpan*.]

Syn. Yawn; stare; gaze.

gar (gār), **garfish** (gār'fish), *n.* Long fish with pointed head. [A. S. *gar*, dart.]

garage (gar'aj) [Fr. *garage*], *n.* Place where automobiles are stored repaired or hired. [Fr. *garer*.]

garb (gār'b), I. *n.* 1. Fashion of dress. 2. External appearance. II. *vt.* Dress; clothe. [O. Fr. — O. Ger. *garouf*, preparation, dress. Akin to GRAB.]

garbage (gār'bij), *n.* Refuse; offal.

garble (gār'bl), *vt.* Select out of a book or writing what may serve the purpose, in a bad sense; mutilate; corrupt. [O. Fr. — Sp. *garbilar*, sift.]



Gannet.

gā, int, tāk, fār, fāi, fāre, above; mē, met, hār; mīte, mī; nōte, not, mōve,

uqī; mūte, hūt, būrn; oī, oīl, thēn.

garden (gär'dn). I. *n.* Piece of ground on which flowers, etc., are cultivated. II. *vt.* Work in a garden; practice gardening. — **gardening** (gär'dn-ing), *n.* Art of laying out and cultivating gardens. — **gardener**, *n.* One who cultivates or has charge of a garden. [O. Fr. *gardin*, Fr. *jardin*, from root of Ger. *garten*, A. S. *geard*, *h. yard*.]

gargle (gär'gl). I. *vt.* Make a liquid gurgle or bubble in the throat, without swallowing it; wash the throat, preventing the liquid from going down by expelling air against it. II. *n.* Preparation for washing the throat. [Fr. *gargouiller* — *gargouille*, throat.]

gargoyle (gär'goyl), *n.* Projecting spout, conveying the water from the roof-gutters of buildings, often representing human or other figures. [Fr. *gargoille*, throat.]



Gargoyle.

garish (gär'ish), *a.* Showy; gaudy. — **garishly**, *adv.* — **garishness**, *n.* [O. E. *gars*, stare.]

gariand (gär'land). I. *n.* Wreath of flowers or leaves. II. *vt.* Deck with a gariand. [O. Fr. *garlande*.]

garlic (gär'lik), *n.* Bulbous-rooted plant having a strong odor and a pungent taste, used as seasoning. — **garlicky**, *adj.* Like garlic. [A. S. *garleac*—*gar*, spear, and *leac*, leek.]

garment (gär'ment), *n.* Article of clothing. [O. Fr. *garment*—*garnir*, furnish.]

garner (gär'när). I. *n.* Granary or place where grain is stored up. II. *vt.* Store as in a garner. [Fr. *grener*—L. *granaria*, granary—*granum*, grain.]

garment (gär'net), *n.* 1. Precious stone resembling the grains or seeds of the pomegranate. 2. Deep red color. [Fr. *grenat*—L. (*pomum*) *granatum*, grained (apple), pomegranate—*granum*, grain.]

garnish (gär'nish), *vt.* Furnish; adorn; surround with ornaments. — **gar-nisher**, *n.* [Fr. *garnir*, fortify. Akin to **WARN**.]

garnish (gär'nish), **garnishment** (gär'nish-ment), *n.* That which garnishes or embellishes; ornament.

garnishee (gär-ni-shé'), *vt.* In law, cause money due to the defendant by a third person to be paid over to the plaintiff.

garret (gar'et), *n.* Room next the roof of a house. [O. Fr. *garits*, place of lookout.]

garrison (gar'i-sn). I. *n.* 1. Body of soldiers stationed in a town or fortress. 2. Fortified place. II. *vt.* 1. Furnish a fortress with troops. 2. Defend by fortresses manned with troops. [Fr. *garnison*—*garnir*, furnish.]

garrote (gar-rót'). I. *n.* 1. Spanish mode of strangling criminals, originally with a cord placed over the neck and twisted tight by a stick. 2. Brass collar used in strangling. II. *vt.* 1. Strangle by a brass collar tightened by a screw, whose point enters the spinal marrow. 2. Render insensible by semi-strangulation, and then rob. [Sp. *garrote*, cudgel.]

garrulous (gar'ö-lus), *a.* Talkative. — **garrulity** (gar'ö-li-ti), **gar'ulousness**, *ns.* [L. *garrulus*—root of *garrula*, chatter.]

Syn. Loquacious; chattering; noisy. **garter** (gär'tär). I. *n.* 1. Band used to hold up the stocking. 2. Badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the Order of the Garter. II. *vt.* Fasten up with a garter. [Norm. Fr. *gartier*.]

gas (gas), *n.* 1. In popular language, coal gas. 2. In chem. Any elastic aeriform fluid. — **gas-fitter**, *n.* One who fits up the pipes and brackets for gas-lighting. — **gas-meter**, *n.* Instrument through which the gas is made to pass, in order to ascertain the number of cubic feet which are consumed in a given time. [A word coined by Van Helmont, a chemist of Flanders, 1577-1644, probably from Flem. *geest*, Ger. *geist*, spirit.]

gasconade (gas-kon-äd'). I. *n.* Boasting or bragging like a Gascon; bravado. II. *vt.* Brag or boast. [From Gascony, a province of France, whose inhabitants are noted for boasting.]

gaseous (gas'e-us), *a.* In the form of gas or air.

gash (gash). I. *vt.* Make a deep hack or cut, esp. into flesh. II. *n.* Deep, open wound. [Etymology doubtful.]

gasify (gas'i-fi), *vt.* Convert into gas. — **gasification**, *n.* [E. GAS, and L. *facto*, make.]

gasolene or **gasoline** (gas'o-lén), *n.* Volatile fluid distilled from naphtha. [E. GAS, and L. *oleum*, oil.]

gasometer (gas-on'et-är). I. Instrument for measuring gas. 2. Reservoir for gas.

gasp (gäsp). I. *vt.* Gape in order to catch breath; breathe laboriously or convulsively. II. *n.* Act of opening the mouth to catch the breath; painful catching of the breath. [Ice. *getspa*. Akin to GAPE.]

gastric (gas'trik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the belly or stomach.—*Gastric juice*, thin pellucid liquor, secreted by the glands of the stomach, the principal agent in digestion, containing pepsin as its characteristic compound. In the empty stomach it is neutral, but during digestion it becomes acid, from the separation of free hydrochloric acid. [From Gr. *gaster*, stomach.]

gastronomy (gas-tron'om-i), *n.* Art or science of good eating; pleasure of the table; epicurism. [Gr. *gaster*, and *nomos*, rule.]

gate (gät), *n.*

1. Passage into a city, inclosure, or large building. 2. Movable frame in the entrance into any inclosure, serving to close it.—

gate-way, *n.*

Way through a gate; gate. [A. S. *geat*, opening.]

gather (gath'ér), *v. t.* 1. Collect; acquire. 2. Plait. 3. Learn by inference. *II. vt.* 1. Assemble; muster. 2. Increase. 3. Suppurate. *III. n.* Plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing the thread through.—**gatherer**, *n.* One who collects; gleaner.—**gathering**, *n.* 1. Crowd or assembly. 2. Tumult or collection of matter. [A. S. *gaderian*, fit, join.] [ward. [Fr.]

gauche (gôsh), *a.* Left-handed; awkward. **gaudy** (gä'di), *a.* Showy; gay.—**gaudily**, *adv.*—**gaudiness**, *n.* Showiness. [M. E. *gaude*, ornament—L. *gaudium*, joy.]

gauge (gä), *v. t.* 1. Measure; ascertain the contents or capacity. 2. Take cognizance of the capacity, capability, or power of; appraise; estimate. *II. n.* 1. Standard of measure; instrument to determine the dimensions or capacity of anything; measure; means of estimating.—**gauger**, *n.* Excise officer whose business it is to gauge or measure the contents of casks. [O. F. *gauger*.]

Gaul (gäl), *n.* 1. Name of ancient France. 2. Inhabitant of Gaul.—**Gaulish**, *a.* [L. *Gallia*.]

gaunt (gänt), *a.* 1. Thin; of a pinched appearance. 2. Hungry; famishing.—**gauntly**, *adv.*—**gauntiness**, *n.* [Norw. *gand*.]



Ancient city gate.

gauntlet (gänt'let), *n.* 1. Iron glove of armor, formerly thrown down in challenge. 2. Long glove covering the wrist. [Fr. *gantlet*.]

gauze (gäz), *n.* Thin, transparent fabric, orig. of silk.—**gauzy**, *a.* Like gauze. [Fr. *gaze*—*Gaza* in Palestine, whence it was first brought.]

gave (gäv), *n.* Past tense of GIVE.

gavel (gav'l), *n.* 1. Mallet used by a presiding officer. 2. Mason's mallet. [O. Fr. *gavelle*.]

gavotte (ga-vo't'), *n.* 1. Vivacious, dignified French dance. 2. Music in the rhythm of this dance.

gawk (gak), *n.* 1. Cuckoo. 2. Simpleton; tall, awkward fellow.—**gawk'y**, *a.* Awkward. [A. S. *geac*, cuckoo.]

gay (gä), *a.* Lively; bright; sportive; merry; showy.—**gayly** or **gayly**, *adv.* [Fr. *gai*, prob. from root of Ger. *jahe*, sudden.]

gayety (gä'e-ti), *n.* Same as GAIETY.

gaze (gäz), *v. t.* Look fixedly. *II. n.* Fixed look. [Swed. *gasa*, stare.]

Syn. Stare;

gape; gloat.

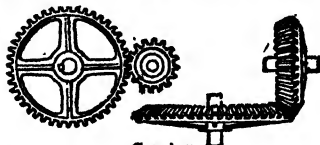
gazelle (gä-zel'), *n.* Small graceful species of antelope, with beautiful dark eyes, in Arabia and N. Africa. [Ar. *ghazal*.]

gazette (gä-zet'), *n.* 1. Newspaper. 2. British or Continental official newspaper. *II. vt.* Publish in a gazette. [Fr.—It. *gazetta*.]

gazetteer (gaz-et-tär), *n.* 1. Writer for a gazette. 2. Geographical dictionary. **gear** (gär), *n.* 1. Dress; harness; tackle. 2. Connection by means of toothed wheels. *II. vt.* Put in gear, as machinery. [A. S. *gearwe*, preparation—*gearu*, ready.]



Gazelle.



Gearing.

gearing (gär'ing), *n.* 1. Harness. 2. Train of toothed wheels and pinions, or other working parts of a machine. **gecko** (gek'ô), *n.* Wall-lizard. **gee** (jē), *int.* Turn to the right!

gäts, tāt, tāk, tär, täl, täre, above; mē, met, hēr; mits, mit; nēts, net, mēre, wēlf; mūs, hut, bärn; oil, owl, then.

gelatin, gelatine (jel'a-tin), *n.* Animal substance which dissolves in hot water and forms a jelly when cold.—**gelatinous** (je-la-tin-us), *a.* Resembling or formed into jelly. [Fr.—L. *gelo*, freeze.]

geld (geld), *vt.* 1. Emasculate. 2. Deprive of anything essential.—**gelding**, *n.* Castrated animal, especially a horse. [Icel. *gelda*.] [*gelidus*.]

gelid (jel'id), *a.* Icy cold; cold. [L. *gem* (gem). 1. *n.* 1. Bud 2. Precious stone, esp. when cut. 3. Anything extremely valuable or attractive. 4. Small, round cake. II. *vt.* [gemming; gemmed.] Adorn with gems. [L. *gemma*.]

gemination (jem-i-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Doubling. 2. Repetition.

Gemini (jem'i-ni), *n.* Constellation of the Zodiac, representing the twins Castor and Pollux. [L. = twins.]



Gemini. (II)

gemmate (jem'ät), *a.* Having buds.—**gemination**, *n.* 1. Act or time of budding. 2. Arrangement of buds on the stalk.

gendarme (zhäng-därm), *n.* 1. Member of the armed police of France. 2. Formerly, knight, cavalryman. [Fr.—*gens d'armes*, men-at-arms.]

gender (jen'dër), *vt.* Beget. [Abbrev. of ENGENDER.]

gender (jen'dër), *n.* 1. Kind. 2. Sex. 3. In *gram*. Formal distinction of words (nouns, etc.) in three classes, *masculine*, *feminine* and *neuter*, according to sex. [Fr. *genre*—L. *genus*, *genus*, kind, kin.]

genealogy (jen-e-a-lo-jí), *n.* 1. History of the descent of families. 2. Pedigree of a particular person or family. 3. Progeny; offspring; generation.—**genealogical**, *a.*—**genealogically**, *adv.*—**genealogist**, *n.* [Gr. *genealogia*—*genos*, birth, descent, and -*logos*, science.]

genera. See GENUS.

general (jen'er-al). I. *a.* 1. Relating to a whole class; not special. 2. Viewed as a whole. 3. Not restricted in scope, as *general agent*. 4. Common; prevalent; usual. 5. Loose; vague. II. *n.* 1. Whole or chief part. 2. Officer who is head over a whole department. 3. Military officer who commands a body of men not less than a brigade. 4. Chief commander of an army in service. [Fr.—L. *generalis*—*genus*.]

generalissimo (jen-ér-a-lis'i-mó), *n.* Chief commander of an army or of separate armies. [It.]

generality (jen-ér-al'i-tí), *n.* 1. State of being general. 2. Main part; greatest part. 3. Vague statement or principle. [Fr.—L. *generalitas*.]

generalization (jen-ér-a-liz-ä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of comprehending under a common name several objects resembling each other in some part of their nature. 2. Deduction of a general principle from particulars.

generalize (jen'er-a-liz), *vt.* Make general; reduce to or include under a general term; infer from one or a few the nature of a whole class. [Fr. *généraliser*—*général*.]

generally (jen'er-a-lí), *adv.* 1. In general; commonly. 2. Extensively; most frequently. 3. In a general way; without detail. 4. Collectively; together.

generalship (jen'er-al-ship), *n.* 1. Office or skill of a general or military officer. 2. Diplomatic or strategic skill.

generate (jen'er-ät), *vt.* Produce; bring into life; originate. [L. *genero*—*genus*, kind.]

generation (jen'er-a'shun), *n.* 1. Producing or originating. 2. That which is generated. 3. Single stage in natural descent. 4. People of the same age or period. 5. Age of a generation; average lifetime.

generative (jen'er-ä-tiv), *a.* Having the power of generating or producing; prolific.

generator (jen'er-ä-tür), *n.* Begetter; producer.

generic (je-ner'ik), **generical** (je-ner-i-kal), *a.* Marking or comprehending a genus.—**generically**, *adv.* [Fr. *générique*.]

generosity (jen-ér-os'i-tí), *n.* Nobleness or liberality of nature. [Fr. *générosité*—L. *generositas*.]

generous (jen'er-us), *a.* 1. Of a noble nature; well-born. 2. Courageous. 3. Liberal. 4. Invigorating in its nature, as wine. 5. Abundant; full.—**generously**, *adv.*—**generousness**, *n.* [O. Fr.—L. *generosus*—*genus*, birth.]

genesis (je-ne'sis), *n.* 1. Generation, creation, or production. 2. Manner of producing. 3. Theory of the origin of something. 4. (G.) First book of the Old Testament. [Gr.]

genet (je-net'), *n.* Kind of civet-cat, found around the Mediterranean. [Ar. *jarnet*.]

genethliac (je-neth'i-lí-ak), *a.* Pertaining to the birthday. [Gr.]

genial (jĕ-ni-əl), *a.* Cheering; merry; kindly; sympathetic; healthful. — **geniality**, *ge'ni-al-ness*, *n.* Quality of being genial; gaiety; cheerfulness.

— **genially**, *adv.* [Fr.—*L. genialis*—*genius*, the spirit of social enjoyment.]

genital (jĕ-n'i-tal), *a.* Belonging to generation, or the act of producing; reproductive.

genitive (jĕ-n'it-iv), *n.* In *gram.* Case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, participles, etc., expressing source, origin, possession, and the like; possessive case. [*L. gigno, genitum, beget.*]

genius (jĕ-n'i-us), *n.* Good or evil spirit, supposed by the ancients to preside over every person, place, and thing, and esp. to preside over a man's destiny from his birth.—*pl.* Genii (jĕ-n'i-i).

2. Special inborn faculty of an individual; special taste or disposition qualifying for a particular employment. 3. Superior inborn power of mind. 4. One having such power of mind.—*pl.* Geniuses (jĕ-n'yus-ez). [*L. See GENUS.*]

genre-painting (zhong'r-pānt'ing), *n.* Composition with figures that is not specifically landscape or historical painting. [Fr. *genre*, kind, sort.]

genteel (jĕn-tĕl), *a.* 1. Well-bred. 2. Graceful in manners or in form. 3. Fashionable. — **genteelly**, *adv.* — **genteelness**, *n.* [Fr. *gentil*.]

gentian (jĕn'shan), *n.* Plant of many species, some beautiful, some medicinal.

Gentile (jĕn'til), *n.* 1. One not a Jew. 2. One neither a Jew nor a Christian. — *a.* Belonging to any nation but the Jews. [*L. gentilis*—*gens*, *gentian*, nation.]

gentility (jĕn-til'i-ti), *n.* Good birth or extraction; good breeding; politeness of manners.

gentle (jĕn'tl), *a.* Well-born; mild and refined in manners; mild in disposition; soft, not strong; amiable; soothing.—**gently**, *adv.* — **gentleness**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. gentilis*. See GENTEEL.]

gentlefolks (jĕn'tl-fōks), *n. pl.* Persons of good family or above the vulgar. [See FOLK.]

gentleman (jĕn'tl-man), *n.* 1. Man of gentle or good birth; above the yeoman. 2. Man of refined manners and good behavior. — **gentlemanlike** (jĕn'tl-man-lik), **gentlemanly** (jĕn'tl-man-li), *a.* Well-bred, refined, generous. — **gentlemanliness**, *n.* — *pl.* gentlemen.—*fem.* gentlewoman.

gentry (jĕn'tri), *n.* 1. Class of people between the nobility and the yeomanry. 2. Educated and well-bred people.

genuflection, **genuflexion** (jĕn'ū-flek'shun), *n.* Act of bending the knee in worship. [*L.—gens, knee, —flecto, flexum, bend.*]

genuine (jĕn'ū-in), *a.* Natural, not spurious or adulterated; real; pure. — **genuinely**, *adv.* — **genuineness**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. genuinus, inborn.*]

Syn. Native; true; authentic; unalloyed; intrinsic; trustworthy.

genus (jĕ'nus), *n. [pl. genres or genera (jĕ'nus-es, jĕn'e-ra).]* Class of a greater extent than species, subordinate to tribe and family. [Gr. *genos*.]

geodesy (jĕ-od'e-si), *n.* Survey of large portions of the earth's surface, taking into account its curvature, elevations, etc.—**geodetic**, *a.*

geography (jĕ-og'rā-fi), *n.* 1. Science which describes the surface of the earth and its inhabitants. 2. Book containing a description of the earth.

— **geographer** (jĕ-og'rā-fār), *n.* One who is versed in, or who writes on, geography. — **geographic** (jĕ-og'rāf-ik), **geographical**, *a.* — **geographically**, *adv.* [Gr.—*gē, earth, and grapho, write.*]

geology (jĕ-ol'o-jī), *n.* Science of the structure and history of the earth.—**geological** (jĕ-ol'o-jī-kal), *a.* Pertaining to geology.—**geologically**, *adv.* — **geologist**, *n.* One versed in geology.—**geologist**, *vt.* Study geology. [Gr.—*gē, earth, and logos, science.*]

geometry (jĕ-om'e-tri), *n.* Branch of mathematics which treats of magnitude of space and its relations.—**geometric**, **geometrical**, *a.* [Gr.—*gē, earth, and metreo, measure.*]

georgette (jār-jet'), *n.* A fine light weight silk crepe in plain or printed effects.

georgic (jār'jik), *n.* I. A poem relating to agriculture or rural affairs, as the *Georgics* of Virgil. II. *a.* Relating to agricultural affairs.

geranium (jĕ-rā'nĭ-um), *n.* Plant with seed-vessels like a crane's bill. [Gr.—*geranos, crane.*]

gerenuk (ge-re-nok'), *n.* Species of African gazelle with a very long neck (*Lithocranius walleri*). Adapted from the native African name.

germ (jĕrm), *n.* 1. Rudimentary form of a new plant or animal. 2. Origin; first principle.—**Germ theory**. Theory that zymotic diseases are caused by presence of living organisms in the body. [*L. germens, bud.*]

žāte, žā, žāsk, žār, žāll, žāre, above; mš, met, hšr; mīte, mīt; nšte, not, mšve, wēlt; mšte, hut, bšrn; oil, owl, then.

giddy (gid'i), *a.* 1. Foolish, frivolous, inconstant, thoughtless. 2. Dizzy. 3.

gift (gift), *I. a.* 1. Thing given. 2. Quality bestowed by nature. 3. Act or right of giving. *II. vt.* Endow with a power. [See *GRV.*]

Syn. Talent. See *PRES.* [*nature.*]
gifted (gift'ed), *a.* Well endowed by **gig** (gig), *I. a.* 1. Light, two-wheeled, one-horse carriage. 2. Long, light boat. 3. Any light, quickly moving thing. 4. Fun; sport. 5. Silly girl. *II. vt. and vi.* 1. Move up and down; wriggle; spin. 2. Catch fish by jerking a set of hooks through a school of them. [*Ice.* *giga*, fiddle. *Fr.* *gigue*, lively dance.]

gigant (ji-gan'tik), *n.* Suitable to or like a giant; enormous. — **gigantically**, *adv.* [See *GIANT.*]

giggle (gig'l), *I. vt.* Laugh with short catches of the breath, or in a silly manner. *II. a.* Laugh of this kind. — **giggler**, *n.* [From the sound.]

gild (gild), *vt.* [gild'ing; gild'ed or gilt.] 1. Cover or overlay with gold. 2. Adorn with luster; give a splendid, deceptive appearance. [*A. S.* *gyldean*. See *GOLD.*]

gilding (gild'ing), *n.* 1. Art or trade of a gilder. 2. Gold laid on a surface for ornament.

gill (gil), *n.* 1. Breathing organ in fishes and certain other aquatic animals. 2. Wattle of a fowl. — **gill-net**, *n.* Net hung vertically in the water, so that the fish catch their gills in its meshes. [*Dan.* *gialle*.]

gill (gil), *n.* Measure of liquids = $\frac{1}{4}$ pint. [*O. Fr.* *gelle*.]

gillie, **gilly** (gil'i), *n.* Youth; manservant. [Scottish.]

gillyflower (gil'i-flou-er), *n.* 1. Popular name for stock, wallflower, etc., so called from its clove-like smell. 2. Kind of apple. [*Fr.* *gryolds* — *Gr.* *karyophyllon*, clove-tree, — *karyon*, nut, and *phyllon*, leaf.]

gilt (gilt), *I. a.* Gilded. *II. n.* Gild-gimbals (gim'balz), *n. pl.* Two rings for suspending the mariner's compass so as to keep it always horizontal. [*L.* *gemelli*, twins.]

gimcrack (jim'krak), *n.* Toy; trivial

gimlet (jim'let), *n.* Small tool for boring holes. [*Fr.* *giblet*, — *Teut.* root of *WIMBLE*.]

gimp (gimp), *n.* Kind of trimming, etc., of silk, woollen, or cotton twist. [*Fr.* *gimpes* — *O. Ger.* *wimpal*, light robe. See *WIMPLE*.]

gin (jin), *n.* Liquor distilled from grain, flavored with juniper berries. [*From D. jenever*, juniper.]

gin (jin), *I. a.* 1. Trap; snare. 2. Machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength. *II. vt.* 1. Catch in a trap. 2. Clear cotton of its seeds by means of the cotton-gin. [*From ENGINE.*]

ginger (jin'jer), *n.* Root of a plant in the E. and W. Indies, with a hot and spicy taste, so called from being shaped like a horn. [*Gr.* *zingiberis*.]

gingerbread (jin'jer-bred), *n.* Sweet cake flavored with ginger.

gingerly (jin'jer-li), *adv.* With soft steps; timidly. [*From* root of *Swed.* *gingia*, walk gingerly.]

gingham (ging'), *n.* Kind of cotton cloth. [*Fr.* *guingan* — *Guingamp*, a town in Brittany, where made.] [*Jap.*]

gingko (ging'ko), *n.* Maiden-hair tree. **ginseng** (jin'seng), *n.* Chinese plant used as a panacea, recently cultivated in U. S. for export to China. [*Chin.* = wonder of the world.]

gipsy, **gypsy** (jip'si), *n.* 1. One of a wandering race, orig. from India. 2. One with a dark complexion. 3. Sly woman or playful girl. [*Corr.* from *EGYPTIAN*.]

giraffe (ji-raf'), *n.* Ruminant animal of Africa, the only species of its genus and family. A full-grown male reaches the height of 18 to 20 feet. It feeds upon the leaves of trees. [*Fr.* — *Ar.* *surafs* = long-necked.]

girandole (jir-an-dol), *n.* 1. Chandelier. 2. Revolving jet of water or fireworks. [*It.* See *GYRATE*.]

girasol (jir'a-sol), *n.* Kind of opal. [*It.* — *L.* *girare*, turn, and *sol*, sun.]

gird (gerd), *vt.* [gird'ing; girded or girt.] 1. Bind round; make fast by binding. 2. Surround; clothe. [*A. S.* *gyrdan*. Akin to *YARD*.]



Ginseng.



Giraffe.

gird (gêrd). I. *vt.* and *vt.* Strike; upbraid; gibe; dash. II. *a.* Stroke; twinge; taunt. [From root of *yard*, rod.]
girdler (gêrd'êr), *n.* I. One who girds. 2. Simple or compound beam sustaining a weight, and supported at ends.
girdle (gêrd'l). I. *n.* That which girds or encircles, esp. a band for the waist. II. *vt.* 1. Bind, as with a girdle. 2. Inclose. 3. Make a circular incision, as through the bark of a tree to kill it. [A. S. *gyrdel*—*gyrdan*, gird.]
girl (gêrl), *n.* Female child; young woman. — **girlhood**, *n.* State of being a girl. — **girl'ish**, *a.* Of or like a girl. — **girl'ishly**, *adv.* — **girl'ishness**, *n.* [From root of Low Ger. *gar*, child.]
girth (gêrt), **girth** (gêrth), *n.* 1. Belly-band of a saddle. 2. Measure round **girth** (gêrt), *vt.* Gird. [the waist.]
gist (jist), *n.* Main point or pith of a matter. [From an O. Fr. proverb: "I know where the hare lies (*gist*)."]
give (giv). I. *vt.* [giving; gave; given (giv'n).] Bestow; impart; yield; grant; permit; afford; furnish; pay or render, as thanks; pronounce, as a decision; show, as a result; apply, as one's self; allow or admit. II. *vt.* Yield to pressure; begin to melt; grow soft. — **giver** (giv'êr), *n.* One who gives or bestows. [A. S. *gifan*.]
gizzard (giz'ard), *n.* Muscular second stomach of a bird or insect, in which grain and other food is ground. [Fr. *gésier*—L. *gigeria*, cooked entrails of poultry.]
glabrous (glâ'brus), *a.* Having no hairs or any unevenness. [L. *glaber*, smooth.]
glacial (glâ'shi-âl), *a.* 1. Icy; frozen. 2. Pertaining to ice or its action, esp. to glaciers. [L.—*glacies*, ice.]
glacier (glâ'shêr or glâ'si-êr), *n.* Slowly moving river of ice, in the hollows and on the slopes of lofty mountains. [Fr.—L. *glacies*, ice.]
glacis (glâ'sis or glâ'sêr), *n.* Gentle slope. [Fr. = slide.]
glad (glâd). I. *a.* [glad'der; glad'dest.] 1. Pleased; cheerful; bright. 2. Giving pleasure. II. *vt.* [glad'ding; glad'ded.] Make glad. — **glad'dy**, *adv.*
gladness, *n.* [A. S. *glad*, smooth, slippery.]
Syn. Ha-; joyful; joyous; gratifying; delighted; pleasing; gratified.
gladden (glâd'n), *vt.* Make glad; cheer.
glade (glâd), *n.* 1. Open space in a wood. 2. Patch of smooth ice or blue sky. [Root of GLAD. Norw. *glätte*, patch of blue sky.] [L. *gladius*, sword.]
gladiolate (glâd'i-ât), *a.* Sword-shaped.

gladiator (glâd'i-â-tôr), *n.* Professional combatant with men or beasts in an arena. [L. = swordsmen.]
gladiolus (glâ-dî-ô-lus), *n.* Sword-lily. [L.]
gladsome (glâd'sum), *a.* Glad; joyous; gay. — **glad'somely**, *adv.* — **glad'someness**, *n.*
glair (glâr), *n.* 1. White of an egg used as varnish. 2. Any viscous, transparent substance. II. *vt.* Varnish with white of egg. — **glair'y**, *a.* [Fr. *glaira*. Akin to CLEAR.]
glamour (glâm'ôr), *I. a.* Influence of a charm on the eyes; enchantment. II. *vt.* Bewitch; charm. [Sc.—*gramer* (GRAMMAR), magic.]
glance (glâns). I. *n.* 1. Sudden shoot of light. 2. Darting of the eye; momentary view. 3. Deflected motion. II. *vt.* 1. Dart a ray of light or splendor. 2. Snatch a momentary view. 3. Fly off obliquely. 4. Make a passing allusion. III. *vt.* Dart suddenly or obliquely. — **glanc'ingly**, *adv.* [Swed. *glans*, luster.]
gland (glând), *n.* 1. Fleishy organ of the body which secretes some substance from the blood. 2. Small cellular organ of a plant which secretes oil or aroma. [L. *glans*, acorn.]
glanders (glândêrz), *n.* Contagious disease of the mucous membrane of the nostrils of horses. [From GLAND.]
glare (glâr). I. *n.* 1. Clear, dazzling light; overpowering luster. 2. Pierce stare. II. *vt.* 1. Shine with a dazzling light. 2. Look with piercing eyes. [A. S. *glær*, amber; akin to GLASS.]
glaring (glâr'ing), *a.* 1. Bright and dazzling. 2. Barefaced; bold. 3. Plainly discernible. — **glar'ingly**, *adv.* — **glar'ingness**, *n.*
glass (glâs). I. *n.* 1. Hard, brittle, transparent substance. 2. Anything made of glass, esp. a drinking vessel, a mirror, etc. — *pl.* Spectacles. 3. Quantity of liquid a glass holds. 4. Barometer. II. *a.* Made of glass. III. *vt.* Case in glass; glaze. [A. S. *glass*, akin to GLOW, GLANCE, etc.]
glassy (glâs'i), *a.* Made of or like glass. — **glass'ily**, *adv.* — **glass'iness**, *n.*
glaucous (glâ'kus), *n.* 1. Light green, passing into bluish-gray. 2. Covered with fine powder, as a plum.
glaze (glâz). I. *vt.* 1. Furnish with glass. 2. Give a glassy surface to. II. *n.* 1. Glassy coating put upon pottery. 2. Any material for giving a shining exterior.



Gladiator.

gibe, fat, ták, fêr, gâll, fêre, above; mî, met, hêr; mîte, mit; nôte, not, môte, wôte;
 mûte, hut, bûra; oil, owl, then.

glottis (glō'tis), *n.* Opening of the larynx; entrance to the windpipe. [Gr. *glōssa*, tongue.]

glove (gluv), *I. n.* Cover for the hand, with a sheath for each finger. *II. vt.* Cover with or as with a glove. — **glover** (gluv'ér), *n.* One who makes or sells gloves. [A. S. *glaf*. Icel. *tafl*, palm of the hand.]

glow (glō), *I. vt. & n.* 1. Shine with an intense heat. 2. Feel great heat of body; be flushed. 3. Feel the heat of passion; be ardent. *II. n.* 1. Shining, red or white, heat. 2. Unusual warmth. 3. Brightness of color. 4. Vehemence of passion. [A. S. *glowan*.]

glower (glow'ér), *vt.* Look intently; stare angrily. [From *GLARE*.]

glow-worm (glō-wŭrm), *n.* Female, or larva, of a certain insect, which glows or shines in the dark.

glose (glōz), *I. vt. & n.* 1. Give a false meaning to. 2. Flatter; wheedle. *II. vt.* Palliate by specious explanation. [From *GLOSS*.]

glucose (glō'kōz), *n.* 1. Peculiar kind of sugar in the juice of fruits. 2. Sugar syrup obtained when starch is changed to sugar by sulphuric acid.

glue (glō), *I. n.* Substance obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals. *II. vt. & n.* 1. Join with glue. 2. Fasten; adhere firmly. — **glue'y**, *a.* Containing glue; sticky; viscous. [Fr. *glu*.]

glum (glum), *a.* Frowning; sullen. — **glum'ly**, *adv.* [Akin to *GLOOM*.]

glume (glŭm), *n.* Husk or bract covering of grain and grasses. [L. *gluma*—*glubo*, peel off bark.]

glut (glut), *I. vt.* [glut'ting; glut'ted]. 1.

3. Supply in excess. *II. n.* 1. That which is gorged. 2. Over-abundance.

3. Anything that obstructs the passage. [L. *glutit*, swallow.]

gluten (glō'ten), *n.* Grayish, viscid, nitrogenous, nutritious substance which becomes brown and brittle by drying, found in the flour of wheat and other grain. [L. Akin to *GLUE*.]

glutinate (glō'tin-āt), *vt.* Unite, as with glue. — **glutina'tion**, *n.* [L.]

glutinous (glō'tin-us), *a.* 1. Gluey; tenacious. 2. Covered with sticky moisture.

glutton (glut'n), *n.* 1. One who eats to excess. 2. Wolverine, a carnivorous mammal. — **gluttonous** (glut'n-us),

gluttonish (glut'n-ish), *a.* Given to, or consisting in, gluttony. — **glut'tomously**, *adv.* — **gluttony** (glut'n-i),

n. Excessive indulgence of the appetite for food. [Fr. *glouton*—L. *gluto*.]

glycerine, glycerin (glis'e-rin), *n.* Transparent colorless viscous liquid with a sweet taste, obtained from natural fats by saponification with alkalies or by the action of superheated steam. [From Gr. *glyx*, sweet.]

gnari (nāri), *I. vt.* Snarl, growl. *II. n.* Growl, snarl. [Freq. of *GNAR*.]

gnarl (nāri), *n.* 1. Twisted knot in wood. 2. Rough irregular growth on a tree; roughness. — **gnarl'ed**, **gnarl'y**, *a.* Knotty, twisted. [Teut. root *KNAR*.]

gnarling (nār'ling), *n.* Milling, as on the edge of a thumb screw. [From *gnarl*, roughness.]

gnash (nash), *vt. & n.* Strike (the teeth) together in rage or pain; grind the teeth. [From the sound.]

gnat (nat), *n.* Small two-winged fly as the mosquito, the midge, etc. The larva and pupa live in water. [M.E. and Icel. *gnát*.]

gnaw (nā), *I. vt. & n.* 1. Cut small bits off something hard with the teeth. 2. Bite off by degrees. 3. Use the teeth. 4. Corrode. [A.S. *gnagan*.]

gneiss (nis), *n.* Species of stratified rock composed of quartz, felspar, and mica. — **gneiss'ic**, **gneiss'oid**, *a.* [Ger.]

gnome (nōm), *n.* 1. Kind of sprite, said to preside over the inner parts of the earth and its treasures; dwarf, goblin. 2. Small owl found in the Western U.S. [Gr. *gnomon*, custodian.]

gnomon (nō'mon), *n.* 1. Pin or triangle of a sun-dial, whose shadow points to the hour. 2. Index of the hour-circle of a globe. 3. Remainder of a parallelogram, after a similar parallelogram has been cut out at one corner. [Gr.=indicator, guide.]

Gnostic (nos'tik), *n.* One of a sect in the first centuries of the Christian Era, whose views were very rationalistic.

gnu (nō), *n.* Kind of antelope in S. Africa, resembling the horse and ox. [Hottentot.]

go (gō), *vt.* [gō'ing; went; gone (gan)]. 1. Pass from one place to another. 2. Be in motion; proceed. 3. Depart from. 4. Extend. 5. Be about to do. 6. Pass in report



Gnu.

āte, āt, tāk, fār, fāil, fāre, above; mē, met, hār; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wēte; mūte, hut, būre; oil, owl, ācen.

or in payment; be accounted in value. 7. Happen in a particular way; turn out. 8. Fare. [A. S. *gan, gangan.*]
good (gôd). I. *n.* Sharp-pointed stick, for driving oxen; stimulus. II. *et.* Drive with a goad; urge. [A. S. *gād.*]
Syn. Prick; rouse; irritate.
goal (gôl), *n.* 1. Mark set up to bound a race; winning-post. 2. End, aim. [Fr. *gaul, pole.*]
goat (gôt), *n.* Hollow-horned quadruped, allied to the sheep. [A. S. *gāt.*]
goatee (gô-tē'), *n.* Pointed beard on the chin.
gob (gob), *n.* Mouthful; lump.
gobble (gob'l), I. *et.* Swallow in lumps; swallow hastily. II. *et.* Make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. III. *n.* Noise made by the turkey.—**gobbler**, *n.* Turkey-cock. [From the sound.]
goblet (gob'let), *n.* Large drinking cup without a handle. [Fr. *gobelet*—root of *cup*.]
goblin (gob'lin), *n.* Frightful phantom; fairy. [Fr. *goblin*—L. *gobelinus*—Gr. *gobalos*, mischievous spirit.]
go-by (gô-bi'), *n.* Going by without notice; escape; intentional disregard.
go-cart (gô-kärt), *n.* 1. Cart or contrivance for teaching children to walk. 2. Small baby-carriage.
God (god), *n.* 1. Supreme Being; Creator and Preserver of the world. 2. (g) Object of worship; idol.—**god-dess**, *a. fem.* [A. S.—Orig. unknown.]
go-devil (gô-dev-i'), *n.* Pointed iron dropped into a drill hole to explode a cartridge at the bottom.
godfather (god'fä-thär), *n.* Man who, at a child's baptism, becomes sponsor for its religious training.—**god-mother**, *a. fem.*—*Similarly*, **god-child**, **god-daughter**, **god-son**.
godhead (god'hed), *n.* 1. State of being a god; deity; divine nature. 2. (G.) Supreme Being.
godless (god'les), *a.* Living without God; impious; atheistical.—**god-lessly**, *adv.*—**god-lessness**, *n.*
godlike (god'lik), *a. and adv.* Like God; divine.
godly (god'li), *a.* Like God in character; pious; according to God's law.—**godliness**, *n.*
godmother. See **GODFATHER**.
godsend (god'send), *n.* Unexpected piece of good-fortune in time of need.
godspeed (god'spêd), *n.* Prosperity; good luck. [Cf. A. S. *god-spêd*, successful. From **GODSPEED YOU**.]
godwit (god'wit), *n.* Bird with a long bill curved upward and long slender legs, that frequents marshes.

goggle (gog'l), *n.* 1. Affected rolling of the eye; stare. 2. *pl.* Spectacles with projecting eye-tubes. [Gael. *gog, nod.*]
gout, **goutre** (gout'r), *n.* Morbid enlargement of one of the glands on the forepart of the throat.
gold (gôld), *n.* 1. Most precious metal used for coin. 2. Money, riches. 3. Yellow, gold color. [A. S.]
gold-beater (gôld-bê'tär), *n.* One whose trade is to beat gold into gold-leaf.—**gold-beat'ing**, *n.*
gold-dust (gôld'-dust'), *n.* Gold in dust or very fine particles, as it is sometimes found in rivers.
golden (gôld'n), *a.* Made of gold; of the color of gold; bright; most valuable; happy; highly favorable.
goldfinch (gôld'finch), *n.* Singing-bird with gold-colored wings.
goldfish (gôld'fish), *n.* Small gold-colored fish, native to China, kept in glass globes and ponds.
gold-foil (gôld'fôil), *n.* Sheets of gold, thicker than gold-leaf, used by dentists.
gold-leaf (gôld'-lêf), *n.* Gold beaten extremely thin, or into leaves, and used for gilding.
goldsmith (gôld'-smith), *n.* A smith or worker in gold and silver.
golf (golf), *n.* Game played with a set of clubs and a ball. [Dut. *kol, club*.]
Golgotha (gôl'-gô-thä or gôl'-gô-thä), *n.* Calvary, where Christ was crucified. [Heb.]
gondola (gon'dô-lä), *n.* Long, narrow pleasure boat used at Venice. [It.]
gondolier (gon-dô-lär'), *n.* One who rows a gondola.
gone. *Pa. p. of GO*.
gong (gung), *n.* 1. Musical instrument of circular form, made of bronze, producing, when struck with a wooden mallet, a loud sound. 2. Flat kind of stationary bell struck by a mechanic device, as in a clock. [Malay.]
goniometer (gô-ni-om'e-tër), *n.* Instrument for measuring angles. [Gr.—*gonia*, angle, and *metron*, measure.]
gopher (gô'br), *n.* Peanut. [So. U. S.]
good (god), *a.* [better; best.] 1. Having qualities, whether physical or moral, desirable or suitable to the end proposed; promoting success, welfare, or happiness; proper; fit; beneficial; serviceable; competent. 2. Virtuous; pious; kind; benevolent.



Playing golf.

3. Valid; sound. 4. Real, as in *good earnest*. 5. Not small, considerable, as in *good deal*. 6. Full, complete, as *measure*. 7. Unblemished, honorable, as in *good name*. II. n. 1. That which promotes happiness, success, etc.:—opposed to *evil*. 2. Prosperity; welfare; advantage, temporal or spiritual. 3. Virtue. 4. *pl.* Household furniture; movable property; merchandise. [From a root meaning *fit*.]

good-by, good-bye (god-bī), *int.* and *n.* Farewell. [From *GOD BE WITH YOU*.]

Good-Friday (god-frīdā), *n.* Fast in memory of Christ's crucifixion, held on the Friday of the Passion-week.

gopher (gō'fēr), *n.* Name of several species of American burrowing animals, as the ground squirrel. [Fr. *goufre*, honey-comb.]

Gordian (gōr'di-an) knot, *n.* Inextricable knot tied by Gordius, king of Phrygia, and cut by Alexander the Great with his sword. [A. S. *gor*.]

gorrally (god'ā), *n.* Good-looking; dears-

I. a.

Mawkishly good or pious person. 2. Kernel of a nut; sweetmeat.

goorka, ghoorka (gōr'ka), *n.* One of a stalwart race in Nepal, India.

goose (gōs), *n.* [*pl.* geese.] 1. Waterfowl larger than a duck. 2. Tailor's sad iron. 3. Stupid silly person. — **goose's flesh**, **goose'skin**, *ns.* Rough skin, caused by cold, fright, etc. [A. S. *gos*.]

gooseberry (gōz'ber-ī), *n.* Hairy fruit of a thorny shrub.



Gooseberries.

gore (gōr), *n.* Clotted blood; blood. **gere** (gōr). I. *n.* 1. Triangular piece let into a garment to widen it. 2. Triangular piece of land. II. *vt.* 1. Shape like or furnish with gores. 2. Pierce as with a spear or horns. [A. S. *gara*, a pointed triangular piece of land.]

gorge (garj). I. *n.* 1. Throat. 2. Narrow pass among hills. 3. Obstructing mass. 4. Heavy meal. 5. Disgust, indignation. II. *vt.* Swallow greedily; glut. [Fr.—*L. gurgus*, whirlpool.]

gorgeous (gar'jus), *a.* Showy; splendid. — **gorgeously**, *adv.* — **gorgeousness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *gorgeias*.]

Gorgon (gar'gon), *n.* Female monster, called Medusa, whose aspect turned the beholder into stone. [Gr.]

gorilla (gōr-ī), *n.* Largest ape, found on the west coast of tropical Africa. [African word.]

gormand. See **GOURMAND**.

gormandise (gar'mandis), *vt.* Eat greedily. — **gormandiser**, *n.*

gorse (gars), *n.* Prickly shrub growing on waste places; furze; whin. [A. S. *gorst*.] [bloody.]

gory (gōr'), *a.* Covered with gore; **goshawk** (gos'hak), *n.* Large short-winged hawk, once used for hunting wild-geese and other fowl. [A. S. *gos*, goose, and *hafuc*, hawk.]

gosling (goz'ling), *n.* Young goose. [A. S. *gos*, goose, and *-ling*.]

Gospel (gos'pel), *n.* 1. Christian revelation. 2. Narrative of the life of Christ, as related by Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John. 3. System of religious truth. 4. Last of the Eucharistic lessons in all liturgies. 5. Truth. [A. S. *godspell*.] God-story — *god*, and *spell*, narrative.]

gosamer (gos'a-mēr), *n.* 1. Very fine spider-threads which float in the air or form webs on bushes. 2. Fine gauze fabric. 3. Thin water-proof over-garment. [M. E. *gosamer*, goose-summer.]

gossip (gos'ip). I. *n.* 1. One who runs about telling and hearing news. 2. Idle talk. II. *vt.* Run about telling idle tales, talk much: chat. — **gossipy**, *a.* [A. S. *godstib*, sponsor in baptism, god-relation.]

got, gotten. See **GET**.

Goth (goth), *n.* One of an ancient Germanic nation who overran the Roman empire. [L. *Gothi*, *Goth*, *Guthans*.]

Gothamite (gōth'a-mit), *n.* 1. Simpleton; wiseacre. [Orig. "man of Gotham," a village of Nottinghamshire, Eng., with a reputation for foolish blundering.] 2. Citizen of New York City.]

Gothic (goth'ik), *n.* 1. Belonging to the Goths or their language; barbarous; romantic. 2. Of a style of architecture with high-pointed arches, clustered columns, etc. — **Gothic type**, type face with strokes all of uniform width.

This line is in Gothic type.

gouge (gow). I. *n.* Chisel, with a hollow blade, for cutting grooves or holes. II. *vt.* Scoop out, as with a gouge; force out, as the eye with the thumb. [Fr.]

gourd (gōrd), *n.* 1. Large fleshy fruit. 2. Rind of a gourd used as a drinking-cup. 3. Gourd plant. [Fr. *cougourde* — *L. cucurbita*.]

gourmand (gôr'mand), *n.* 1. One addicted to choice food and drink; epicure. 2. One who eats greedily. [Fr.] **gourmet** (gôr-mâ'), *n.* Inordinately nice feeder; epicure.

gout (gowt), *n.* Disease with inflammation of the smaller joints, and esp. of the great toe. — **gouty**, *a.* Relating to gout; diseased with or subject to gout. — **goutiness**, *n.* [Fr. *goutte*—*L. gutta*, drop.]

gout (gô), *n.* Taste; relish. [Fr.—*L. gustus*, taste.]

govern (gûv'ern), *v. t.* 1. Rule with authority. 2. In *gram*. Require, as a mood, tense, or case of. *II. v. t.* Administer the laws. — **gov'ernable**, *a.* [Fr. *gouverner*—*L. gubernare*, steer.]

Syn. Control; supervise; manage; direct; influence; regulate.

governess (gûv'ér-nes), *n.* Lady who has charge of the instruction of young ladies; tutoress. [O. Fr. *gouverness*.]

government (gûv'érn-ment), *n.* 1. Ruling or managing; control. 2. System of governing. 3. Persons authorized to administer the laws. 4. Territory over which sovereign power extends. 5. In *gram*. Power of one word in determining the form of another. — **governmental**, *a.*

governor (gûv'ér-nr), *n.* 1. Chief executive officer of a state; ruler. 2. Tutor. 3. In *machinery*. Regulator, or contrivance for maintaining uniform velocity with a varying resistance. — **governorship**, *n.*



Governor of an engine.

gown (gow'n), *n.* 1. Woman's upper garment. 2. Long loose robe worn by professional men. — **gowned** (gow'nd), *a.* Dressed in a gown. [W. *gun*.]

grab (grăb), *vt.* [grabbing; grabbed.] Seize or grasp suddenly. [Sw. *grabba*, grasp.]

grace (grās), *I. n.* 1. Easy elegance in form or manner. 2. What adorns and commends to favor; adornment, embellishment. 3. Favor; mercy; pardon. 4. Undeserved kindness and mercy of God; divine influence; eternal life or salvation. 5. Short prayer at meat. *II. vt.* Mark with favor; adorn. — *Days of grace*, three days allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after being due. — **graceful** (grās'fôl), *a.* Elegant and easy — **gracefully**, *adv.* — **grace-**

fulness, *n.* — **graceless** (grās'les), *a.* Wanting grace. [Fr. — *L. gratia*.]

gracious (grās'hus), *I. a.* 1. Abounding in grace or kindness. 2. Proceeding from divine favor. 3. Acceptable. *II. interj.* Expresses surprise. — **graciously**, *adv.* — **graciousness**, *n.* *Syn.* Benevolent; condescending; benignant; favorable; kind; merciful.

gradation (grā-dî'shun), *n.* 1. Rising step by step; progress from one degree or state to another. 2. Arrangement in ranks. 3. Degree or rank. [Fr.—*L. gradatio*—*gradus*, step.]

grade (grād), *I. n.* 1. Degree or step in rank or dignity. 2. Degree of slope on a road. *II. vt.* 1. Arrange according to proficiency, size, etc. 2. Reduce to an even degree of slope, or to a level. [Fr.—*L. gradus*, step.]

gradient (grā'di-ent), *I. a.* Gradually rising; rising with a regular slope. *II. n.* 1. Degree of slope on a road or railway. 2. Difference in the height of the barometer between one place and another place at some distance. 3. Incline.

gradual (grad'û-äl), *a.* Advancing by grades or degrees; regular and slow. — **grad'ually**, *adv.*

graduate (grad'û-ât), *I. vt.* 1. Divide into regular intervals. 2. Admit to a degree at the end of a course of study. *II. vt.* 1. Pass or change by degrees. 2. Pass through a college course and receive a degree. *III. n.* One admitted to a degree in a college, university, or society. — **graduation**, *n.* [Low *L. graduatus* — *L. gradus*, step.]

graft (grăft), *I. n.* 1. Small branch used in grafting. 2. Unlawful perquisite; petty boodle. *II. vt.* 1. Make an incision in a tree or plant, and insert in it a small branch of another. 2. Add to a thing something not belonging to it. *III. vt.* Insert cuttings into a tree. [O. Fr. *graffe*—*L. graphium*, pencil.] — **after** (grăf'ter), *n.* One who bribes.



Grafts.

grail (grāl), *n.* In *medieval legend*, the Holy Cup in which Christ celebrated the Lord's Supper. [O. Fr. *grail*, possibly—*L. cratella*, bowl.]

grain (grăn), *n.* 1. Single small hard seed. 2. (Collectively) the seeds of certain plants which form the chief food of man. 3. Minute particle; very small quantity. 4. Unit of

apothecaries' weight (5,760 gr. = 1 pound). 5. Red dye obtained from the kermes or coccus-insect. 6. Arrangement of the particles or fibres, as in stone or wood; texture. II. *vt.* 1. Paint in imitation of wood. 2. Form into grains, as sugar. 3. Free a skin of hair; raise the grain of leather, etc.—*In grain*, in fast colors.—*Against the grain*, against nature. [Fr.—*L. granum*.]

grallatorial (gral-a-tōr'i-al), *a.* Of or relating to the grallatores or wading birds, as the crane, stork, etc. [L.—*grallia*, stilt.]

gram, **gramme** (gram), *n.* French or Metric System unit of weight, equal to 15.432 grains. [Gr. *gramma*, letter, small weight.]

gramineal (gram-in'e-al), **gramineous** (gram-in'e-us), *a.* Like or pertaining to grass; grassy. [L. *gramen*, grass.]

graminivorous (gram-in-iv'o-rus), *a.* Feeding or subsisting on grass and herbs. [L.—*gramen*, grass, and *voro*, eat.]

grammar (gram'ar), *n.* 1. Science of the right use of language. 2. Book which teaches grammar. 3. Elementary work. — **grammarian** (gram-māri-an), *n.* One versed in, or who teaches, grammar. [Fr. *grammaire*—Gr. *gramma*, letter—*grapho*, write.]

grammatic (gram-mat'ik), **grammatical** (gram-mat'ik-al), *a.* Belonging to, or according to, the rules of grammar. — **grammatically**, *adv.*

grampus (gram'pus), *n.* Large voracious fish of the dolphin family. [Through It., Port., or Sp.—*L. grampus plectis*, great fish.]

granary (gran'a-ri), *n.* Storehouse for grain. [L. *granaria*—*granum*.]

grand (grand), *a.* 1. Of imposing size; splendid. 2. Chief, as in *grandmaster*. 3. Of the second degree of parentage or descent, as in *grandfather*. — **grand-jury**, *n.* Jury that decides whether there is sufficient evidence to put an accused person on trial. — **grandly**, *adv.* — **grandness**, *n.* [Fr. *grand*—*L. grandis*, great.] *Syn.* Illustrious; noble; sublime; great; magnificent; august; stately; exalted; majestic; lofty; great.

grandam (grand'am), *n.* Old dame or woman. [GRAND and DAM, mother.]

grandee (gran-dē), *n.* Spanish nobleman of the first rank. [L. *grandis*, great.] [splendor; loftiness. [Fr.]]

grandeur (grand'ūr), *n.* Vastness; grandiloquent (gran-dil'o-kwent) — **Speaking bombastically**; pompous —

grandiloquently, *adv.* — **grandiloquence**, *n.* [L.—*grandis*, and *loquor*, speak.] [imposing, noble. [Fr.]]

grandiose (gran-di-ōs'), *a.* Grand, grandiose (grand'air), *n.* Grandfather; ancestor.

grange (grānj), *n.* 1. Granary. 2. Farm, with the dwelling-house, stables, barns, etc. 3. Society of farmers for the promotion of agricultural interests. — **granger** (grānj'ēr), *n.* 1. Member of a farmers' grange. 2. Farmer. [Fr. *grange*, barn — Low L. *granea* — *L. granum*, grain.]

granite (gran'it), *n.* Igneous crystalline rock, composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, and of whitish, grayish, or reddish color. — **granite-ware**, *n.* 1. Kind of iron-stone china. 2. Kind of enameled iron kitchenware, very durable. — **granitic**, *a.* Pertaining to; consisting of, or like granite. [It. *granito*, grained — *L. granum*, grain.]

granivorous (gran-iv'o-rus), *a.* Eating grain; feeding on seeds. [L. *granum*, and *voro*, eat.]

grant (grānt), *v.* 1. *vt.* 1. Bestow; give. 2. Admit as true what is not yet proved; concede. II. *a.* 1. Bestowing. 2. Something bestowed; allowance; gift. 3. Transfer or conveyance by deed or writing. [L. *credo*, believe.] *Syn.* Confer; convey; yield; allow.

grantee (grānt'ē), *n.* Person to whom a grant, gift or conveyance is made.

grantor (grānt'ar), *n.* Person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

granular (gran'ū-lar), **granularly** (gran'ū-lar-i), *a.* Consisting of or like grains. — **granularly**, *adv.*

granulate (gran'ū-lāt), *v.* 1. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Form or break into grains or small masses. 2. Make or become rough on the surface. — **granulation** (gran'ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of forming into grains. 2. *pl.* Grain-like bodies which form in sores when healing.

granule (gran'ūl), *n.* Little grain. [L. *granulum*, dim. of *granum*.]

granulous (gran'ū-lus), *a.* Full of grains or particles.

grape (grāp), *n.* 1. Fruit of the vine. 2. Grapeshot. [O. Fr. *grappe*, cluster of grapes.]

grape-shot (grāp'shot), *n.* Missile discharged from a cannon, intermediate between case-shot and solid shot.

graphic (graf'ik), **graphical** (graf'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to writing, describing, or delineating. 2. Picturesquely described. — **graphically**, *adv.* [Gr. *graphikos*—*grapho*, write.]

gno, fat, tak, hkr, fpl, fkr, above; mé, met, hkr; mite, mit; nôte, not, môte, wpl; môte, kut, bîra; ell, owl, sten.

graphite (gră'fīt), *n.* Mineral, commonly called blacklead or plumbago (though containing no lead) largely used in making pencils. [Gr. *graphō*, write.]

graphophone (gră'fō-fōn), *n.* Form of phonograph. [Gr. *graphō*, write, and *phōnē*, sound.]



Graphophone.

grapnel (grăp'nēl), *n.* Small anchor with several claws or arms; grappling-iron. [O. Fr. *grap-pil*; from root of *GRAPPLE*.]

grapple (grăp'l), *I. vt.* Grip; seize; lay fast hold of. *II. vt.* Contend in close fight. [Dim. of *GRAB*.]

grappling-iron (grăp'ling-ī'rūn), *n.* Large grapnel formerly used for seizing hostile ships in naval engagements.

grasp (grăsp), *I. vt.* Seize and hold by clasp with the fingers or arms; understand. *II. vt.* Endeavor to seize; catch at. *III. n.* 1. Grip of the hand. 2. Reach of the arms. 3. Power of intellect. [M. E. *græpen*.]

grass (grăs), *n.* 1. Common herbage. 2. Order of plants with long, narrow leaves, and tubular stem, including wheat, oats, etc. — **grasshopper**

Hopping insect, allied to the locust. — **grassy** (grăs'i), *a.* 1. Covered with or resembling grass. 2. Green. — **grassiness**, *n.* [A. S.]

grate (grăt), *n.* Framework composed of bars with interstices, esp. one of iron bars for holding coals while burning. [Low L. *grata* — L. *crates*, hurdle. See *CRATE*.]

grate (grăt), *vt.* 1. Rub hard or wear away with anything rough. 2. Make a harsh sound. 3. Irritate or offend. — **grater** (grăt'er), *n.* Instrument with a rough surface for grating or rubbing down a body. [Fr. *gratter* — O. Ger. *chrason* (Ger. *kratzen*), scratch.]

grateful (grăt'fōl), *a.* 1. Causing pleasure; acceptable; delightful. 2. Thankful; having a due sense of benefits. — **gratefully**, *adv.* — **gratefulness**, *n.*

gratification (grăt-i-fī-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Pleasing; indulging. 2. That which gratifies; delight. 3. Gratuity; bonus.

gratify (grăt-i-fī), *vt.* Please; soothe. [L. *gratificor* — *gratus*, and *facio*, make.] *Syn.* Delight; humor; indulge; gladden; satisfy; recompense.

grating (grăt'ing), *n.* Frame of bars.

grating (grăt'ing), *a.* Rubbing hard on the feelings; harsh; irritating. — **gratingly**, *adv.*

gratis (grăt'is), *adv.* For nothing; without payment or recompense. [L. Contr. of *gratuit*, ablative pl. of *gratuit*, favor.]

gratitude (grăt'i-tūd), *n.* Warm and friendly feeling towards a benefactor; thankfulness. [Fr. — Low L. *gratitudo*.]

gratuitous (grăt'it-tūs), *a.* Not required; not called for by the circumstances; voluntary; without reason, ground, or proof. — **gratuitously**, *adv.* [L. *gratuitus* — *gratus*.]

gratuity (grăt'it'it), *n.* Present; acknowledgment of service, generally pecuniary. [Fr. — Low L. *gratuitus* — *gratus*.] [late.]

gratulate (grăt'it-lăt), *vt.* Congratulate. — **grave** (gräv), *I. vt.* and *vi.* Carve or cut, on a hard substance; engrave. *II. n.* 1. Pit graved or dug out, esp. one in which to bury the dead; place of burial. 2. Death; destruction. [A. S. *græfan*.]

grave (gräv), *a.* 1. Weighty. 2. Not gay. 3. In *mus.* Not acute; low. — **gravely**, *adv.* — **grave-mem**, *n.* [L. *gravis*.] *Syn.* Important; momentous; sober; serious; solemn; sedate; demure.

gravel (grăv'el), *n.* 1. Small stones often intermixed with sand. 2. Small collections of gravelly matter in the kidneys or bladder. *II. vt.* 1. Cover with gravel. 2. Puzzle. — **gravelly**, *a.* [O. Fr. *gravelle* — W. *gro*, pebbles.]

graver (grăv'er), *n.* 1. Engraver. 2. Tool for engraving on hard substances.

gravitate (grăt'i-tăt), *vt.* 1. Be acted on by gravity; tend towards the earth. 2. Tend towards some object. [From L. *gravis*, heavy.]

gravitation (grăt-i-tăt'shun), *n.* Act of tending to a center of attraction, as the earth.

gravity (grăt'i-ti), *n.* 1. Weightiness; importance. 2. Sobriety. 3. Tendency of matter to attract and be attracted, thus causing weight. 4. State of being grave or sober. 5. In *mus.* Lowness of a note. [Fr. *gravité* — L. *gravis* — *gravis*, heavy.]

gray (gră'vī), *n.* 1. Juices that issue from meat while cooking. 2. Liquid dressing for food. [From *GREAVES*.]

gray, grey (gră), *I. a.* 1. Of a white color mixed with black; ash-colored. 2. Aged. *II. n.* 1. Gray color. 2. Animal of a gray color, as a horse. — **grayness**, *n.* [A. S. *græg*.]

graybeard (gră'bērd), *n.* One with a gray beard; old man.

late, fat, task, thr, fall, fare, above; mē, met, hē; mite, mit; mōte, not, mōve, wēl; mūse, hut, būr; oil, owl, shen.

grayish (grā'ish), *a.* Somewhat gray.
grayling (grā'ling), *n.* Silver gray fish of the salmon family.

graze (grās), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Eat or feed on grass; feed with grass. 2. Pass lightly along the surface. [From GRASS.]

grazier (grā'zhēr), *n.* One who grazes or pastures cattle and rears them for the market.

grease (grēs), *I. n.* 1. Soft thick animal fat; oily matter of any kind. 2. Inflammation in the heels of a horse, marked by a swelling, etc. *II. vt.* (grēs or grēz). Smear with grease. [Fr. *graisse* — *gras*, fat — *L. crassus*, gross, thick.]

greasy (grē'si or grēs'i), *a.* Of or like grease or oil; smeared with grease; smooth; fat. — **greasily**, *adv.* — **greasiness**, *n.*

great (grāt), *a.* 1. Large. 2. Long-continued. 3. Superior; distinguished; highly gifted; noble; mighty; sublime; of high rank. 4. Chief. 5. Weighty. 6. Indicating one degree more remote in the direct line of descent, as *great-grandfather*. — **greatly**, *adv.* — **greatness**, *n.* [A.S.]

greave (grēv), *n.* Armor for the leg below the knee. [O. Fr. *grevas*.]

greaves (grēvz), *n. pl.* Remainder of pork or tallow tried out; scraps. [Ger. *graben*.]

grebe (grēb), *n.* Aquatic bird, having a long conical beak, short wings, and no tail. [Fr. *grèbe*.]

Grecian (grē'shan), *I. a.* Pertaining to Greece. *II. n.* 1. Native of Greece. 2. One well versed in the Greek language and literature.

Grecism (grē'sizm), *n.* Idiom of the Greek language.

greed (grēd), *n.* Eager desire or longing; covetousness. — **greedy**, *a.* Having a voracious appetite; covetous; eagerly desirous. — **greedily**, *adv.* — **greediness**, *n.* [A.S. *grædig*.]

Greek (grēk), *I. a.* Pertaining to Greece; Grecian. *II. n.* 1. Grecian. 2. Language of Greece. [Gr. *Grækos*.]

Greek-fire (grēk'fir), *n.* Combustible substance inextinguishable by water, used by the Greeks of the Byzantine empire against the Saracens.

green (grēn), *I. a.* 1. Of the color of growing plants. 2. Growing; vigorous. 3. New; unripe; inexperienced; young. *II. n.* 1. The color of growing plants. 2. Small green or grassy

plat. 3. *pl.* Fresh leaves; wreaths; leaves of green vegetables used for food, etc. — **greenness**, *n.* [A.S. *grēn*, from root of GROW.]

greenback (grēn'bak), *n.* U. S. legal tender note, first issued in 1862.

greengage (grēn'gā), *n.* Green variety of the plum, named after Sir William Gage, about 1725.

greengrocer (grēn'grō'sēr), *n.* One who retails greens, or fresh vegetables and fruits.

greenhorn (grēn'harn), *n.* 1. Raw, inexperienced person. 2. Immigrant recently arrived.

greenhouse (grēn'howz), *n.* House to shelter tender plants from cold weather. [of apple.]

greening (grēn'ing), *n.* Green variety green. — **greenishness**, *n.*

green-room (grēn'rōm), *n.* Room near the stage in a theater to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.

greet (grēt), *vt.* Salute or address with kind wishes; send kind wishes to; congratulate. [A.S. *grētan*.]

greeting (grēt'ing), *n.* 1. Expression of kindness or joy. 2. Salutation.

gregarious (grē-gā'ri-ūs), *a.* Associating or living in flocks or herds. — **gregariously**, *adv.* — **gregariousness**, *n.* [L. *greg*, flock.]

grenade (grē-nād'), *n.* Small shell of iron or glass, filled with powder and bits of iron, and thrown from the hand. [So called from its resembling a pomegranate.]

grenadier (grē-nā'dēr), *n.* 1. Soldier who threw grenades. 2. Soldier peculiarly equipped.

grew (grō), *past tense of GROW.*

grey (grā), *Same as GRAY.*

greyhound (grā'-hōwnd), *n.* Swift hunting hound, of slender form, great length of limb and muzzle, and great keenness of sight. [Etym. doubtful.]

griddle (grid'l), *n.* Shallow iron pan for baking cakes. [W. *griddell*.]

gride (grid), *I. n.* Harsh grinding sound. *II. vt.* Grate harshly. [From root of GRIND.]

gridiron (grid'i-firn), *n.* Frame of iron bars for broiling flesh or fish over the fire. [M. E. *gridire*, griddle.]

grief (grēf), *n.* 1. Heaviness of heart; sorrow; regret; mourning. 2. Cause of sorrow; affliction. [Fr.]



Grebe.



Greyhound.

grievance (grĕ'vāns), *n.* Cause of grief; burden; hardship; injury.

Syn. Affliction; complaint.

grieve (grĕv), *v.* I. *vt.* Cause grief or pain of mind to. II. *vi.* Feel grief.

grievous (grĕ'vus), *a.* Causing, or full of, grief; burdensome; painful; heinous; atrocious; hurtful.—**grievously**, *adv.*—**grievousness**, *n.*

griffin (grĭ'fĭn), **griffon** (grĭ'fŭn), *n.* Fabled animal, with the body and legs of a lion, and the beak and wings of an eagle. [*Fr. griffon*—*Gr. gryps*, hook-nosed.]

grill (grĭl), *vt.* 1. Broil on a gridiron. 2. Torment.—**grill-room**, restaurant where steaks, etc., are broiled to order. [*Fr. griller*—*gril*, gridiron.]

grim (grĭm), *a.* Of forbidding aspect; ferocious; ghastly; horrible.—**grimly**, *adv.*—**grimness**, *n.* [*A. S.*]

grinace (grĭ-mās'), *n.* Distortion of the face, in jest, etc.; smirk. [*Fr.*]

grimaltine (grĭ-māl'tĭn), *n.* Old cat. [*COAT and MALKIN*, dim. of Moll or Mary.]

grime (grĭm), *I. n.* Ingrained dirt. II. *vt.* Soil deeply.—**grimy**, *a.* [From root of Dan. *grim*, soot.]

grin (grĭn), *I. vt.* [grĭn'ing; grĭnned.] Set the teeth together and withdraw the lips; show the teeth. II. *vt.* Express by grinning. III. *n.* Act of grinning. [*A. S. grennian*.]

grind (grĭnd), *I. vt.* [grĭnd'ing; grĭnd], 1. Reduce to powder by friction. 2. Wear down or sharpen by rubbing. 3. Rub together. 4. Oppress or harass. II. *vt.* Be moved or rubbed together.—**grinder**, *n.* 1. He who or that which grinds. 2. Double or jaw tooth.—**grindstone**, *n.* Circular revolving stone for grinding or sharpening tools. [*A. S. grindan*.]

grip (grĭp), *n.* 1. Grasp or firm hold with the hand, etc. 2. Instrument or appliance for grasping. 3. Satchel.

gripe (grĭp), *vt.* 1. Grasp with the hand; seize and hold fast; squeeze. 2. Give pain to the bowels.—**griping**, *a.* Avaricious. 2. Catching or seizing acutely. [*A. S. gripan*.] [*Fr.*]

grippe, **grip** (grĭp), *n.* Influenza.

grisly (grĭs'l), *a.* Frightful; hideous. [*A. S. gryslĭc*.]

grist (grĭst), *n.* Grain for grinding at one time; supply; profit.—**gristmill**, *n.* Mill in which grain is ground for small customers. [*A. S.*]

gristle (grĭs'l), *n.* Soft, elastic substance in animal bodies; cartilage. [*A. S. gristel*.]

gristly (grĭs'l), *a.* Consisting of or like gristle.

grit (grĭt), *n.* 1. Coarse part of meal. 2. Gravel. 3. Kind of hard sandstone.

4. *pl.* Oats coarsely ground, groats.

5. Pluck; courage; endurance. II. *vt.* Grind; grate.—**grit'ty**, *a.* 1. Consisting of or having grits or hard particles. 2. Plucky.—**grittiness**, *n.*

[*A. S. gret, grytt*, sand. *Akin to grouse.*]

grizzle (grĭz'l), *n.* Gray. [*Fr. gris*.]

grizzle (grĭz'l), *a.* Gray, or mixed with gray.

grizzly (grĭz'l), *a.* Of a gray color.—**grizzly bear**, *n.* Large ferocious bear, of the Western U. S.

groan (grōn), *I. vt.* Utter a moaning sound in distress. II. *n.* 1. Deep moaning sound as of distress. 2. Sound of disapprobation.—**groaning** (grō'ing), *n.* 1. Deep moan as of pain. 2. Low rum

groat

2. Tri

groats (grōts), *n. pl.* Grain deprived of the husks and crushed. [*A. S. grot*.]

grocer (grō'shēr), *n.* Dealer in household supplies, such as tea, sugar, etc. [*Fr. grossier*, wholesale dealer.]

grocery (grō'shēr-ĭ), *n.* Store or shop kept by a grocer. The articles he deals in are termed *groceries*.

grog (grōg), *n.* 1. Mixture of spirits and cold water. 2. Strong drink.—**og'gery**, *n.* Groghop. [Derived from "Old Grog," a nickname given by British sailors to Admiral Vernon, who first introduced it, because he used to wear a program cloak.]

groggy (grōg'ĭ), *a.* 1. Intoxicated. 2. Staggering.

program (grō'gram), **grog'gram** (grō'grām), *n.* Coarse cloth made of silk and mohair. [*O. Fr. gros-grain*.]

groin (grōin), *n.* 1. Depression between the thigh and abdomen. 2. In *anat.* Angular curve formed by crossing of two arches. [*Ice. groin*, division.]

groome (grōm), *n.* 1. One who has the charge of horses. 2. Title of several officers of a royal household. 3. Bridegroom. II. *vt.* Tend, as a horse.—**groome'man**, *n.* Attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage. [*Etym. doubtful.*] African Dutch.]

groote (grōt), *n.* Great, large. [*So. groove (grōv), *I. n.* 1. Furrow; long hollow; rut. 2. Fixed routine of thought or action. II. *vt.* Groove or cut a groove or furrow in. [*A. S. grof*—*grafen*, dig.]*

grope (grōp), *vt.* Grope or feel with the hands; search.—**gropingly**, *adv.* In a groping manner. [*A. S. gropian*.]

groes (grōe), *I. a.* Coarse; rough; dense; palpable. 2. Whole. 3. Coarse

in mind; stupid; sensual; obscene. II. *n.* 1. Main bulk; whole taken together. 2. *sing.* and *pl.* Twelve dozen. — *great gross*, twelve gross. *grossly*, *adv.* — *grossness*, *n.*

[Fr. *gros*—*L. grossus*.]

grosbeak (grōs'bēk), *n.* Finch with a thick strong convex beak. [GROSS and BEAK.]



Grosbeak.

grot (grōt), *grotto* (grōtō), *n.* Cave; artificial cave, built for pleasure. — *pl.* grotto, grottoes. [Fr. *grotte*. It. *grotto*—*L. crypta*.]

grotesque (grō-tesk'), *a.* Extravagantly formed; ludicrous. — *grotesquely*, *adv.* — *grotesqueness*, *n.* [Fr.—It. *grotesco*. Grottoes were commonly adorned with quaint figures.]

grotto. See GROT.

gronchy (grōn'chī), *a.* Gruff; morose. **ground** (grōund), *n.* 1. Surface of the earth; land; field; floor, etc. 2. Position; field of action. 3. That on which something is raised; foundation; reason. 4. In *art*, surface on which the figures are represented. 5. In *electr.* Connection with the earth. 6. *pl.* Dregs, sediment. II. *vt.* 1. Fix on a foundation or principle; instruct in first principles. 2. Place or run on the ground. 3. Connect with the earth. III. *vt.* Strike the bottom and remain fixed. — *groundless*, *a.* [A. S. *grund*.]

ground-hog (grōund'hog), *n.* 1. American marmot; woodchuck. 2. South African sardvark.

ground-plan (grōund'plan), *n.* Plan of the horizontal section of the lowest or ground story of a building.

group (grōp), *n.* 1. A number of persons or things together. II. *vt.* Form into a group or groups. [Fr. *groupe*, from Teut. root of CROW.]

grouse (grōws),

n. sing. and *pl.*

A game bird,

specially in the

United States

that known as

sage-cock; ptarmigan; moorhen. [O. Fr. *gris-sot*=gray.]

groat (grōwt),

n. Coarse meal;

sediment of liquor. [A. S. *grut*.]

(grōwt).

a. 1. Rolly. 2. Surly. [A. S. *graf*.]

grove (grōv), *n.* Cluster of shade-trees.



Male and female grouse.

grovel (grōvel), *vt.* 1. Crawl on the earth. 2. Be mean, low, depraved. — *groveler*, *n.* [Ice. *gruffa*.]

grow (grō), *v.* [growing; grow (grō); grown.] 1. Become enlarged by a natural process. 2. Advance towards maturity; develop. 3. Thrive. 4. Become; pass from one state to another. II. *vt.* Cause to grow; raise. — *grower*, *n.* [A. S. *growan*.]

Syn. Expand; extend, cultivate; increase; accrue, flourish, produce.

growl (grōwl), *v.* 1. Utter a deep guttural sound, like an angry dog. 2. Grumble surlily. II. *n.* Snarling sound. — *growler*, *n.* [Ger. *grollen*, be angry; roar.]

growth (grōth), *n.* 1. Gradual increase; progress; development. 2. That which has grown; product.

grub (grub), *v.* [grubbing; grubbed.] 1. Dig in the dirt. 2. Be occupied meanly. 3. Eat. II. *vt.* Dig or root out of the ground. III. *n.* 1. Larva of an insect. 2. Food. — *grubber*, *n.* [From Ger. *graben*, dig.]

grudge (gruj), *v.* 1. Look upon with envy. 2. Give or take unwillingly. II. *vt.* Show discontent. III. *n.* 1. Secret enmity or envy. 2. Old cause of quarrel. [O. Fr. *grouchier*, murmur.] **grudgingly** (gruj'ing-lī), *adv.* Unwillingly.

gruel (grō'el), *n.* Thin porridge, made by boiling meal in water. [O. F.]

gruesome (grō'sum), *a.* Horrible; fearful. [Low Ger. *grusam*, cruel.]

gruff (gruf), *a.* Rough; abrupt in manner; churlish. — *gruffly*, *adv.* — *gruffness*, *n.* [Dut. *grof*.]

grumble (grumb'l), *vt.* Murmur with discontent; growl; rumble. — *grumbler*, *n.* — *grumbling*, *a.* and *n.* [O. Fr. *grumela*.] [blood. [O. Fr. *grume*.] **grume** (grōm), *n.* Thick fluid; clot of **grumple** (grump'lish), *grumpy* (grum'pi), *a.* Surly; cross. [From root of GRUMBLE.]

grunt (grunt), *v.* 1. Make a sound like a pig. II. *n.* Short, guttural sound, as of a hog. — *grunter*, *n.* [From the sound.]

guano (gwā'nō), *n.* Excrement of sea-birds in a decomposed state. [Peruv. *huano*, dung.]

guarantee (gar-an-tē'), *guaranty* (gar'an-tī), *n.* 1. Contract to perform what another has undertaken. 2. Person who makes such a contract. II. *vt.* 1. Undertake that another shall perform certain engagements. 2. Make sure. [O. Fr. *garantir*.] **guarantor** (gar-an-tar'), *n.* One who guarantees or warrants.

guard (gärd). I. *vt.* 1. Protect from danger. 2. Keep watch over. II. *n.* 1. That which guards from danger. 2. Man or body of men stationed to protect. 3. One who has charge of a coach or railway-train. 4. State of caution; posture of defence. 5. Part of the hilt of a sword. 6. Frog or other device on watch-chain. 7. *pl.* Troops attached to the person of a sovereign or other official.—**guard'ed**, *a.* Cautious.—**guard'edly**, *adv.*—**guard'edness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *garder*. See **WARD**.] [secure.]

Syn. Keep; defend; watch; shield; **guardian** (gärdi-an). I. *n.* 1. One who guards or takes care of. 2. One who has the care of an orphan minor. II. *a.* Protecting.—**guard'ian-ship**, *n.* [of the guards.]

guardsman (gärdsmän), *n.* Soldier
guava (gwä'və), *n.* Genus of trees and shrubs of tropical America, with yellow, pear-shaped fruit which is made into jelly. [Sp. *guayaba*, of W. Indian origin.]

guanaco (gwä-nä'kō), *n.* Large kind of llama. [So. American.]

gubernatorial (gü-bär-nä-t'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a governor or to his office. [L. *gubernator*, governor.]

gudgeon (guj'un), *n.* 1. Small freshwater fish, easily caught. 2. Any one easily cheated. [Fr. *goujon*.]

guerdon (gär'dun), *n.* Reward. [O. Fr.]

guerrilla (ger-ril'ä), *n.* Member of an irregular band of soldiers. II. *a.* Pertaining to irregular or petty warfare. [Sp. *dim.* of *guerra*, war.]

guess (ges). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Form an opinion on uncertain knowledge. 2. Conjecture rightly. II. *n.* Estimate at random. [M. E. *gessen*.]

Syn. Think; reckon; suppose; surmise; imagine; fancy; suspect.

guest (gest), *n.* Visitor received and entertained. [A. S. *gæst*.]

guffaw (gu-fə'), *n.* Loud laugh. [From the sound.] [government.]

guidance (gid'ans), *n.* Direction.

guide (gid). I. *vt.* 1. Lead; direct. 2. Regulate; influence. II. *n.* He who or that which guides.—**guide'book**, *n.* Book of information for tourists.—**guide'post**, *n.* Post erected at a road-fork, to guide the traveler. [Fr. *guideur*.]

guldron (gr'don), *n.* 1. Little flag or standard of a troop of cavalry. 2. Flag used to direct the movements of infantry or to signal at sea. 3. Flag of a guild or fraternity. 4. One who bears a guldron; standard-bearer. [Fr.—*guideur*, guide.]

guild (gild), *n.* Ancient trade organization. [A. S. *gild*, tribute.]

guile (gil), *n.* Artfulness; trickery. [From root of **WILE**.]

guillotine (gil'ō-tēn). I. *n.* Instrument for beheading by the fall of a heavy axe. II. *vt.* Behead with the guillotine. [Named after Guillotin, a Paris physician, its inventor, 1789.]

guilt (gilt), *n.* State of having broken a law; crime.—**guilt'less**, *a.* Free from crime; innocent.—**guilt'lessly**, *adv.*—**guilt'lessness**, *n.*—**guilt'y**, *a.* Justly chargeable with a crime.

guimpe (gimp), *n.* Chemisette; a garment worn with low-necked dress. [F.]

guinea (gin'i), *n.* English gold coin no longer used—21s., first made of gold brought from Guinea in Africa.

guinea-fowl (gin'-i-fowl), **guineahen** (gin'-i-hen), *n.* Fowl of a dark gray color, with white spots, originally from Guinea, in Africa.



Guinea-fowl.

guinea-pig (gin'-i-pig), *n.* Small So. American animal. [Prob. for *Guiana-pig*.]

gimpure (gə-pür), *n.* 1. Imitation of antique lace. 2. Kind of gimp. [Fr.]

guise (giz), *n.* 1. Manner; behavior; external appearance. 2. Dress; garb. [Fr. *guise*. See **WISE**.]

guitar (gi-tär), *n.* Musical stringed instrument like the violin in shape, but larger, and played upon with the fingers. [Fr. *guitare*—L. *cithara*.]

gulch (gulch), *n.* Deep ravine. [Etymology doubtful.]

gulf (gulf), *n.* 1. Large bay or indentation in the sea-coast. 2. Deep place in the earth; abyss. [Fr. *golfe*—Gr. *kolpos*.]

gull (gul), *n.* Web-footed, long-winged sea-fowl, with a hoarse cry. [Brit. *guelan*—*guelä*, cry.]



Gull.

gull (gul). I. *vt.* Beguile; deceive. II. *n.* 1. Trick. 2. One easily cheated. [Same word as **GULL**, sea-fowl, the bird being thought stupid.]

gullet (gul'et), *n.* Passage by which food is conveyed from the pharynx into the stomach; esophagus. [Fr. *goulet*—O. Fr. *goule*—L. *gula*, throat.]

gullible (gul'i-bl), *a.* Easily gulled or deceived.—**gullibility**, *n.*

gile, lee, téak, éir, gäll, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nôte, not, mōve, wéld; mūte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, shen.

gully (gul'ī). I. *n.* Gullet or channel worn by running water. II. *vt.* Wear a gully or channel in.

gulp (gulp). I. *vt.* Swallow eagerly or in large draughts. II. *n.* 1. Single act of swallowing. 2. As much as can be swallowed at one time. [Dut. *gulpen*.]

gum (gum). *n.* Flesh of the jaws which surrounds the teeth. [A. S. *goma*.]

gum (gum). I. *n.* Substance which exudes from certain trees, and hardens on the surface. — *Chewing-gum*, preparation containing resin or paraffine. — *Gum-arabic*, essential part of mucilage. II. *vt.* [gum'm'ing; gummed] Smear, stiffen, close or unite with gum. III. *vt.* Become gummy; form gum. [Gr. *kommē*.]

gumbo (gum'bō), **gombo** (gom'bō), *n.* 1. Okra (ochra) plant and its pods. 2. Soup made with these pods.

gumption (gump'shun), *n.* Quick judgment. [A. S. *gymnan*, observe.]

gumptionous (gump'shuns), *a.* 1. Quick of perception. 2. Conceited.

gun (gun). I. *n.* Weapon from which balls or other projectiles are discharged, usually by means of gunpowder; firearm; rifle; cannon. II. *vt.* [gun'ning; gunned.] Shoot or hunt with a gun. [Probably from O. Fr. *mangonne*, catapult.] [gun.]

gun-barrel (gun'bar-el), *n.* Tube of a gun. **gun-boat** (gun'bōt), *n.* Small vessel of light draught, fitted to carry one or more guns.

gun-cotton (gun'kot-n), *n.* Highly explosive substance produced by soaking cotton, or other vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry.

gunner (gun'ēr), *n.* One who tends a gun or cannon. [artillery.]

gunnery (gun'ēr-i), *n.* Science of gunnery. **gunny** (gun'ī), *n.* Strong coarse cloth manufactured in India from jute, and used as sacking. [Hind. *gunnā*, bag.]

gunpowder (gun'pow-ēr), *n.* Explosive mixture of sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal, used for guns and firearms.

gunshot (gun'shot). I. *n.* Distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun. II. *a.* Caused by the shot of a gun.

gunsmith (gun'smith), *n.* One who makes or repairs guns or small-arms.

gunwale (gun'wāl or gun'ī), *n.* Upper edge of a ship's side. [See **WALE**.]

gurggle (gür'gl). I. *vt.* Flow in an irregular noisy current, as water from a bottle; make a bubbling sound. II. *n.* Gurgling sound. [From the sound. See **GARGLE**.]

gurnet (gür'net), **gurnard** (gür'nērd), *n.* Sea-fish with spiny head and mailed cheeks, that utters a growl when taken out of the water. [Ger. *knurrhahn*, growling cock.]

gush (gush). I. *vt.* 1. Flow out with violence or copiously. 2. Make a silly display of affection or sentiment. II. *n.* That which flows out; violent issue of a fluid. [Icel. *gusa*, gush.]

gushing (gush'ing), *a.* 1. Rushing forth with violence; flowing copiously. 2. Effusive; foolishly sentimental. — **gush'ingly**, *adv.*

gusset (gus'et), *n.* Piece of cloth in a shirt which covers the armpit; angular piece of cloth inserted in a garment. [Fr. *gousset*, armpit.]

gust (gust), *n.* Sudden blast of wind; violent burst of passion. — **gusty** (gust'ī), *a.* Stormy; tempestuous. — **gust'iness**, *n.* [Icel. *gustir*.]

gusto (gustō), *n.* Relish; gratification; taste. — **gustatory**, *a.* Pertaining to, or tending to please, the taste. [L. *gustus*, taste.]

gut (gut). I. *n.* 1. Intestinal canal. 2. Material made of the entrails of an animal. II. *vt.* [gut'ting; gutted.] 1. Take out the bowels of; plunder. 2. Destroy the interior of. [A. S. — *geotan*, pour. Akin to **GUTTER**.]

gutta-percha (güt'a-per'cha), *n.* Solidified juice of various trees in the Malay islands resembling caoutchouc. [Malay — *guttah*, gum, and *percha*, tree producing it.]

gutter (gut'ēr). I. *n.* Channel at the eaves of a roof, or in the street, for carrying off the rain-water. II. *vt.* Cut or form into small hollows. III. *vt.* Become hollowed; run down in drops, as a candle. [Fr. *gouttière* — L. *gutta*, drop.]

guttural (gut'tū'al). I. *a.* Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat. II. *n.* In *gram*. Letter pronounced in the throat. — **gutturally**, *adv.* [L. *guttur*, throat.]

guy (gi), *n.* Rope to guide or steady a suspended weight. [Sp. *guia*, guide.]

guy (gi). I. *n.* 1. Effigy of Guy Fawkes, dressed up grotesquely on the day of the gunpowder plot. 2. Odd figure; person of ludicrous appearance. II. *vt.* Mock, make sport of.

guzzle (guz'ī), *vt.* Drink with haste and greediness. — **guz'lier**, *n.* [O. Fr. *des-goussier*, swallow down.]

gymnasium (jim'nā'zi-um), *n.* 1. Place for athletic exercise. 2. School for the higher branches of literature and science. — *pl.* **gymnasias** (jim'nā'zi-ā). [Gr. *gymnazo*, exercise naked.]

gymnast (jim'nast), *n.* One who teaches or practices gymnastics. — **gymnastic** (jim-nas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercise. — **gymnastics**, *n. pl.* Athletic exercises; art or science of athletic exercise.

gymnetus (jim-nō'tus), *n.* Genus of fish, including the electric eel.

gypsaceous (jip'se-us), *a.* Of or resembling gypsum.

gypsum (jip'sum), *n.* Hydrous sulphate of lime. When calcined it is plaster of Paris. [L.—Gr *gypsos*, gypsum. See GYPSY.]

gyral (jī'ral), *a.* Having a whirling motion. [See GYRATE.]

gyrate (jī'rāt), *vt.* Whirl round a central point; move spirally. — **gyration**, *n.* — **gyratory**, *a.* Moving in a circle. [L. *gyro*.]

gyrfalcon, **gierfalcon** (jēr'fā-kn), *n.* Large falcon, found in the arctic regions. [Ger. *geler*—O. Ger. *girt*, voracious, vulture, and *falks*, falcon.]

gyroscope (jī'ro-skōp), *n.* Apparatus, consisting of a fly-wheel mounted on very accurately fitted pivots in rings rotating in different ways, for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies. [Gr. *gyros*, circle, and *skopos*, view.]



Gyroscope.

gyrus (jī'rus), *n.* [pl. gyri.] One of the round ridges of the brain.

gyve (jiv), *n.* Fetter, esp. for the legs — commonly used in pl. [W. *gyva*.]

h (ēch), *n.* Eighth letter of the English alphabet. It represents a mere expiration of breath, as in *harm*, *hear*, *inhale*; or is silent, as in *heir*, *hour*; or indicates a change in the value of the preceding character as in *ch*, *gh*, *th*.

ha (hā), *interj.* Denotes surprise or joy. **habens-corpus** (hā-bē-as kō'pus), *n.* Writ to bring a prisoner before a court. [L.—Have the body!]

haberdasher (hab'ēr-dash-ēr), *n.* 1. Seller of small-wares, as ribbons, tape, etc. 2. Dealer in men's articles of dress. — **haberdashery**, *n.* Small wares. [Etymology doubtful.]

habilliment (ha-bil'i-ment), *n.* Garment.—*pl.* Clothing, dress. [Fr. *habillément*—*habiller*, dress.]

habit (hab'it), *n.* 1. Ordinary course of conduct; general condition or tendency. 2. Practice; custom. 3. Outward appearance; dress, esp. a tight-fitting dress, worn by ladies on horseback. [Fr.—L. *habitus*, dress.]

Syn. Manner; mode; fashion; tendency; usage; behavior; attire.

habitable (hab'it-a-bil), *a.* That may be dwelt in.—**habitableness**, *n.* [Fr.]

habitat (hab'it-at), *n.* Natural locality of an animal or plant. [L.—it dwells.]

habitation (hab-i-tā'shun), *n.* 1. State of inhabiting or dwelling. 2. Dwelling, residence. [L.—*habito*, dwell.]

habitual (ha-bit'u-əl), *a.* Formed or acquired by habit or frequent use; customary. — **habitually**, *adv.*

habituate (ha-bit'u-āt), *vt.* Cause to acquire a habit; accustom. [L.—*habito*, held in a state or condition.]

habitude (hab'i-tūd), *n.* 1. Usual manner. 2. Relation. 3. Familiarity. [L. *habitus*—*habeo*.]

habitué (ā-bē-to-ē), *n.* Habitual frequenter of a place. [Fr.]

hack (hak), *i. vt.* Cut; chop, or mangle. *II. a. Cut; notch.*—*Hacking cough*, broken, troublesome cough. [A. S. *haccan*.]

hack (hak), *i. n.* 1. Hackney, esp. a poor and faded one. 2. Person overworked on hire; literary drudge. 3. Four-wheeled close carriage. *II. a.* Hackneyed; hired. *III. vt. i.* Offer for hire. 2. Use roughly. [Contr. of HACKNEY.]

hackle (hak'l), *i. n.* 1. Instrument with hooks or iron teeth for dressing hemp or flax. 2. Flimsy substance unspan. *II. vt. i.* Dress with a hackle, as flax. 2. Tear rudely asunder. [Dut. *hakel*, dim. of *haak*, hook.]

hackney (hak'ni), *i. n.* Horse for general use, esp. for hire. *II. vt. i.* Carry in a hackney-coach. 2. Use much; make commonplace. [Fr. *haguerde*, ambling or pacing nag.]

hackney (hak'ni), **hackneyed** (hak'ni-d), *a.* Let out for hire; devoted to common use. 2. Much used.

haddock (had'-uk), *n.* Sea-fish of the cod family.



Haddock.

Hades (hā'dēs), *n.* Nether world; abode of the dead. [Gr. = The Unseen, — a priv. and *idēin*, see.]

Note. *fat, fish, fir, fig, fire, above; māt, met, hār; mīte, māt; mōte, met, mīve, wēte; mōte, bat, būre; oil, owl, then.*

halter (halt'ér). I. n. 1. Head-rope or strap for holding and leading a horse. 2. Rope for hanging criminals. II. vt. Catch, bind or hang with a rope. [A. S. *healfter*.]

halve (häv), vt. Divide into halves or two equal parts.

halyard (hal'yard), n. Rope by which yards, sails, etc., are hauled or hoisted. [HALVE and YARD.]

ham (ham), n. 1. Inner bend of the knee. 2. Thigh of an animal, esp. of a hog, salted and dried. [A. S. from a root meaning bend.]

hame (häm), n. One of two curved pieces fitted to a horse's collar to support the traces. [Dut. *haam*.]

hamlet (ham'let), n. Cluster of houses in the country; small village. [A. S. *ham*, dwelling. Akin to HOME.]

hammer (ham'ér). I. n. 1. Tool for driving nails; anything similar, as the part of a clock that strikes the bell. 2. Machinery used for forging, etc. II. vt. Drive, shape or forge with a hammer. [A. S. *hamor*.]

hammock (ham'uk), n. Piece of strong cloth or netting suspended by the corners, and used as a bed. [Sp. *hamaca*, from an American Indian word, meaning a net.]

hamper (ham'pér). I. vt. Impede or perplex; shackle. II. n. Chain or fetter. [A. S. *homelian*, maim.]

hamper (ham'pér). I. n. Large basket for conveying goods. II. vt. Put in a hamper. [Contr. from HAMPER—A. S. *hnaepp*, bowl.]

hamstring (ham'string). I. n. String or tendon of the ham. II. vt. Lame by cutting the hamstring.

hand (hand). I. n. 1. Extremity of the arm below the wrist. 2. That which does the duty of a hand by pointing, as the hand of a clock. 3. Measure of four inches. 4. An operative or workman. 5. Performance; power or manner of performing; skill. 6. Possession; control. 7. Style of handwriting. 8. Side; direction. 9. Cards dealt to a player. II. vt. 1. Give with the hand. 2. Lead or conduct. 3. Furl, as sails. [A. S.]

hand-barrow (hand'bar-ö), n. Barrow without a wheel, carried by the hands of men.

handbill (hand'bíl), n. Advertising circular; dodger.

handbook (hand'bök), n. 1. Manual; book of reference. 2. Small guide book.

handcart (hand'kärt), n. Small cart drawn by hand.

handcuff (hand'kuf). I. n. Fetter for the hand; manacle. II. vt. Put handcuffs on. [A. S. *handcups*, modified by confusion with CURF.]

handful (hand'fól), n. 1. As much as fills the hand. 2. Small number or quantity.—*pl.* handfuls.

handicap (hand'i-kap). I. n. Race in which the horses carry different weights, or are placed at different distances, or start at different times, so that all shall have, as nearly as possible, an equal chance of winning. II. vt. Hinder; place at a disadvantage. [Ety. doubtful.]

handicraft (hand'i-kräft), n. Trade, or work performed by the hand.

handiwork (hand'i-würk), n. Work done by the hands. [A. S. *handgeweorc*.]

handkerchief (hang'kér-ghil), n. 1. Piece of cloth for wiping the nose, etc. 2. Neckkerchief. [HAND and KERCHIEF.]

handle (hand'l). I. vt. 1. Touch, hold, or use with the hand. 2. Treat; use. 3. Manage. 4. Discuss. 5. Deal in. II. n. 1. That part of anything held in the hand. 2. One who or that which is used as a tool.

handsome (hand'sum or han'sum), a. 1. Good-looking. 2. Liberal. 3. Ample.—*hand'somely*, *adv.*—*hand'someness*, n. [HAND and SOME.]

Syn. Pretty; attractive; generous.

handwriting (hand'ri-ting), n. 1. Style of writing peculiar to a person. 2. Manuscript; writing.

handy (hand'y), a. 1. Dexterous. 2. Ready to the hand; convenient; near. **hang** (hang), vt. [hang'ing; han or hung] 1. Hook or fix to some point; suspend. 2. Put to death; suspending and choking. 3. Droop. II. vt. 1. Be suspended so as to allow swinging motion. 2. Lean, or rest for support. 3. Drag; linger. 4. Hover. **hangar** (han'gar), n. Shed for storing airships or airplanes.

hanger (han'gar), n. 1. That on which anything is hung. 2. Short sword, curved near the point. 3. One who places wall paper, as paper-hanger. 4. Something made to hang, as an advertising-card. [*a.* Mean, low]

hangdog (hang'dog). I. n. Sneak. II. hanging (hang'ing), n. 1. Act of suspending; state of being suspended. 2. Death by the halter. 3. That which is hung, as drapery. [cutation.

hangman (hang'man), n. Public executioner. **hank** (hangk), n. Bunch of two or more skeins of yarn tied together. [Icel. *hankt*.]

hanker (hang'kér) vt. 1. Long; yearn; crave. 2. Linger. [FROM HANG.]

fäte, fat, tänk, fär, fäil, färre, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; näte, net, mäve, wölfe; müte, hat, bürn; oil, owl, then.

hansom-cab (han'sum-kab), *n.* Light two-wheeled cab or carriage with the driver's seat raised behind. [From the name of the inventor.]



Hansom-cab.

hap (hap), *n.* Chance; fortune; accident. [Icel. *happ*, good-luck.]

hap-hazard (hap-haz'ard), *n.* That which happens by hazard; chance; accident. [*happy*—*haplessly*, *adv.* **hapless** (hap'les), *a.* Unlucky; unhappily (hap'li), *adv.* By hap, chance, or accident; perhaps; it may be.

happen (hap'n), *vt.* Fall out; take place.

happy (hap'i), *a.* 1. Lucky; successful; possessing or enjoying pleasure or good; secure of good; furnishing enjoyment. 2. Dexterous; timely. — **happily**, *adv.* — **happiness**, *n.* [See **HAP**.]

hara-kiri (härä k'eri), *n.* Suicide by disembowelment. [Jap. *hara*, abdomen, and *kiri*, cut.]

harangue (ha-rang'), *i. n.* Loud speech addressed to a multitude; popular, pompous address. *II. vt.* Deliver a harangue. *III. vt.* Address by a harangue. — **haranguer**, *n.* [Fr.—O. Ger. *aring*, a ring of people.]

harass (har'as), *vt.* Fatigue; annoy; torment. [Fr. *harasser*.]

harbinger (här'bin-jér). *I. n.* 1. One who travels ahead to bespeak lodging. 2. Forerunner. *II. vt.* Precede. [O. Fr. *herberge*. See **HARBOR**.]

harbor (här'bör). *I. n.* Refuge; shelter; port for ships. *II. vt.* 1. Lodge; entertain. 2. Possess; indulge; as thoughts. *III. vt.* Take shelter. [M. E. *herberue*—O. Fr. *herberge*—O. Ger. *herberga*, military encampment—*heri*, army, and *bergan*, shelter.]

hard (här'd). *I. a.* 1. Not easily penetrated; firm; solid. 2. Difficult to understand or accomplish. 3. Difficult to bear; painful; unjust. 4. Difficult to please. 5. Unfeeling; severe; stiff; constrained. *II. adv.* 1. With urgency. 2. With difficulty. 3. Close, near, as in hard by; hard-a-lee, *i. e.* close to the lee-side, etc. 4. Earnestly; forcibly. — *Dis hard*, die only after a desperate struggle for life. [A. S. *heard*.]

harden (här'd'n). *I. vt.* Make hard or harder; make firm; strengthen; confirm in wickedness; make insensible.

II. vt. Become hard or harder. — **hardened** (här'd'nd), *a.* Made hard; unfeeling.

hard-hearted (här'd'härt-ed), *a.* Having a hard or unfeeling heart; cruel. — **hard-heartedness**, *n.*

hardihood, **hardiness**. See **HARDY**. **hardly** (här'd'li), *adv.* 1. With difficulty. 2. Scarcely; not quite. 3. Severely; harshly. [tion, toil, injury.]

hardship (här'd'ship), *n.* Severe affliction. **hardtack** (här'd'tak), *n.* Large hard-baked cracker, used in army and navy.

hardware (här'd'wär), *n.* Articles made of the baser metals, such as iron or copper.

hardy (här'd'i), *a.* 1. Daring, brave, resolute. 2. Requiring boldness and endurance. 3. Capable of resisting hardship, cold, exposure, or fatigue. — **hardily**, *adv.* — **hardihood**, *n.* — **hardiness**, *n.* [Fr. *hardi*—root of **HARD**.]

hare (här), *n.* Common timid animal, with divided upper lip and long hind-legs, which runs swiftly by leaps. [A. S. *hara*.] [bell-shaped flowers.]

harebell (här'bel), *n.* Plant with blue headless. [hare's.]

harelip (här'lip), *n.* Lip split like a hare's. [hare's.]

harem (hä'rem), *n.* 1. Portion of a Mohammedan house allotted to females. 2. Women in one Turkish household. [Ar. = forbidden.]

haricot (har'i-kō), *n.* 1. Kind of mat, ton stew. 2. Kidney-bean. [Fr.]

hark (härk), *interj.* Hearken! listen! [Contr. of **HARKEN**.] [EN.]

harken (härk'n), *vt.* Same as **HEARKEN**. **harlequin** (här'le-kwin or -kin), *n.* Clown; buffoon. [Fr.]

harlot (här'lut), *n.* Prostitute. [O. Fr.]

harm (härm), *n.* Injury. *II. vt.* Injure. — **harmful**, *a.* — **harmfully**, *adv.* — **harmfulness**, *n.* — **harmless**, *a.* 1. Innocuous. 2. Unharmful. — **harmlessly**, *adv.* — **harmlessness**, *n.* [A. S. *hærm*.] *Syn.* Wrong; mischief; evil.

harmonic (här-mon'ik), *harmonic* (här-mon'ik-al), *n.* Pertaining to harmony; musical; recurring periodically. — **harmonically**, *adv.*

harmonica (här-mon'ik-a), **harmonicon** (här-mon'ik-on), *n.* Mouth organ, consisting of reeds inclosed in a case in such a way that inspiration produces one set of sounds, respiration another. [Gr.]

harmonics (här-mon'iks), *n. pl.* 1. Science of musical sounds. 2. (as *pl.*) Consonances, or component sounds included in what appears to the ear to be a single sound.

hâte, fat, hæk, fär, täll, färe, above; mû, met, hër; mite, mit; nôte, not, mûre, wôlf, mûse, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, then.

harmonious (hâr-mô'ni-us), *a.* Having harmony; symmetrical; concordant. — **harmoniously**, *adv.* — **harmoniousness**, *n.* [reed organ.]
harmonium (hâr-mô'ni-um), *n.* Small harmonize (hâr-mô-niz), *i. vt.* Agree; be in harmony. *II. vt.* Cause to agree.
Syn. Coincide; concur; accord; correspond; comport; resemble; suit; tally; fit; match.

harmony (hâr-mo-ni), *n.* 1. Fitting together of parts so as to form a connected whole. 2. Combination of concordant sounds heard at the same time; concord. 3. Book with parallel passages regarding the same event. [Gr.—*harmos*, fitting—*aro*, fit.]
harness (hâr'nes), *i. n.* 1. (formerly) Armor of a man or horse. 2. Equipments of a horse. *II. vt.* 1. Equip with armor. 2. Put the harness on a horse. [Fr.—*harnais*—Breton *harnais*, iron.]

harp (hârp), *i. n.* Musical instrument with strings struck by the fingers. *II. vt.* 1. Play on the harp. 2. Dwell tediously. — **harper** (hârp'ér), *n.* Harpist (hârp'ist), *n.* Player on the harp.

harpoon (hâr-pôn'), *i. n.* Dart for striking and killing whales. *II. vt.* Strike with the harpoon. [Fr.—*harpon*—root of **HARPY**.]

harpsichord (hârp-si-kôrd), *n.* Old-fashioned keyed musical instrument, shaped like a piano. [O. Fr.—*harpechorda*.]

harpy (hârp'i), *n.* 1. Fabled rapacious monster, half bird and half woman. 2. Short winged American eagle. 3. Extortioner. [Gr.—*harpys*—*harpas*, seize.]

harridan (hâr'i-dan), *n.* Hag. [O. Fr.—*harridan*.]

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Harp



Harpy eagle.

harry (hâr'i), *vt.* Plunder; destroy; harass. [A. S.—*harpian*—*hara*, army.]
harsh (hârsh), *a.* Rough; bitter; jarring; severe. — **harshly**, *adv.* — **harshness**, *n.* [Ger.—*harsch*, hard.]
hart (hârt), *n.* Stag; male deer. [A. S.—*heort*, horned animal.]

hartshorn (hâr'tshôrn), *n.* Solution of ammonia, orig. a decoction of the shavings of a hart's horn.

harvest (hâr'vest), *i. n.* 1. Time of gathering in the crops or fruits. 2. Crops gathered in; fruits. 3. Product of any labor; consequences. *II. vt.* Reap and gather in. [A. S.—*hærfest*.]

harvester (hâr'vest-ér), *n.* 1. One who reaps. 2. Self-binding reaping machine.

harvest-home (hâr'vest-hôm), *n.* Feast held at the bringing home of the harvest.

hass (has), 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of **hass** (has), *i. vt.* Hack; mince; chop small. *II. n.* 1. Mixed dish of meat and vegetables in small pieces. 2. Mixture and preparation of old matter. [Fr.—*hacher*—Ger.—*hacken*; same root as **HACK**.]

hashish (hash'sh), *n.* Strongly intoxicating preparation made from the leaves of Indian hemp. [Ar.]

haslet (has'let), *n.* Entrails of an animal, as the liver, heart, etc., used for human food. [O. Fr.—*haslet*.]

hasp (hâsp), *i.* Metal strap used as a clasp of a padlock. *II. vt.* Fasten with a hasp. [A. S.—*haspa*.]

hassock (has'uk), *n.* 1. Upholstered footstool. 2. Tuft. [W.—*hag*, sedge, rushes.]

hast (hast), 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of **haste** (hâst), *i. n.* Speed; expedition; vehemence. *II. vt.* Hurry on. [Ger.—*hast*.]

Syn. Hurry; dispatch; precipitance; quickness; urgency; rashness; precipitation; bustle; rapidity.

hasten (hâ'sten), *vt.* and *vi.* Hurry; urge; bring on quickly.

hasty (hâ'st'i), *a.* 1. Speedy; quick. 2. Rash; eager; passionate.—**hastily**, *adv.* — **hastiness**, *n.* Hurry; rashness; irritability. [A. S.—*hast*.]

hat (hat), *n.* Covering for the head.

hatch (hach), *n.* 1. Door with an opening over it; half door. 2. Wicket or door made of cross bars; covering of a hatchway. [A. S.—*hatch*.]

hatch (hach), *i. vt.* Produce, especially from eggs, by incubation; originate; plot. *II. vt.* Produce young; be advancing towards maturity. *III. n.* 1. Act of hatching. 2. Brood hatched. [Etymology doubtful.]

See, sat, tak, thr, tall, thre, above; mû, met, hâr; mite, mit; nôte, not, nôve, wôt; xûte, hat, bûrn; oil, owl, thorn.

hatch (hach), *vt.* Shade by minute lines crossing each other in drawing and engraving.—**hatch'ing**, *n.* Mode of so shading. [Fr. *hacher*, chop. See **HASH**.]

hatchel (hach'el), *n.* Same as **HACKLE**.

hatchet (hach'et), *n.* Small axe. [Fr. *hachette*—*hacher*, chop.]

hatchway (hach'wä), *n.* Opening in a ship's deck into the hold, or from one deck to another.

hate (hät), *I. vt.* Dislike intensely. *II. n.* Extreme aversion. — **hate'ful**, *a.* 1. Exciting hate. 2. Feeling or showing hate. — **hate'fully**, *adv.* — **hate'fulness**, *n.* [A. S. *hatan*. Akin to **CHASE**.] *Syn.* Abhor; detest; loathe; abominate; despise.

hath (hath), Old form of **HAS**.

hatred (hät'red), *n.* Extreme dislike; enmity; malignity. [sees **HATE**.]

hatter (hät'ér), *n.* One who makes or haughty (hät'til *a.* Proud; disdainful.

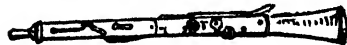
— **haught'ily**, *adv.* — **haught'iness**, *n.* [Fr. *hautain*—*L. altus*, high.]

Syn. Arrogant; supercilious; contemptuous; insolent; overbearing.

haul (hå), *I. vt.* Drag; pull. *II. n.* Pulling; draught as of fishes; gain. [A. S. *hollan*, get.]

haunch (håunch), *n.* Part between the last rib and the thigh; hip. [Fr. *hanche*—*O. Ger. ancha*. Akin to **ANKLE**.]

haunt (hånt), *I. vt. and vt.* Frequent; follow importunately; inhabit or visit as a ghost. *II. n.* Place much resorted to. [Fr. *hanter*.]



Hautboy.

hautboy (hå'boy), *n.* High-toned wooden wind-instrument, of a tapering tube, and having holes and keys; oboe. [Fr. *hautbois*—*haut*, high, and *bois*, wood.]

have (hav), *vt.* [having; had.] 1. Own; possess; hold. 2. Regard. 3. Obtain. 4. Bear or beget. 5. Be affected by. 6. Be obliged (to). [A. S. *habban*.]

havelock (hav'el-ök), *n.* Cloth covering for a soldier's cap and neck. [After an Eng. general.]

haven (hå'vn), *n.* 1. Inlet of the sea, or mouth of a river, where ships can get good and safe anchorage. 2. Place of safety; asylum. [A. S. *hafens*.]

haversack (hav'ér-sak), *n.* Bag of strong linen, or case, for a soldier's provisions. [Fr. *haversac*—*Ger. haber-sack*—*haber*, oats, and *SACK*.]

havee (hav'uk), *n.* General waste or destruction. [Etymology doubtful.]

haw (hå), *interj.* Turn to the left (call to oxen; opp. of *gee*).

haw (hå), *n.* 1. Hedge; inclosure. 2. Berry of the hawthorn. [Dut. *haag*, hedge.]

haw (hå), *I. vt.* Speak with a haw or hesitation. *II. n.* Hesitation in speech. [From the sound.]

Hawaiian (hä-wi'yan), *I. a.* Belonging to Hawaii or the Sandwich Islands, a U. S. possession. *II. n.* 1. Native of Hawaii. 2. Language of Hawaii.

hawk (håk), *I. n.* Short winged bird of prey allied to the falcons. *II. vt.*

and *vt.* 1. Hunt birds with trained hawks. 2. Attack on the wing. — **hawk'er**, *n.* [A. S. *hafoc*.]

hawk (håk), *I. vt.* Force up matter from the throat noisily. *II. n.* Noisy raising of phlegm from the throat. [W. *hoch*, from the sound.]

hawk (håk), *vt.* Carry about for sale; cry for sale. — **hawk'er**, *n.* Peddler. [From root of *Ger. huck*, bent back.]

hawse (håz), *n.* 1. Situation of the cables in front of a ship's bow when she has two anchors out forward. 2. Distance forward to which cables extend. [Ice. *halse*, neck.]

hawser (hå'zér), *n.* Small cable; large towline. [O. Fr. *hauleseres*—*hawser*, raise.]

hawthorn (hå'thårn), *n.* Shrub with shining leaves and small red fruit called haws.

hay (hä), *n.* Grass cut down and cured. — **haycock** (hä'køk), *n.* Pile of hay in the field. — **hay-fever** (hä's'fè'r), *n.* Irritation of the nose and throat in spring and summer. [up in a barn.]

haymow (hä'mow), *n.* Mass of hay laid

hayrick (hä'rik), **haystack** (hä'stak), *n.* Pile of hay in the open air.

Haytian (hä'ti-an), *I. a.* 1. Belonging to the island of Hayti or San Domingo. 2. Belonging to the republic of Hayti, which occupies the western part of the island. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Hayti.

hazard (hå'zård), *I. n.* 1. Complicated game at dice. 2. Chance; accident. 3. Risk. *II. vt.* Expose to chance; risk. — **hazardous**, *a.* Dangerous; perilous; uncertain. [Fr.—*Ar. al ser*, the die.] [Etymology doubtful.]

haze (håz), *n.* Light vapor; obscurity.

haze, **haze** (håz), *vt.* 1. Harass with labor; punish with unnecessary work. 2. Play shameful tricks on.

hazel (hå'z), *I. n.* Well-known shrub. *II. a.* 1. Pertaining to the hazel. 2. Of a light-brown color, like the hazel-nut. — **hazel-nut**, *n.* [A. S. *hassel*.]

hazy (hå'zi), *a.* 1. Thick with haze. 2. Dim. — **haziness**, *n.*

heartwhole (hărt'hôl), *a.* Not in love; unmoved in the affections or spirits.
heartily (hărt'i), *a.* Full of, or proceeding from the heart; sound; full.
heartily, adv.—**heartiness**, *n.*

Syn. Cordial; earnest; warm; eager; vigorous; abundant. See **SINCERE**.

heat (hêt). I. *n.* 1. Form of energy, manifested in fire, sun rays, etc. 2. Sensation produced in man by this energy. 3. High temperature. 4. Color of a body when heated. 5. Excitement. 6. Single match in a series. 7. Warmest part. II. *vt.* Make hot; agitate. III. *vi.* Become hot.—**heat'er**, *n.* One who or that which heats. [A. S. *hæto*—*hæt*, hot.]

heath (hæth), *n.* 1. Small evergreen shrub with beautiful flowers; heather. 2. Land that produces only heather. [A. S. *hæth*.]

heathen (hêthn). I. *n.* Inhabitant of an unchristian country; pagan; irreligious person. II. *a.* Pagan, irreligious.—**heathendom** (hêthn-dum), *n.* 1. Part of the world where heathenism prevails. 2. Heathenism.—**heathenish** (hêthn-ish), *a.* Rude; uncivilized; cruel.—**heathenism** (hêthn-izm), *n.* Religious system of the heathens; paganism. [Lit. a dweller on the heath. A. S. *hæthen*.]

heather (hæthér), *n.* Small evergreen shrub, growing on heaths.

heat-unit (hêv'û-nit), *n.* Amount of heat required to make one pound of water warmer by one degree.

heave (hæv). I. *vt.* [heav'ing; heaved or hove.] 1. Lift up; throw. 2. Cause to swell. 3. Force from the breast. II. *vt.* 1. Be raised. 2. Rise and fall. 3. Try to vomit. III. *n.* Effort upward; throw; swelling; effort to vomit.—*pl.* Disease of horses characterized by difficult and laborious breathing. [A. S. *hebban*.]

heaven (hev'n), *n.* 1. Arch of sky overhanging the earth; air. 2. Dwelling place of the Deity and the blessed. 3. Supreme happiness.—**heavenly**, **heavenliness**, *a.*—**heavenward**, *a.* and *adv.* [A. S. *heofon*.]

heavy (hev'i), *a.* 1. Weighty; not easy to bear; oppressive. 2. Afflicted; burdened. 3. Inactive; inclined to slumber. 4. Violent; loud. 5. Not easily digested, as food. 6. Having strength, as liquor. 7. Dark with clouds; gloomy.—**heavily**, *adv.*—**heaviness**, *n.* [A. S. *hefig*—*hebban*, heave.]

hebdomadial (heb-dom'a-dai), *a.* 1. Occurring every seven days; weekly. 2. Consisting of seven days. [L.—Gr. *hebdomas*, seven days—*hepta*, seven.]

Hebraic (he-brê'ik), *a.* Relating to the Hebrews, or to their language.

Hebrew (hêbr'ô). I. *n.* 1. One of the descendants of Abraham; Israelite; Jew. 2. Language of the Hebrews. II. *a.* Relating to the Hebrews. [Heb. *ibrit*, stranger from the other side of the Euphrates.]

hecatomb (hek'a-tôm), *n.* 1. Among the Greeks and Romans, sacrifice of a hundred oxen. 2. Large number of victims. [Gr.—*hekaton*, hundred.]

hectic (hek'tik). I. *a.* 1. Habitual, (used of feverish symptoms, as flushed cheeks, hot skin, etc.) 2. Affected with hectic fever; consumptive. II. *n.* Remittent fever; consumption.—**hectically**, *adv.* [Gr.—*hektos*, habit.]

hectogram (hek'to-gram), *n.* One hundred grams = 3,527 ounces. (Metric system).

hectograph (hek'to-gráf), *n.* Apparatus for multiple copying of writing.

hector (hek'tür). I. *n.* Bully; one who annoys. II. *vt.* Treat insolently; annoy. III. *vi.* Play the bully. [From *Hector*, Trojan leader.]

heddle (hed'dl), *n.* One of the sets of vertical cords or wires which guide the warp threads in a loom. [Ety. doubtful.]

hedge (hej). I. *n.* Thicket of bushes; fence of bushes or trees, etc. II. *vt.* Inclose with a hedge; obstruct; surround; guard.—*Hedge a bet*, bet on both sides. [A. S. *hege*.]

hedgohog

(hej'hog), *n.* Small prickly-backed insectivorous quadruped.



Hedgehog.

hedgerow

(hej'rô), *n.*

Row of trees, etc., hedging field.

hedonism (hêdon-izm), *n.* Doctrine that pleasure is chief good.—**hedonic**, *a.*—**hedonist**, *n.* [Gr.—*hedon*, pleasure.]

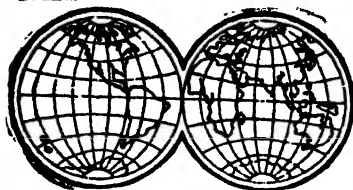
heed (hêd). I. *vt.* Observe; attend to. II. *n.* Caution; attention.—**heed'ful**, *a.*—**heed'fulness**, *n.*—**heed'less**, *a.* Careless.—**heed'lessness**, *n.* [A. S. *hedan*.]

heel (hêl). I. *n.* Part of foot projecting behind; covering of heel; hinder part. II. *vt.* Furnish with heels.

heeler (hêl'ér), *n.* Unscrupulous, low follower of a politician. [U. S. slang.]

hegemony (hêj'ê-mo-ni), *n.* Leadership. Gr.—*agên*, lead.]

Hem (hem). I. *n.* and *interj.* Sort of half cough to draw attention. II. *vt.* [hemming; hemmed.] Utter the sound.



The two hemispheres.

hemisphere (hem'i-sfēr), *n.* 1. Half-sphere. 2. Half of the globe, or a map of it.—**hemispheric** (hem-i-sfēr'ik), **hemispherical**, *a.* [Gr. *hēmī*, half, and *sphaira*, sphere.]

hemlock (hem'lok), *n.* 1. Poisonous plant used in medicine. 2. Hemlock-spruce, the tree or its timber. [A. S. *hæmlic*.]

hemorrhage (hem'or-aj), *n.* Bursting or flowing of blood. [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *rhēgnum*, burst.]

hemorrhoids (hem'or-oidz), *n. pl.* Piles.—**hemorrhoidal**, *a.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *rheo*, flow.]

hemp (hemp), *n.* 1. Plant with a fibrous bark used for cordage, coarse cloth, etc. 2. Its fibrous rind prepared for spinning.—**hemp'ed**, *a.* Made of hemp. [A. S. *hænep*.]

hemstitch (hem'stich), *n.* Drawing out some threads running parallel to the edge, and gathering in groups those running at right angle.

hen (hen), *n.* Female bird, esp. of the domestic fowl. [A. S. fem. *henn*, fem. of *hano*. Akin to CHANT.]

hembane (hen'bān), *n.* Poisonous plant used in medicine for opium; a species of night-shade.

hence (hens), *adv.* 1. From this place; away. 2. In the future. 3. From this cause or reason. 4. From this origin. [A. S. *hencan*.]

henceforth (hens-fōrth'), *adv.* From this time forward.

henchman (hensh'man), *n.* Servant; follower. [From A. S. *hengest*, horse, and *man*, = groom.]

hemma (hen'a), *n.* Paste made of the leaves of a hedge shrub, used for drying finger-nails, etc., red. [Ar.]

henery (hen'ēr-i), *n.* Place where hens are kept; poultry yard.

hempecked (hen'pekt), *a.* Weakly subject to his wife.

hepatic (hep-at'ik), **hepatical** (hep-at'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the liver. 2. Liver-colored. [L.—Gr. *hepar*, liver.]

heptagon (hep'ta-gon), *n.* Plane figure with seven angles and seven sides.—**heptag'onal**, *a.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *gonia*, angle.]

heptarchy (hep'tark-i), *n.* 1. Government by seven persons. 2. Country governed by seven.—**heptarchic**, *a.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *arche*, rule.]

her (hēr), *pron.* Objective and possessive case of SHE. [A. S. *hēr*, genitive and dative sing. of *heo*, she.]

herald (her'ald), *n.* 1. One whose duty it is to read proclamations, blazon the arms of the nobility, etc. 2. Proclaimer; forerunner. II. *vt.* Introduce, as by a herald; proclaim. [O. Fr. *heralt* — O. Ger. *her*, army, and *wald*, warden.]

heraldie (hēr-ald'ik), *a.* Of or relating to heralds or heraldry.

heraldry (her'ald-ri), *n.* 1. Art or office of a herald. 2. Science of recording genealogies and blazoning coats of arms.

herb (hērb or hērb), *n.* Plant the stem of which dies every year, as distinguished from a tree or shrub which has a permanent stem. [Fr. *herbe* — L. *herba*.]

herbaceous (hēr-bē'shus), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, herbs. [L. *herbaceus*.]

herbage (hērb'aj or hērb'aj), *n.* Green food; herbs collectively.

herbal (hērb'al), *a.* Pertaining to herbs.—**herbalist** (hērb'al-ist), *n.* One who makes collections of plants.

herbarium (hēr-bā'ri-um), *n.* Classified collection of preserved plants.—*pl.* Herbariums and herbaria.

herbivorous (hēr-biv'o-rus), *a.* Eating plants. [L. *herba*, and *voro*, devour.]

Herculean (hēr-kū'le-an), *a.* 1. Extremely difficult or dangerous, such as might have been done by *Hercules*, a Greek hero famous for his strength. 2. Of extraordinary strength and size.

herd (hērd), *n.* 1. Number of beasts tended together. 2. Company of people, in contempt; rabble. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Unite like cattle. [A. S. *heord*.]

herd (hērd), *n.* One who tends a herd. [A. S. *hīrde*.]

herdsman (hērdz'man), *n.* Man employed to tend cattle.

here (hēr), *adv.* 1. In this place; in the present life or state. 2. To this place.—**here'about**, *adv.* About this place.—**hereafter**, *i. adv.* In some future time or state. II. *n.* Future state.—**here and there**, *adv.* In this

hēte, hāt, hāk, hēr, hāl, hāre, hōve; mē, mēt, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, nōt, mōve, wēte; mūte, hūt, būte; oil, owl, thēte.

place, and then in that; thinly; irregularly.—**heretbelow**, *adv.* On this earth.—**heretofore**, *adv.* Before this time; formerly.—**hereunto**, *adv.* To this point or time.—**heresupon**, *adv.* On this; in consequence of this. [*A. S. her*,—the demonstrative stem *he*.]

hereditary (he-red'i-tār-i), *a.* 1. Descending by inheritance, as property. 2. Transmitted from parents to their offspring, as a quality.—**hereditarily**, *adv.* [*L. hereditarius*—*hereditas*, state of an heir—*heres*, heir.]

heredity (he-red'i-ti), *n.* Transmission of qualities from parents to their offspring.

heretnafter (hēr-in-af'tēr), *adv.* Afterward in this document, etc.

heresy (her'e-si), *n.* Opinion opposed to the established doctrine or faith. [*Fr. hérésie*—*Gr. haireo*, choose.]

heretic (her'e-tik), *n.* Upholder of a heresy.—**heretical**, *a.*—**heretically**, *adv.* [*Gr. hairetikos*, able to choose, heretical.]

Syn. Sectarian; dissenter; non-conformist; schismatic. [this time.]

heretofore (hēr-to-fōr), *adv.* Before

heritable (her'i-tā-bl), *a.* That may be inherited. [*O. Fr.*]

heritage (her'i-tā-ij), *n.* That which is inherited. [*Fr.*]

hermandad (er-mán-dád'), *n.* Formerly, national Spanish police. [*Sp.* = brotherhood.]

hermaphrodite (hēr-maf-ro-dit), *i.* *n.* Animal or a plant in which the two sexes are united. [*Gr. Hermaphroditos*, son of Hermes and Aphrodite (Mercury and Venus), whose body became one with that of Salmaeida, a nymph.]

hermeneutics (hēr-me-nū'tiks), *n.* Science of interpretation, esp. of the Scriptures. [*Gr.*—*Hermes*, Mercury, god of science, eloquence, etc.]

hermetic (hēr-met'ik), *hermetical* (hēr-met'ik-al), *a.* 1. Alchemic. 2. Airtight.—**Hermetically sealed**, closed completely, as a glass vessel, the opening of which is closed by melting the glass. [From *Hermes Trismegistos*, Hermes "the three-greatest," the *Gr.* name of the Egyptian god Thoth, who was the god of science, esp. alchemy, whose magic seal was held to make vessels and treasures inaccessible.]

hermit (hēr-mit), *n.* One who retires from society and lives in solitude or in the desert.—**hermitage** (hēr-mit-ā-ij), *n.* 1. Dwelling of a hermit. 2. Retired abode. [*Gr.*—*eremos*, solitary.]

hērma (hēr'n-a), *n.* Rupture, esp. of the abdomen.—**hermial**, *a.* [*L.*]

hero (hērō), *n.* 1. (*Orig.*) Warrior; demigod. 2. Man of distinguished bravery. 3. Any illustrious person. 4. Principal figure in a story or work of fiction.—*fem.* **heroine** (hērō-in). [*Gr. heros*. Akin to *L. vir*, *A. S. wer*, man.]

heroic (hērō'ik), **heroical** (hērō'ik-al), *i.* *a.* 1. Becoming a hero. 2. of the style of verse in which the exploits of heroes are celebrated. *II. n.* Heroic verse.—**heroically**, *adv.*

heroism (hērō'izm), *n.* 1. Qualities of a hero. 2. Act of a hero.

heron (her'un), *n.* Large screaming water-fowl, with long legs and neck.—**heronry**, *n.* A place where herons breed. [*Fr.*]

herpetology (hēr-pet-ol'o-jī), *n.* Natural history of reptiles. [*Gr. herpeton*, reptile, and *logos*, science.]

herring (her'ing), *n.* Small North Atlantic fish found moving in great shoals. [*A. S. herring*—*here*, army.]

hers (hēr-z), *poss. pron.* referring to 3rd pers. fem. sing.

herself (hēr-self), *pron.* 1. Emphatic form of *she* or *her*. 2. Her real character or nature.—*By herself*, alone.

hesitate (hez'i-tāt), *v.* Stop in making a decision; be in doubt; stammer.—**hesitancy**, **hesitation**, *ns.* Wavering; doubt; stammering.—**hesitatingly**, *adv.* [*L. hesito*, stick.] *Syn.* Falter; pause; demur; stutter; deliberate.

Hesper (hes'pēr) **Hesperus** (hes'pēr-us), *n.* Evening-star (Venus). [*Gr. hesperos*, evening.]

Hesperian (hes-pēr'i-an), *a.* Western. **heterodox** (het'ēr-o-doks), *a.* Not orthodox; heretical.—**heterodoxy** (het'ēr-o-doks-i), *n.* Heresy. [*Gr. heteros*, other, and *dokeo*, think.]

heterogeneous (het-ēr-o-jē-ne-us), **heterogeneal** (het-ēr-o-jē-ne-al), *a.* Mixed; dissimilar in kind. Opposed to **HOMOGENEOUS**.—**heterogeneously**, *adv.*—**heterogeneity**, *n.*—**heterogeneousness**, *n.* [*Gr. heteros*, other, and *genos*, kind.]

hew (hū), *v.* [hewing; hewn or hewed.] 1. Cut with an axe; chop. 2. Cut in pieces. 3. Shape.—**hew'er**, *n.* [*A. S. heowan*.]



Heron.

hexagon (hek's-a-gon), *n.* Plane figure with six angles and sides. — **hexagonal**, *a.* — **hexagonally**, *adv.*

[Gr. *hex*, six, and *gonia*, angle.]

hexahedron (hek's-a-hē'dron), *n.* Cube, a solid with six sides or faces. — **hexahedral**, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *hedra*, base.]

hexameter (hek-sam'et-ēr), *I. n.* Verse of six feet, the first four being either dactyls or spondee, the fifth a dactyl, the last a spondee. *II. a.* Having six metrical feet. [Gr. *hex*, six, and *metron* measure.]

hey (hā), *interj.* Expressive of joy or **heyday** (hā'dā), *interj.* Expressive of frolic, exultation, or wonder. [Ger. *heida*.]

heyday (hā'dā), *n.* Full vigor of youth. **hiatus** (hi-ā'tus), *n.* 1. Gap; opening; defect. 2. Concurrence of vowel sounds in successive syllables. [L.]

hibernal (hi-bēr'nal), *a.* Belonging to winter; wintry. [L. *hiems*, winter.]

hibernate (hi-bēr-nāt), *vt.* Pass the winter in sleep or torpor. — **hibernation**, *n.* [L.]

Hibernian (hi-bēr-ni-an), *I. a.* Relating to Hibernia or Ireland. *II. n.* Irishman. — **hibernianism**, **hibernicism**, *n.* Irish idiom or peculiarity.

hiccup, **hiccup** (hik'up), *n.* Spasm of the diaphragm, with a sudden closing of the glottis. [Imitative.]

hickory (hik'o-ri), *n.* Name of several American nut-bearing trees. [Amer. Ind. *paucocohicora*, nut oil.]

hid, **hidden**. See **HIDE**.

hidalgo (hi-dal'gō), *n.* Spanish nobleman of the lowest class. [Sp.]

hidden (hid'n), *a.* Concealed; unknown. *Syn.* Covert; secret; masked; disguised; mysterious.

hide (hid), *I. vt.* [hi'ding; hid; hid'den or hid.] Conceal; keep in safety. *II. vi.* Lie concealed. [A. S. *hýdan*.]

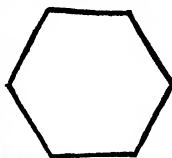
hide (hid), *I. n.* Skin of an animal. *II. vt.* Flog or whip. [A. S. *hýd*.]

hidebound (hid'bownd), *a.* 1. Having the hide, or bark so close that it impedes the growth. 2. Narrow-minded

hideous (hid'e-us), *a.* Frightful; horrible; ghastly. — **hideously**, *adv.* — **hideousness**, *n.* [Fr. *hideux*.]

hiding (hid'ing), *n.* Place of concealment. [ing, or beating.]

hiding (hid'ing), *n.* Flogging, thrash-



Regular Hexagon.

hie (hi), *vi.* [hie'ing or hy'ing; hied.] Hasten. — **Hie on**, *urge*. [A. S. *higian*, hasten.]

hierarch (hēr-ārk), *n.* Ruler in sacred matters. — **hierarchal**, *a.* — **hierarchy** (hēr-ārk-i), *n.* 1. Body of the clergy. 2. Government by priests. — **hierarchic**, *a.* [Gr. — *hieros*, sacred, and *arche*, rule.]

hieratic (hi-ēr-at'ik), *a.* Sacred; relating to priests.

hieroglyph (hēr-o-glif), **hieroglyphic** (hēr-o-glif'ik), *n.* 1. Sacred characters of the ancient Egyptian language. 2. Unintelligible character or mark. — **hieroglyphic**, **hieroglyphical**, *a.* — **hieroglyphically**, *adv.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *glypho*, carve.]

hierophant (hēr-o-fant), *n.* One who reveals sacred things; religious teacher. [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *phaino*, show.]

higgle (hig'l), *vt.* 1. Drive a hard bargain. 2. Haggle. — **higgler**, *n.*

high (hi), *I. a.* 1. Elevated; lofty; exalted; powerful. 2. Chief. 3. Arrogant. 4. Intense; loud; violent. 5. Dear; difficult. *II. adv.*

aloft, *ad.* eminently; powerfully; profoundly; expensively; luxuriously. — **highly**, *adv.* [A. S. *heah*.]

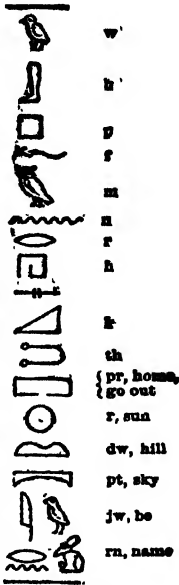
high-born (hi'barn), *n.* Of noble birth. [training or family.]

high-bred (hi'bred), *a.* Of noble breed, **highflier** (hi'fli-ēr), *n.* One who flies high, or runs into extravagance of opinion or action.

high-flown (hi'flōn), *a.* 1. Proud; pretentious. 2. Turgid.

high-handed (hi-hand'ed), *a.* Overbearing; violent. [district.]

highland (hi'fland), *n.* Mountainous



Hieroglyphs.

hist (hist), *interj.* Hush! silence!
historian (his-tōr-i-ən), *n.* Writer of history.

historic (his-tor'ik), **historical** (his-tor'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to history; relating history; derived from history.—**histor'ically**, *adv.*

history (his'to-ri), *n.* 1. Account of an event. 2. Systematic account of events. [Gr. *historia*—*histor*, learned.]
Syn. Knowledge; narrative; story; relation; annals; chronicle.

histrionic (his-tri-on'ik), **histrion'ical**, *a.* Relating to the stage; theatrical. [*L. histrio*, actor.]

hit (hit), *v.* *vt.* and *vi.* [hit'ing, hit].
 1. Touch or strike. 2. Reach; suit. 3. Guess. *II.* *n.* 1. Lucky chance. 2. Stroke. 3. Happy turn of thought or expression.—**hit'ter**, *n.* [Coel. *hitta*, light on.]

hitch (hich), *v.* *vt.* 1. Move by jerks, as if caught by a hook. 2. Be caught or entangled. *II.* *vt.* Hook; catch; unite; yoke. *III.* *n.* 1. Jerk. 2. Catch, or anything that holds. 3. Obstacle. 4. Sudden halt. 5. Knot or noose. [Etym. doubtful.]

hither (hit'h-ēr), *i. adv.* To this place. *II.* *a.* Toward the speaker; nearer.—**hit'h-er'most**, *a.* Nearest on this side.—**hit'h-er'to**, *adv.* To this place or time; as yet.—**hit'h-er'ward**, *adv.* Towards this place. [A. S.]

hive (hiv), *n.* 1. Swarm of bees in a box or basket. 2. Habitation of bees. 3. Busy company. *II.* *vt.* Collect into a hive; lay up in store. *III.* *vt.* Take shelter together; reside in a body. [A. S. *hiv*, house.]

hives (hivz), *n.* Eruptive disease.

ho, hea (hō), *interj.* Hold! stop!

hoar (hōr), *i. a.* White or grayish-white, esp. with age or frost. *II.* *n.* Hoariness. [A. S. *har*.]

hoard (hōrd), *i. n.* 1. Store; hidden stock; treasure. *II.* *vt.* and *vi.* Store; amass and deposit in secret.—**hoard'er**, *n.* [A. S. *hord*.]

hoar-frost (hōr'frost), *n.* White frost; the white particles formed by the freezing of dew.

hoarhound, horehound (hōr'hownd), *n.* Plant of the mint family, used as a tonic. [A. S. *hærhuns*—*har*, hoary white, and *hæne*, strong-scented.]



Hoarhound.

hoarse (hōrs), *a.* Having a harsh, grating voice, from a cold; discordant.—**hoars'e'ly**, *adv.*—**hoars'e'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *has*.]

heary (hōr'i), *a.* White or gray with age.—**hoar'iness**, *n.*

hoax (hōks), *i. n.* Deceptive trick; practical joke. *II.* *vt.* Deceive; play a trick upon for sport.—**hoax'er**, *n.* [Corr. of *hocus*. See *HOCUS-FOCUS*.]

hob (hob), *n.* 1. Projecting nave of a wheel; hub. 2. Raised place over a grate, where things are kept warm. [See *HUMP*.]

hobble (hob'l), *i. vt.* Walk with a limp; walk awkwardly; move irregularly. *II.* *vt.* Fasten loosely the legs of. *III.* *n.* Awkward, limping gait; difficulty.—**hob'b'ler**, *a.*—**hob'b'lingly**, *adv.* [Freq. of *HOP*.]

hobbledehoy (hob'l-de-hōi), *n.* Stripling; neither man nor boy. [Etym. unknown.]

hobby (hob'i), *n.* 1. Stick used as a toy-horse. 2. Ruling passion; favorite pursuit or theme. [O. Fr. *hobin*, mare.]

hobgoblin (hob'gob-lin), *n.* Bugaboo; frightful apparition. [HOB (=Robin) and GOBLIN.]

hobnail (hob'nāl), *n.* Nail with a thick, strong head, used in the shoes of horses, and sometimes of men.

hobnob (hob'nob), *vt.* 1. *Orig.* Familiar invitation to drink. 2. Be on terms of close intimacy. [A. S. *habban*, have, and *nabban*, not have.]

hock (hok), **hough** (hok), *i. n.* 1. Joint on the hindleg of a quadruped, between the knee and fetlock, corresponding to the ankle-joint in man. 2. In man, the back part of the knee joint; the ham. *II.* *vt.* Hamstring. [A. S. *hoh*, heel.]

hock (hok), *n.* 1. Wine produced in Hochheim. 2. Any white Rhine wine.

hockey (hok'i), *n.* Game at ball, played with a bent stick.

hocus-pocus (hōkus-pōkus), *i. n.* Juggler's trick. *II.* *vt.* Cheat. [Jug-gler's slang.]

hod (hod), *n.* 1. Trough for carrying bricks and mortar. 2. Coal-scuttle. [Fr. *hotta*.] [FOCUS.]

hodgepodge (hōj'pōd), *n.* See *HOTCH-HOE* (hō). *i. n.* Instrument for digging up weeds, and loosening the earth. *II.* *vt.* [hoe'ing; hoed.] Out or clean with a hoe; weed.—**hoe'er**, *n.* [Fr. *houe*—O. Ger. *houwa*.]

hooecake (hō'kāk), *n.* Cake of Indian meal, often baked on a hoe.

hog (hog), *n.* 1. Swine; pig. 2. Greedy person. [W. *hock*—*houc'ha*, grunt.]

hite, fat, thick, fir, fall, fare, above; mē, met, hē, mēte, māt, nōte, not, mōve, wēt; mōte, hut, bēte, ell, owl, then.

hoghead (hog'hed), *n.* 1. Measure of capacity = 63 wine gallons. 2. Large cask. [O. Dut. *otshoofd*, ox-head.]

holden (hol'dn), *n.* 1. Rumping, bold, ill-bred girl. II. *a.* Rude, bold. III. *vt.* Rump indelicately. — **hol'denish**, *a.* [O. Dut. *heyden*, heathen, gipsy.]

hoist (hoist), *v. t.* Raise with tackle; heave. II. *n.* 1. Act of lifting. 2. Height of a sail. 3. Apparatus for lifting heavy bodies to the upper stories of a building. [Formerly *hoies* — O. Dut. *hysen*.]

hold (hoid), *v.* 1. *vt.* [hold'ing; held.] 1. Keep; contain; accept; sustain. 2. Defend. 3. Occupy. 4. Confine; restrain. 5. Continue; persist in. 6. Have or join in, as a meeting; celebrate. 7. Believe, esteem. II. *vt.* 1. Remain fixed; continue unbroken or unsubdued; adhere. 2. Derive right. 3. Stop; forbear. III. *a.* 1. Act or manner of holding; power of seizing. 2. Support. 3. Place of confinement. 4. Custody. 5. Fortified place. — **hold'er**, *a.* [A. S. *headen*.]

hold (hoid), *n.* Part of the ship used for the cargo. [Dut. *hol*, hole.]

holdfast (hold'fast), *n.* That which holds fast; catch. [Influence.]

holding (hold'ing), *n.* Anything held; **hole** (höl), *n.* Hollow place; cavity; opening in a solid body; pit. [A. S. *hol*, akin to Bellow.]

Syn. Aperture; cave; cell; crevice; den; excavation; fissure; rent; orifice. **holiday** (hol'i-dä), *n.* Day of amusement, or of exemption from work.

holiness (höl'i-ness), *n.* State of being holy; religious goodness; sanctity. — *His Holiness*, title of the Pope.

holla (hol'a), **hollo**, **holloa** (hol'ö or hol'ö), *i. interj.* Ho, there! attend! II. *n.* Loud shout. III. *vt.* Cry loudly to one at a distance. [Fr. *holä*.]

holland (hol'and), *n.* Kind of linen first made in Holland.

hollands (hol'andz), *n.* Gin made in Holland.

hollow (hol'ö), *i. a.* 1. Containing an empty space. 2. Unsound; insincere. 3. Sunken. 4. Deep, muffled. II. *a.* Hole; cavity; depression in a body. III. *vt.* Make a hole in; make hollow by digging; excavate. — **hol'lowness**, *n.* [A. S. *holh*.]

holly (hol'i), *n.* Evergreen shrub hav-



Holly.

ing prickly leaves and scarlet or yellow berries. [A. S. *holen*.]

hollyhock (hol'i-hok), *n.* Kind of mallow, having large variegated flowers. [HOLY, and A. S. *hoc*, mallows.]

holma (hölm or höm), *n.* 1. River islet. 2. Rich flatland near a river. [A. S.]

holoblast (hol'o-blást), *n.* Ovum the protoplasm of which is wholly germinal. [Gr. *holos* whole, *blastos*, germ.]

holocaust (hol'o-kast), *n.* 1. Burnt sacrifice. 2. Sacrifice of many lives. [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *kaustos*, burnt.]

holster (höl'stär), *n.* Leathern case for a pistol. [Dut.]

holy (hö'li), *a.* 1. Perfect in a moral sense; pure in heart; religious. 2. Set apart to a sacred use. — **hol'ly**, *adv.* [A. S. *halig* — *hal*, sound, whole.]

homage (hom'aj), *n.* 1. Profession of fealty. 2. Respect paid by external action. 3. Reverence directed to the Supreme Being. [Fr. — L. *homo*, man.]

home (höm), *i. a.* 1. One's house or country. 2. Place of constant residence. 3. Seat, as of war. 4. Goal, as in field-games. II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to one's dwelling or country; domestic. 2. Close; severe. III. *adv.* To one's habitation or country. 2. Close; closely; to the point. — **home'less**, *a.* — **home'lessness**, *n.* [A. S. *ham*.]

homely (höm'li), *a.* 1. Pertaining to home; familiar. 2. Plain; rude; not handsome. — **home'liness**, *n.*

home-made (höm'mäd), *a.* Made at home, or in one's own country; plain.

homeopathic (hö-me-o-path'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to homeopathy. — **homeopath'ically**, *adv.*

homeopathist (hö-me-op'a-thist), *n.* One who believes in or practices homeopathy.

homeopathy (hö-me-op'a-thi), *n.* System of curing diseases by small doses of drugs which excite symptoms similar to those of the disease. [Gr. *homoios*, like, and *pathos*, suffering.]

homesick (höm'sik), *a.* Sick or grieved at separation from home. — **home-sick'ness**, *n.*

homespun (höm'spun), *i. a.* 1. Spun or wrought at home; not made in foreign countries. 2. Plain; inelegant. II. *n.* Cloth made at home.

homestead (höm'sted), *n.* Property occupied or set apart as a home.

homeward (höm'ward), *i. adv.* Toward home; toward one's habitation or country. II. *a.* In the direction of home. — **home'wards**, *adv.*

homicidal (hom'i-si-dal), *a.* Pertaining to homicide; murderous; bloody.

höte, fät, täk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mö, met, här; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wöte; müte, but, büra; öll, owl, öten.

homicide (hom'i-sid), *n.* 1. Man-slaughter. 2. One who kills another. [*L. homo*, man, and *cado*, kill.]

homiletics (hom-i-let'iks), *n.* Science which treats of sermons and the best mode of preparing and delivering them.—**homiletic**, *a.*—**homiletical**, *a.*

homilist (hom'i-list), *n.* Preacher. **homily** (hom'i-li), *n.* 1. Sermon. 2. Serious or tedious exhortation. [*Gr. homilia*, assembly.]

hemp (hom'i-ni), *n.* Maize hulled and coarsely ground. [American Indian *auhuminea*, parched corn.]

homogeneous (hō-mo-jē-ne-ā), **homogeneous** (hō-mo-jē-ne-us), *a.* Of the same nature.—**homogeneity** (hō-mo-jē-nē-ti), *n.* [*Gr. homos*, same, and *genos*, kind.]

homelegous (hō-mol'o-gus), *a.* Corresponding in relative position, proportion, value, or structure. [*Gr. homos*, same, and *logos*, ratio.]

homonym (hom'o-nim), *n.* Word of the same sound, but of different meaning, as *tail* and *tale*.

homunculus (ho-mung-kū-lus), *n.* 1. Fancied wee human being produced chemically. 2. Little man; manikin.

hone (hōn), *v.* 1. Stone of a fine grit for sharpening instruments. II. *vt.* Sharpen as on a hone. [*A. S. han*.]

honest (on'est), *a.* 1. Just; free from fraud; frank. 2. Chaste.—**honestly**, *adv.*—**honesty**, *n.* State of being honest; integrity; candor. [*L. — honor*.] *Syn.* Equity; probity; uprightness; justice; honor; frankness; veracity; sincerity; modesty.

honey (hun'i), *n.* Fluid collected by bees from flowers. II. *vt.* Sweeten; make agreeable. [*A. S. hunig*.]

honeycomb (hun'i-kōm), *n.* Mass of waxy cells formed by bees, in which they store their honey.—**honey-combed** (kōmd), *a.* 1. Like a honeycomb. 2. Permeated; corrupted.

honeymoon (hun'i-mōn), *n.* First month after marriage.

honeysuckle (hun'i-suk-l), *n.* Climbing shrub with handsome fragrant flowers. [*A. S.*]

honor (on'ūr), *n.* 1. Esteem due or paid to worth. 2. That which rightfully attracts esteem; exalted rank; distinction. 3. Excellence of character; nobleness of

mind; any special virtue much esteemed. 4. Mark of esteem; title of respect. 5. Academic prize or distinction. 6. One of the four highest cards in a suit. II. *vt.* 1. Hold in high esteem; respect. 2. Exalt; treat in a complimentary manner; dignify. 3. Accept and pay when due, as a draft. [*L. honor*.]

honorable (on'ūr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Worthy of honor; illustrious. 2. Actuated by principles of honor. 3. Conferring honor; becoming men of exalted station. 4. Title of distinction.—**honorably**, *adv.*

honorarium (on'ūr-ār-i-um), *n.* Voluntary fee paid to a professional man for his services. [*L.*]

honorary (on'ūr-ār-i), *a.* 1. Confering honor. 2. Holding a title or office without performing services or receiving a salary.

hood (hōd), *n.* 1. Covering for the head; anything resembling a hood. II. Cover with a hood.—**hooded**, *a.* [*A. S. hod*, akin to hat.]

hoodlum (hōd'lum), *n.* Lounging, good-for-nothing, quarrelsome fellow, rowdy. [*Colloq.*]

hoodoo (hōd'ō), *v.* Bewitch; bring bad luck. II. *n.* Something that brings bad luck. [*A. corr. of woodoo*.]

hoodwink (hōd'wingk), *vt.* Blindfold; deceive.

hoof (hōf), *n.* Horny substance on the feet of certain animals, as horses, etc.—*pl.* hoofs or (*rarely*) hooves.—**hoofed**, *a.* [*A. S. haf*.]

hook (hōk), *n.* 1. Piece of metal bent into a curve, so as to catch or hold. 2. Snare. 3. Instrument for cutting grain; sickle. II. *vt.* 1. Catch or hold with a hook. 2. Pierce. 3. Steal. III. *vt.* Curve.—*By hook or by crook*, one way or the other. [*A. S. hoc*.]

hookah (hō'kə), *n.* Pipe in which the smoke passes through water. [*Ar. hugga*.]

hoop (hōp or hōp), *n.* Band holding together the staves of casks, etc. II. *vt.* Bind with hoops; encircle. [*Akin to Dut. hoop, hoop*.]

hoop (hōp), *n.* Height; pile. [*Dutch*.]

hoosier (hō'zhēr), *n.* Nick-name for an inhabitant of Indiana.

hoot (hōt), *v.* 1. Shout in contempt. 2. Cry like an owl. II. *vt.* Drive with cries of contempt. III. *n.* Scornful cry.

hop (hōp), *v.* 1. Hop; hopped. 2. Leap on one leg; spring. II. *n.* 1.



Honeysuckle.



Hookah.

- Leap** on one leg; jump. 2. Dancing party less formal than a ball.
- hop** (hop), *n.* 1. Plant with a long twining stalk. 2. Cone or catkin of the plant, used in brewing and in medicine. [Dut. *hop*.]
- hope** (hōp), *I. vt.* 1. Cherish an expectation of good. 2. Place confidence (in). *II. vt.* Expect. *III. n.* 1. Expectation of good. 2. Confidence. 3. He who or that which furnishes ground of expectation. 4. That which is hoped for. [A. S. *hōpan*.]
- hopeful** (hōp'fōl), *a.* 1. Full of hope. 2. Having qualities which excite hope; promising good or success. — **hopefully**, *adv.* — **hopefulness**, *n.*
- hopeless** (hōp'les), *a.* Without hope; desperate. — **hopelessly**, *adv.* — **hopelessness**, *n.*
- hopper** (hop'ēr), *n.* 1. One who hops. 2. Wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill.
- hopple** (hop'l), *I. vt.* Tie the feet together to prevent running. *II. n.* Chiefly in pl., a fetter for horses, etc., when left to graze. [Freq. of *HOP*.]
- horde** (hōrd), *n.* Wandering tribe or clan. [Fr.—Turk. *ordu*, camp.]
- horhound**. See *HOARHOUND*.
- horizon** (hor'i-zun), *n.* 1. Circle where the earth and sky appear to meet. 2. Plane or extent of view, physical or mental. [Gr.—*horizo*, bound.]
- horizontal** (hor-i-zon'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the horizon; parallel to the horizon; level. — **horizon'tally**, *adv.*
- horn** (hōrn), *n.* 1. Hard organ projecting from the heads of certain animals, as oxen, etc. 2. Material of which horns, hoofs, claws, etc., consist. 3. Something made of, or like, a horn. 4. Wind-instrument consisting of a coiled brass tube. [A. S.]
- hermet** (hār-net), *n.* Large species of wasp, so called from its antennae or horns. [A. S. *hymet*, dim. of horn.]
- hornpipe** (hār'n'pīp), *n.* 1. Welsh musical instrument. 2. Lively air; lively dance. [callous.]
- horny** (hār'n'i), *a.* Like horn; hard;
- horology** (hor-ol'o-jī), *n.* Science of determining time; art of constructing machines for measuring time.



hornet.

- (hor'o-skōp), *n.* 1. Observation of the heavens at the hour of a person's birth, by which astrology predicts the events of his life. 2. Representation of the heavens for this purpose. [Gr.—*hora*, hour, and *skopeo*, observe.]
- horrible** (hor'i-bl), *a.* Causing horror. — **horribly**, *adv.* [See *horror*.]
- horrid** (hor'id), *n.* Fit to produce horror; shocking. — **horridly**, *adv.* — **horridness**, *n.* [L. *horridus*.]
- Syn.* Abominable; offensive; awful; alarming; dreadful; hideous; fearful; terrible; terrific; horrible.
- horrid** (hor'i-rīk), *a.* Frightful.
- horrify** (hor'i-fī), *vt.* Strike with horror. [L. *horror*, and *facio*, make.]
- horror** (hor'ūr), *n.* 1. Shuddering; excessive fear. 2. That which excites horror. [Lit. "a bristling," as of hair, L.—*horreo*, bristle, shudder.]
- horse** (hars), *I. n.* 1. Well-known quadruped. 2. (Collectively) cavalry. 3. Frame with legs by which something is supported. *II. vt.* 1. Mount on a horse. 2. Provide with a horse. *III. vt.* Get on horseback. [A. S. *hors*.]
- horseback** (hars'bak), *I. n.* Back of a horse. *II. adv.* On a horse's back.
- horse-chestnut** (hars'chee-nut), *n.* 1. Large variety of chestnut. 2. Tree that produces it. [stings horses.]
- horsefly** (hars'fī), Large fly that
- horse-guards** (hars'gārdz), *n.* Cavalry employed as guards.
- horse-laugh** (hars'lāf), *n.* Harsh, boisterous laugh.
- horse-leech** (hars'lēch), *n.* 1. Large species of leech, that attacks horses in the water. 2. Veterinary surgeon.
- horseman** (hars'man), *n.* 1. Rider on horseback. 2. Mounted soldier. — **horse-manship**, *n.* Art of riding, and of training and managing horses.
- horseplay** (hars'plā), *n.* Rough, boisterous play.
- horse-power** (hars'pow'ēr), *n.* 1. Power a horse can exert. 2. Unit of measure for steam power, etc.; power required to raise 33,000 lbs. one foot per minute.
- horse-radish** (hars'rad-ish), *n.* Plant with a pungent root, used in medicine and as a condiment.
- horseshoe** (hars'shō), *n.* Shoe for horses, consisting of a curved piece of iron. 2. Anything shaped like a horseshoe.
- horsewhip** (hars'hwīp), *I. n.* Whip for driving horses. *II. vt.* Strike with a horsewhip; lash.
- hortative** (hār'tiv), *hortatory*

humble (hum'bl). I. *a.* Lowly; meek. II. *vt.* Lower; humiliate.—**hum'ble-ness**, *n.*—**hum'bly**, *adv.* [Fr.—*L. humilis*, low—*humus*, ground.]

Syn. Mortify. See **ABASE**.

humble-bee (hum'bl-bē), *n.* Bumblebee.

humbug (hum'bug). I. *n.* 1. Imposition under fair pretence. 2. One who so imposes. II. *vt.* [hum'bugging; hum'bugged.] Deceive; hoax.

humdrum (hum'drum), *a.* Dull; droning; monotonous.

humid (hū'mid), *a.* Moist; damp.—**hum'idness**, **humid'ity**, *n.* Moisture. [*L. humidus*—*humus*, be moist.]

humiliate (hū-mil'i-āt), *vt.* Deprive of dignity; make humble.—**humili-ation**, *n.* Act of humiliating; abasement; mortification. [*L. humilio*.]

humility (hū-mil'i-ti), *n.* Lowliness of mind; modesty. [Fr. *humilité*.]

humming-bird (hum'ing-bērd), *n.* Small bird, exclusively American, of brilliant plumage and rapid flight, whose wings hum when hovering.



Humming-bird.

hummock (hum'ok), *n.* Hillock.

humor (hū'mūr or ū'mūr). I. *n.* 1. Moisture or fluid of animal bodies. 2. State of mind; mood. 3. Mental quality which delights in ludicrous or mirthful ideas. II. *vt.* Fall in with the humor of; gratify by compliance.—**hum'or-ous**, *a.* 1. Governed by humor. 2. Exciting laughter.—**hum'orously**, *adv.*—**hum'or-ousness**, *n.*—**hum'or-ous-ness**, *a.* [L. See **HUMID**.]

Syn. Disposition; caprice; temper; freak; fancy; whim; frame; pleasantry; facetiousness; wit.

humorist (hū'mūr-ist or ū'mūr-ist), *n.* 1. One ruled by caprice. 2. One who pictures the humors of people.

hump (hump). I. *n.* Lump or hunch upon the back. II. *vt.* 1. Bend, round. 2. Gather or exert (one's self). 3. Vex, provoke.—**hump'back**, *n.* 1. Back with a hump or hunch. 2. Person with a humpback.—**hump'backed**, *a.* [Dut. *homp*.]

humpf (humpf), *interj.* Exclamation expressive of doubt, dissatisfaction, or the like.

hunch (hunch), *n.* Hump, esp. on the back; lump.—**hunch'back**, *a.* One with a hunch or hump on his back.—**hunch'backed**, *a.* Humpbacked. [From **HUNK**.]

hundred (hun'dred), *n.* 1. Number of ten times ten. 2. Division of a county in England. [A.S.]

hundredth (hun'dredth), *a.* 1. Coming last of a hundred. II. *n.* One of a hundred.

hundredweight (hun'dred-wāt), *n.* 100, 112 or 120 pounds avoirdupois, according to different customs.

hung, *imp.* and *pa. p.* of **HANG**.

hunger (hung'gēr). I. *n.* Desire for food; strong desire for anything. II. *vi.* 1. Crave food. 2. Long for. III. *vt.* Famish; starve. [A.S. *hungor*.]

hungry (hung'grī), *a.* 1. Having eager desire. 2. Greedy; lean; poor.—**hun'grily**, *adv.*

hunk (hungk), *n.* Large lump; chunk. [From root of **HOOK**.]

hunks (hungks), *n.* Covetous fellow; sordid miser.

hunt (hunt). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Chase, or go in pursuit of wild animals for prey or sport. 2. Search (for). 3. Pursue. II. *n.* 1. Chase of wild animals. 2. Search.—**hun'ter**, *n.* 1. One who hunts. 2. Horse used in the chase.—*ferm.* **hun'tress**.—**hun'ts'man**, *n.* 1. One who hunts. 2. Servant who manages the hounds during the chase.

hurdle (hūr'dl), *n.* 1. Frame of twigs or sticks interlaced. 2. Movable frame of timber or iron for gates, etc. [A.S. *hyrdele*.]

hardy-gurdy (hūr'di-gūr'di), *n.* Musical stringed instrument, like a rude violin, the notes of which are produced by the friction of a wheel.

hurl (hūr'l). I. *vt.* Make a noise by throwing; move rapidly. II. *vt.* Throw with violence; utter with vehemence. [From **HUR**—**Hurdy-gurdy**. **TLE**.]

hurly-burly (hūr'li-būr'li), *n.* Tumult; confusion. [O. Fr. *hurlier*, yell, and a rhyming addition—*burly*.]

hurrah, **hurra** (hōr-rā'). I. *interj.* Exclamation of excitement or joy. II. *vt.* Shout *hurrah*. III. *n.* Shout of satisfaction or joy.

hurricane (hūr'i-kān), *n.* Furious storm with sudden changes of the wind. [Caribbean *hurakas*.]

hurry (hur'i). I. *vt.* 1. Urge forward. 2. Hasten. II. *vt.* Move or act with haste. III. *n.* Haste; bustle; urgency.—**hur'ryingly**, *adv.* [Ger. *hurra*.]

hurry-scurry (hur'i-skur'i), *adv.* In confusion and bustle. [**HURRY**, with the rhyming addition—*scurry*.]



hurt (hürt). I. *vt.* [hurting; hurt.] 1. Cause bodily pain to. 2. Damage. 3. Wound, as the feelings. II. *a.* Wound; injury. [O. Fr. *hurter*, knock, hit.]

a. Pain; injury; harm. III. *vt.* [hurting; hurt.] 1. Cause injury or loss. —**hurtfully**, *adv.* [clous.]

Syn. Detrimental; harmful; pernicious. **hurtle** (hürt'l), *vt.* Dash against; move violently; clash; rattle.

hurtleberry. See **WHOLEBERRY**.

husband (husbänd). I. *a.* Married man. II. *vt.* 1. Supply with a husband. 2. Manage with economy. — **husbandman**, *a.* Working farmer. — **husbandry**, *a.* 1. Business of a farmer. 2. Economical management. [A. S. *husbonda*, master of a house.]

hush (hush). I. *interj.* Silence! be still! II. *a.* Silent; quiet. III. *vt.* Make quiet. IV. *a.* Stillness. — **hush-money**, Money given as a bribe to make one keep silent.

husk (husk). I. *a.* Thin covering of certain fruits and seeds. II. *vt.* Remove the husks from. [A. S. *hulsa*.]

husking (husk'ing), *a.* 1. Stripping of husks. 2. Meeting of neighbors to help husk the Indian corn.

husky (husk'i), *a.* Hoarse, as the voice; rough in sound. — **huskily**, *adv.* — **huskiness**, *a.* [A. S. *hwosta*, cough.]

hussar (höz-zär'), *a.* Light armed cavalry soldier. [Hungarian.]

hussy (huz'i), *a.* 1. Pert girl; worthless woman. 2. Case; bag. [Corr. of **HOUSEWIFE**.]

hustings (hust'ingz), *a.* 1. Council; court. 2. (Formerly) election booth. 3. Platform. [A. S. *husting*, council.]

hustle (hus'l). I. *vt.* Shake or push together; crowd with violence. II. *vt.* Move or act with energy. [O. Dut. *hutsen*, *hutselen*, shake to and fro.]

huswife (huz'if or huz'wif), *a.* 1. Female housekeeper. 2. Sewing bag. — **huswifery**, *a.* Business or art of a huswife.

hut (hot). I. *a.* Small or mean house. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Live or place in huts.

hutch (huch), *a.* Box; chest; coop for rabbits. [Fr. *huche* — Low L. *huta*, box.] [Ger.]

hurra (höz-zä'), *interj.* and *a.* Hurrah.

hyacinth (hi'a-sinth), *a.* 1. Bulbous-rooted fragrant flower of a great variety of colors. 2. Red precious stone.

hybrid (h'frid). I. *a.* 1. Animal or plant produced from two different species. 2. Word formed of elements from different languages. II. *a.* Mongrel. — **hybridism** (hi'brid-izm), *hybridity* (hi'brid-i-ti), *a.* [*hybrida*, mongrel.]

hydra (h'dra), *a.* 1. Fabled water-snake with many heads, each of which, when cut off, was replaced by two new ones, killed by Hercules. 2. Any manifold evil. [Gr. *hydra*, water-snake. Akin to **OTTER**.]

hydrant (h'drant), *a.* Appliance for drawing water from a main pipe; water-plug. [Gr. *hydor*, water.]

hydraulic (hi-dra'tik), *a.* Relating to hydraulics; conveying water; worked by water. — **hydraulically**, *adv.* [Gr. *hydor*, water, and *aulos*, pipe.]

hydraulics (hi-dra'tiks), *a.* Science of hydrodynamics in its practical application to water in motion.

hydrodynamics (hi-dro-di-nam'iks), *a.* Science that treats of the motions and action of water and other fluids, called *Hydrostatics* when the system is in equilibrium, *Hydrokinetics* when it is not. — **hydrodynamic**, *a.* [Gr. *hydor*, water, and **DYNAMICS**.]

hydrogen (hi'dro-jen), *a.* Gas whose combustion (combination with oxygen) produces water; the lightest of all substances known. — **hydrogenize**, *vt.* Combine with hydrogen; opp. of *oxidize*. — **hydrogenous**, *a.* [From Gr. *hydor*, water, and *gennaō*, produce.]

hydrographer (hi-dro-gra-fēr), *a.* Describer of waters; maker of sea-charts.

hydrography (hi-dro-gra-fi), *a.* Description of seas, rivers, and other navigable waters; art of making sea-charts. — **hydrographic**, **hydrographical**, *a.* — **hydrographically**, *adv.* [Gr. *hydro*, *grapho*, write.]

hydromel (hi'dro-mel), *a.* Honey diluted with water.

hydrometer (hi-drom'e-tēr), *a.* Instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids, the strength of spirituous liquors, etc. — **hydrometric**, **hydrometrical**, *a.* — **hydrometry**, *a.*



Hyacinth.



Hussar.

hydropathist (hi'drop'a-thist), *n.* One who practices hydropathy.

hydropathy (hi'drop'a-thi), *n.* Treatment of disease by water. — **hydropathic**, **hydropathical**, *a.* — **hydropathically**, *adv.* [Gr. *hydor* and *pathos*, suffering.]

hydrophobia (hi-drop'hô-bi-a), *n.* Disease caused by the bite of a rabid animal. [Gr. *hydro*, water, and *phobos*, fear.]

hydroplane (hi'dro-plân), *n.* Plane used to raise or depress a boat.

hydrostatics (hi'dro-sta'tiks), *n.* Branch of HYDRODYNAMICS, which see. — **hydrostatic**, **hydrostatical**, *a.* — **hydrostatically**, *adv.* [Gr.—*hydor* and *STATICS*.]

hydrous (hi'drus), *a.* Containing water.

hyena (hi-'ē-na), *n.* Bristly-maned carnivorous quadruped of the dog kind. [Gr. *hyaena*, sow.]



Hyena

hygiene (hi-'ji-en), *n.* Science which treats of the preservation of health. — **hygienic** (hi-'ji-en'ik), *a.* [Fr.]

hygrometer (hi-grom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. [Gr. *hygros*, wet, and *metron*, measure.]

hygrometry (hi-grom'e-tri), *n.* Art of measuring the moisture in the atmosphere, and in bodies generally. — **hygrometric**, **hygrometrical**, *a.*

Hymen (hi'men), *n.* 1. Deity presiding over marriage. 2. Wedlock; marriage. — **hymeneal**, **hymenean**, *a.* [Gr. *Hymen*, god of marriage.]

hymn (him), *n.* 1. Song of praise. II. *et. and vi.* Celebrate in song; worship by hymns. — **hymnal** (him'nai), *n.* Book of hymns.

hyper-, *prefix.* Over; beyond; exceeding. [Gr.]

hyperbola (hi-për'bo-lâ), *n.* One of the conic sections or curves formed when the intersecting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. — **hyperbolic**, *a.* — **hyperbolically**, *adv.* [L. — Gr = excess — *hyper* and *ballo*, throw.]



hyperbole (hi-për'bo-lê), *n.* Rhetorical figure representing things as much greater or much less than they really are; exag-

Hyperbola.

geration. — **hyperbolic**, **hyperbolical**, *a.* — **hyperbolically**, *adv.* [Same as HYPERBOLA.]

hyperborean (hi-për-bô're-an), *a.* Belonging to the extreme north. [Gr.—*hyper*, and *Boreas*, north wind.]

hypercritic (hi-për-krit'ik), *n.* One who is over-critical. — **hypercritical**, **hypercritic**, *a.* [Gr.]

hyphen (hi'fen), *n.* Short stroke (—) joining two syllables or words. [Gr. *hypho*, into, and *hena*, one.]

hypnotism (hip'no-tizm), *n.* Sleep-like condition or somnambulism induced by artificial means. [Gr. *hypnos*, sleep.] [a state of hypnotism.]

hypnotize (hip'no-tiz), *vt.* Put into **hypo-**, **hyp-**, *prefix.* Under; beneath; behind; down. [Gr.]

hypochondria (hip-o-kon'dri-a), *n.* Nervous malady, often arising from indigestion, and tormenting the patient with imaginary fears. — **hypochondriac** (hip-o-kon'dri-ak), *I. a.* Melancholy. *II. n.* One suffering from hypochondria. [Gr.]

hypocrisy (hi-pok'ri-si), *n.* Simulation of virtue or piety. [See HYPOCRISY.]

hypocrite (hi-p'o-krit), *n.* One who practices hypocrisy. — **hypocritical**, *a.* — **hypocritically**, *adv.* [Gr. *hypokrites*, actor.]

Syn. Dissembler; pretender; cheat; deceiver; swindler.

hypodermic (hip-o-dër'mik), *a.* Under the skin. [Gr.—*dërma*, skin.]

hypotenuse (hi-pot'e-nûs), **hypoth-enuse**, *n.* Side of a right-angled triangle opp. the right angle. [Gr.= subtending—*hypo*, and *teinô*, stretch.]

hypotheate (hi-poth'e-kât), *vt.* Assign as security for a creditor; mortgage. — **hypotheation**, *n.* [Gr.—*hypo*, down, and *tithemai*, place.]

hypothesis (hi-poth'e-sis), *n.* Supposition; proposition assumed for the sake of argument; theory to be proved or disproved by reference to facts. [Gr.=basis—*hypo*, and *tithemai*, place.]

hypothetic (hi-po-thet'ik), **hypothetical** (hi-po-thet'ik-al), *a.* Belonging to a hypothesis; conditional. — **hypothetically**, *adv.* [Gr. *hypothetikos*.] [Chin.=spring crop.]

hyson (hi'son), *n.* Kind of green tea.

hyssop (his'up), *n.* Aromatic plant. [Gr. *hyssopus*—Heb. *esobh*.]

hysteria (his-ter'ik), **hysterical** (his-ter'ik-al), *a.* Affected or due to hysterics. — **hysterically**, *adv.*

hysterics (his-ter'iks), **hysteria** (his-ter'i-a), *n.* Nervous disorder occurring in paroxysms and stimulating other diseases. [Gr. *Hystera*, womb.]

I (i), *n.* Ninth letter of the English alphabet.

i (i), *pron.* Nominative case singular of the pronoun of the first person; word which refers to the speaker himself. [A. S. *ic*, M. E. and Ger. *ich*, L. *ego*, Sans. *aham*.]

iambic (i-am'bi-k), *iambus* (i-am'bus). **I. a.** Metrical foot of two syllables, the first short and the second long, or the first unaccented and the second accented. **II. a.** Consisting of iambs. [L. *iambus*—Gr. *iambos*.]

ibex ('Ibeks), *n.* Genus of wild goat with large recurved horns, inhabiting the Alps and other mountainous regions. [L.]

ibidem (i-bi'dem), *adv.* In the same place. [L.]

ibis ('Ibis), *n.* Genus of wading birds like the stork, one species of which was worshipped by the ancient Egyptians.

ice (is). **I. n.** 1. Water congealed by freezing. 2. Concreted sugar. 3. Frozen, sweet, and flavored kind of pudding. **II. vt.** **Sacred ibis of Egypt.**

1. Cover with ice; cool with ice; freeze. 2. Cover with concreted sugar. — *Ice box, ice chest*, refrigerator; box for holding ice, or for keeping things cool. [A. S. *is*.]

iceberg (is'bärg), *n.* Huge mass of floating ice. [Dut. *berg*—mountain.]

iceblink (is'blingk), *n.* Light reflected from ice near the horizon.

iceboat (is'böt), *n.* 1. Boat used for forcing a passage through ice. 2. Craft on runners, for sailing on ice.

ice cream (is'krēm'), *n.* Cream or custard sweetened, flavored, and artificially frozen. [ed together.]

icepack (is'pak), *n.* Drifting ice pack.

ichneumon (ik-ni'mun), *n.* Small carnivorous animal in Egypt, famed for destroying the crocodile's eggs. [Gr.—*ichneuo*, hunt—*ichnos*, track.]

ichor ('I-kür), *n.* Watery acid discharged from a wound.—*Ichorous*, *a.* [Gr.]

ichthyology (ik-thi-o'l-o-jī), *n.* Branch of zoology that treats of fishes.—*Ichthyologist*, *a.*—*Ichthyologist*, *n.* One skilled in ichthyology. [Gr. *ichthys*, fish, and *logos*, science.]



ichthyophagous (ik-thi-o'f-a-gus), *a.* Eating, or subsisting on, fish. [Gr. *ichthys*, fish, and *phago*, eat.]

ichthyosaurus (ik-thi-o-sä'rus), *n.* Genus of extinct marine reptiles. [Gr.—*ichthys*, fish, and *saurus*, lizard.]

icicle (is'i-ki), *n.* Hanging point of ice. [A. S. *is-gleel*, ice peg.] [cake.]

icing (is'ing), *n.* Sugar frosting for ices. [Fkon], *n.* 1. An image or portrait, especially of Christ, an angel or saint.

iconoclast (i-kon'o-kläst), *n.* 1. Breaker of images or idols. 2. One who fights shams; reformer; radical. [Gr.—*ikon*, image, and *klaio*, break.]

icy (is'i), *a.* Like ice; frosty; cold.—*icily*, *adv.*—*iciness*, *n.*

idea (i-dē'a), *n.* 1. Mental image; conception. 2. Thought; mental view; purpose. [Gr.—*idein*, see.]

Syn. Notion; belief; opinion; plan; design; intention; fancy; sentiment.

ideal (i-dē'al). **I. a.** 1. Existing in idea; mental. 2. Highest and best conceivable, perfect, as opp. to the real, the imperfect. 3. Unreal, visionary. 4. Idealistic. **II. n.** Highest conception of anything.—*ideally*, *adv.*

idealism (i-dē'al-izm), *n.* 1. Doctrine that the objects of external perceptions are not material but ideas. 2. Tendency towards the highest conceivable perfection.—*idealist* (i-dē'al-ist), *n.*—*idealistic*, *a.*

ideality (i-dē'al-i-ti), *n.* 1. Ideal state. 2. Ability and disposition to form ideals of beauty and perfection.

idealization (i-dē'al-i-zä'shun), *n.* Act of forming an idea, or of raising to the highest conception.

idealize (i-dē'al-iz). **I. vt.** Raise to the highest conception. **II. vi.** Form ideas.

identical (i-den'tik-al), *a.* Very same; not different.—*identically*, *adv.*—*identicalness*, *n.* Identity. [L.—*idem*, the same.]

identify (i-den'ti-fi), *vt.* 1. Make to be the same. 2. Ascertain or prove the identity of. 3. Unite one's self in interests, aims, etc.—*identification*, *n.*

identity (i-den'ti-ti), *n.* State of being the same; sameness.

ideography (i-de-o-grä-fi), *n.* Representation of ideas by symbols, with disregard of the sounds of words.

ides (idz), *n.* In ancient Rome, the 15th day of March, May, July, Oct., and the 13th of the other months. [L. *ides*, of Etruscan origin.]

idiocy (id'i-o-si), *n.* State of being an idiot; imbecility; folly

äte, fat, täk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, här; mäte, mit; nöte, not, mäve, wöl; mäte, hut, bärn; öll, owl, then.

idiom (id'i-um), *n.* 1. Mode of expression peculiar to a language. 2. Variety of a language; dialect. — **idiomatic** (id-i-o-mat'ik), **idiomatical** (id-i-o-mat'ik-al), *a.* — **idiomatically**, *adv.*
idiosyncrasy (id-i-o-sin'kra-si), *n.* 1. Peculiarity of temperament or constitution; characteristic of a person. 2. Eccentricity. — **idiosyncratic**, *a.* [Gr.—*idios*, own, peculiar, *syn*, together, and *krasis*, mixture.]

idiot (id'i-ut), *n.* One deficient in ordinary intellect. — **idiotic** (id-i-ot'ik), *a.* Like an idiot; foolish. — **idiotically**, *adv.* [Gr. *idiotes*, private citizen; layman; ignoramus.]

idle (i'dl), *I. a.* 1. Vain; trifling; useless. 2. Unemployed. 3. Averse to labor. *II. vt.* Spend in idleness. — **idler**, *n.* — **idleness**, *n.* — **idly**, *adv.* [*A. S. idel*, sheer.]

idol (i'dul), *n.* 1. Image of an object of worship. 2. Person or thing too much loved or honored. — **idolize** (i'dul-iz), *vt.* Make an idol of, for worship; love to excess. [Gr. *eidolon*, — *idein*, see.]



Japanese idol.

idolater (i-dol'a-tër), *n.* Worshipper of idols. — *sem.* idolatress. — **idolatrous** (i-dol'a-trus), *a.* Pertaining to idolatry. — **idolatry** (i-dol'a-tri), *n.* 1. Worship of idols. 2. Excessive love. [Gr. *eidolon*, idol, and *latres*, worshipper.]

idyl, **idyll** (i'dil), *n.* Short descriptive or narrative poem, chiefly on pastoral subjects. — **idyllic** (i-dil'ik), *a.* Of or belonging to idyls. [Gr. *eidyllion*, dim. of *eidol*, image.]

if (if), *conj.* 1. In case that; on condition that; supposing that. 2. Whether. [*A. S. if*.]

igneous (ig-ne-us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or like fire. 2. Produced by the action of fire. [*L. igneus*—*ignis*, fire.]

igne-fatuous (ig-nis-fat'u-us), *n.* Phosphorescent light, often seen over marshy places; Will-o'-the-wisp. — *pl.* igne-fatui (ig-në-fat'u-i). [*L. ignis*, fire, and *fatuus*, foolish.]

ignite (ig-nit'), *I. vt.* Set on fire; kindle. *II. vi.* Take fire; burn. — **ignition**, *n.*

ignoble (ig-nö-bl), *a.* 1. Of low birth. 2. Mean; worthless; dishonorable. — **ignobly**, *adv.* [*Fr.*—*L. ignobilis*—*in*, not, and *gnobilis*, noble.]

ignominy (ig'no-min-i), *n.* Public disgrace; infamy. — **ignominious**, *a.* — **ignominiously**, *adv.* [*L. ignominia*—*in*, not, and *gnomen*, name.]
ignoramus (ig-nö-rä-mus), *n.* [Lat. *ignora'muses*.] Ignorant person. [*L.*]
ignorant (ig-nö-rant), *a.* Without knowledge; unacquainted with. — **ignorantly**, *adv.* — **ignorance**, *n.* [*L. ignorans*—*ignoro*, ignore.]
Syn. Uninstructed; untaught; illiterate; unaware; uninformed.
ignore (ig-nör'), *vt.* Disregard willfully; set aside. [*L. ignoro*.]

Igorrote (ig-or-rö-të), *n.* Aboriginal tribe of the Philippines.

Iguana (i-gwä-na), *n.* Genus of tropical lizard, having a large dewlap under the throat. [*Sp.*]



Iguana.

ileum (il'e-um), *n.* Last part of small intestine. [*L.*]

ilex (i'leks), *n.* 1. Holly. 2. Evergreen or holm oak. [*L.*]

ilk (ilk), *I. a.* Same; each. *II. n.* Kind. [*Scot.*—*A. S. ylc*, like.]

ill (il), *I. a.* 1. Producing evil; unfortunate; unfavorable. 2. Sick; diseased. 3. Improper; incorrect. 4. Cross, as temper. *II. adv.* 1. Not well; not rightly. 2. With difficulty. *III. n.* 1. Evil. 2. Wickedness. 3. Misfortune. — **ill-bred**, *a.* Badly bred or educated; uncivil. — **ill-breeding**, *n.* Rudeness. — **ill-favored**, *a.* Ill-looking; deformed; ugly. — **ill-timed**, *a.* Said or done at an unsuitable moment. — **ill-will**, *n.* Enmity. [From *ice* *ille*—*A. S. yel*, evil.]

illegal (il-lë-gal), *a.* Contrary to law. — **illegally**, *adv.* — **illegality**, *n.*

illegible (il-lë-j'ä-bl), *a.* That cannot be read; not readable. — **illegibly**, *adv.* — **illegibleness**, **illegibility**, *n.*

illegitimate (il-lë-jit'i-mät'), *a.* 1. Not according to law. 2. Not born in wedlock. 3. Not properly inferred or reasoned. — **illegitimately**, *adv.* — **illegitimacy**, *n.*

illiberal (il-lib'ër-al), *a.* 1. Niggardly; mean. 2. Narrow-minded; bigoted. — **illiberally**, *adv.*

illicit (il-lis'it), *a.* Unlawful; unlicensed. — **illicitly**, *adv.* — **illicitness**, *n.* [*L. illicitus*—*in*, not, and *licet*, *ps. p.* of *liceo*, be allowable.]

illimitable (il-lim'it-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be bounded; infinite. — **illimitably**, *adv.*

illiteracy (il-lit'ér-ə-si), *n.* 1. State of being illiterate; want of learning. 2. Blunder.

illiterate (il-lit'ér-ēt), *a.* 1. Unable to read. 2. Uneducated; ignorant. — **illiterately**, *adv.*

ill-matured (il-nā'tūrd), *a.* Cross; peevish. — **ill-maturedly**, *adv.*

illness (il'nes), *n.* Sickness; disease.

illogical (il-lōj'i-kal), *a.* Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reason. — **illogically**, *adv.*

illumine. See **ILLUMINE**.

illuminate (il-lō'min-āt), *vt.* 1. Light up; enlighten; make clear. 2. Illustrate; adorn with ornamental lettering or illustrations. — **illumination**, *n.* — **illuminative**, *a.* — **illuminator**, *n.* [L. *lū*, upon, and *lūmīno*, cast light.]

illumine (il-lō'min), **illumine** (il-lōm'), *vt.* Illuminate; enlighten; adorn.

illusion (il-lō'zhun), *n.* Deceptive impression on sense or mind; witchery; cherished fancy. [Fr.—*Illudo*, play upon, deceive.]

Syn. Deception; delusion; fallacy.

illusive (il-lō'siv), **illusive** (il-lō'sor-i), *a.* Deceiving by false appearances; false; unreal. — **illu'sively**, *adv.* — **illu'siveness**, *n.*

illustrate (il-lus'trāt), *vt.* 1. Make clear to the mind; explain. 2. Adorn with pictures. — **illustrator**, *n.* — **illustration**, *n.* 1. Act of making lustrous or clear; act of explaining. 2. That which illustrates; example; picture; diagram. — **illustrative**, *a.* Having the quality of making clear or explaining. — **illustratively**, *adv.* [L. *illustro*, light up.]

illustrious (il-lus'tri-us), *a.* 1. Bright; distinguished. 2. Conferring honor. — **illustriously**, *adv.* [L. *illustro* — *lū*, and *lūx*, lucid, light.]

Syn. Noted; notable. See **FAMOUS**.

im-, *prefix*. 1. Euphonic variant of **IN-** before *b*, *m*, and *p*. 2. Corruption of **Fr. em-**. [See **IN-**.]

image (im'aj), *I n.* Likeness; statue; idol. 2. Representation in the mind; idea; picture in the imagination. 3. Figure of an object formed by focused rays of light. *II vt.* Form an image of; form a likeness of in the mind. [Fr.—L. *imago*, from root of *imitor*, imitate.]

imagery (im'aj-ē-rī or im'aj-ri), *n.* Work of the imagination; mental pictures; figures of speech.

imaginable (im-aj'in-a-bl), *a.* That may be imagined. **imaginably**, *adv.*

imaginary (im-aj'in-ār-i), *a.* Existing only in the imagination; not real.

imagination (im-aj-in-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of imagining. 2. Faculty of forming images in the mind. 3. That which is imagined.

imaginative (im-aj'in-a-tiv), *a.* 1. Full of imagination; given to imagining. 2. Proceeding from the imagination.

imagine (im-aj'in), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Form an image of in the mind; conceive; think. 2. Contrive or devise. [L.—*imago*, image.] [perfect state. [L.]

imago (i-mā'go), *n.* Insect in its final, imbecile (im'be-sil or im'be-sāi). 1. *a.* Without strength of mind; feeble-minded. 2. *a.* One destitute of strength of mind. — **imbecility**, *n.* State of being imbecile. [Fr. *imbecile*.]

imbed (im-bed'), *vt.* Lay, as in bed; place in a mass of matter.

imbibe (im-bib'), *vt.* 1. Drink. 2. Absorb; receive into the mind. [L.—*im*, and *bibo*, drink.]

imbitter (im-bit'ēr), *vt.* Make bitter; render more violent; render unhappy. — **imbitterer**, *n.*

imbricate (im'brī-kāt), **imbricated**, *a.* Overlapping each other like tiles on roofs. — **imbrication**, *n.* [L. *imbrex*, gutter-tile—*imber*, rain.]



Imbricate tiles.

imbroglio (im-brōl'yō), *n.* 1. Intricate plot. 2. Perplexing state of matters; complicated misunderstanding. [It.]

imbrue (im-brū'), *vt.* Soak; drench. O.Fr. *embruer*—L. *bibere*, drink.]

imbue (im-bū'), *vt.* 1. Tinge deeply; cause to imbibe, as the mind; impress. [L.—*im*, and root of *bibo*, drink.]

imitable (im'it-a-bl), *a.* That may be imitated or copied; worthy of imitation. — **imitability**, *n.*

imitate (im'it-āt), *vt.* Copy; strive to be the same as.—**imitator**, *n.* — **imitation**, *n.* 1. Act of imitating. 2. That which is produced as a copy; likeness. — **imitative**, *a.* 1. Inclined to imitate. 2. Formed after a model. **imitatively**, *adv.* [L.]

immaculate (im-mak'ū-lāt), *a.* Spotless; pure. — **immaculately**, *adv.* — **immaculateness**, *n.* [L.—*im*, and *maculo*, stain.]

immanent (im'a-nent), *a.* Remaining within; inherent. [L.—*im*, and *maneo*, remain.]

immaterial (im-a-tē-ri-al), *a.* 1. Not consisting of matter; incorporeal. 2. Unimportant. — **immateriality**, *n.* Quality of being immaterial. — **immaterially**, *adv.*

āte, āt, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wēld; mūte, hut, būra; oil, owl, ācon.

immature (im-a-tūr'), *a.* Not ripe; not perfect; come before the proper time.—**immaturely**, *adv.*—**immaturity**, *n.*

immeasurable (im-mezh'ō-r-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be measured.—**immeasurably**, *adv.*—**immeasurableness**, *n.*

immediate (im-mē'di-ēt), *a.* With nothing intervening; close; direct; instant.—**immediately**, *I. adv.* Closely; directly; at once. *II. conj.* As soon as.—**immediateness**, *n.*
Syn. Next; proximate; present.

immemorial (im-me-mō'ri-al), *a.* Beyond the reach of memory.—**immemorially**, *adv.*

immense (im-mens'), *a.* 1. That cannot be measured. 2. Vast in extent; very large.—**immensely**, *adv.*—**immense-ness**, *n.*—**immensity**, *n.* Extent not to be measured; infinity; greatness. [*L. immensus—in, not, and mensus, pa. p. of melior, measure.*]
immerse (im-mērs'), *vt.* 1. Plunge something into. 2. Involve deeply.—**immersion**, *n.* 1. Act of plunging into. 2. State of being dipped into. 3. State of being deeply engaged.

immethedical (im-me-thōd'ik-al), *a.* Without method or order; irregular.—**immethedically**, *adv.*

immigrant (im'i-grānt), *n.* One who immigrates.

immigrate (im'i-grāt), *vt.* Migrate or remove into a country.—**immigration**, *n.* [*L. immigrō.*]

imminent (im'i-nent), *a.* 1. Near at hand; impending. 2. Threatening.—**imminently**, *adv.*—**imminence**, *n.* [*L. in, and minēo, project.*]

immobility (im-mo-bil'i-ti), *n.* Being immovable.

immoderate (im-mōd'ēr-ēt), *a.* Excessive.—**immoderately**, *adv.*

immodest (im-mōd'est), *a.* Wanting restraint or shame.—**immodestly**, *a.*—**immodestly**, *adv.*

Syn. Arrogant; forward; impudent; indelicate; shameless; lewd; indecent.
immolate (im'o-lāt), *vt.* Offer in sacrifice.—**immolation**, *n.* [*L. in, upon, and mola, flour.*]

immoral (im-mō'al), *a.* Inconsistent with what is right; wicked.—**immorally**, *adv.*—**immorality**, *n.* 1. Quality of being immoral. 2. Immoral act or practice.

immortal (im-mar-tal), *I. a.* Exempt from death; imperishable. *II. n.* One who will never cease to exist.—**immortality** (im-mar-tal'i-ti), *n.*—**immortalize**, *vt.* Make immortal.—**immortally**, *adv.*

immortelle (im-mar-tel'), *a.* Plant with unwithering handsome flower-like involucre; everlasting. [*Fr.*]

immovable (im-mō'v-a-bl) *a.* Not capable of being moved; fast; unalterable.—**immovably**, *adv.*—**immovability**, *n.*—**immovables**, *n. pl.* Land and fixtures, etc., not movable by a tenant.

immune (im-mūn'), *I. a.* Protected; exempt, as from a disease. *II. n.* One who is exempt.—**immunity**, *n.* Freedom or exemption, from any duty, penalty, etc. [*L. in, not, and munis, serving.*]

imure (im-mūr'), *vt.* Wall in; shut up; imprison. [*L. in, and murus, wall.*]
immutable (im-mū'ta-bl), *a.* Unchangeable.—**immutably**, *adv.*—**immutability**, *immutable-ness*, *n.*

imp (imp), *n.* Little devil; wicked spirit. [*A. S. impa.*]

impact (im-pakt), *n.* 1. Collision. 2. Impulse resulting from collision. [*L. —impingo.* See IMPINGE.]

impair (im-pār'), *vt.* Diminish in quantity, value, or strength. [*O. Fr. empetrer—L. in, and petor, worse.*]

Syn. Deteriorate; injure; weaken.
impale (im-pāl'), *vt.* 1. Pierce with a pointed stake. 2. Enclose with stakes.—**impale-ment**, *n.* 1. Piercing. 2. Inclosing. 3. Space inclosed.

impalpable (im-pal'pa-bl), *a.* 1. Not perceivable by touch. 2. Incorporeal. 3. Incomprehensible.—**impalpably**, *adv.*

impanel (im-pan'), *vt.* Enter the names of a jury in a list called a panel.
impart (im-pārt'), *vt.* 1. Give. 2. Make known. [*L.—in, and pars, part.*]

Syn. Yield; grant; divulge; convey. See COMMUNICATE.

impartial (im-pār'shal), *a.* Not favoring either side; just.—**impartial-ly**, *adv.*—**impartiality**, *n.*

impassable (im-pās'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being passed.—**impassably**, *adv.*—**impassability**, **impassableness**, *n.*

impassible (im-pas'i-bl), *a.* Incapable of passion or feeling.—**impassibility**, *n.* [*L.—in, not, and passus, suffer.*]

impassioned (im-pash'und), **impassionate** (im-pash'un-ēt), *a.* Moved by strong feeling; excited.

impassive (im-pas'iv), *a.* Not susceptible of pain or feeling.—**impassively**, *adv.*—**impassiveness**, *n.*

impatient (im-pā'shent), *a.* Not able to endure or wait; fretful.—**impatiently**, *adv.*—**impatience**, *n.*

impeach (im-pēch'), *vt.* 1. Charge with a crime or misconduct. 2. Call in question; challenge the credibility of. — **impeach'ment**, *n.* Act of impeaching. [Fr. *empêcher*, hinder.]

impeccable (im-pēk'a-bl), *a.* Not liable to sin. — **impeccability**, *n.*

impecunious (im-pe-kū'ni-us), *a.* Having no money; poor. — **impecuniosity**, [*L. in*, not, and *pecunia*, money.]

impede (im-pēd'), *vt.* Hinder; obstruct. — **impediment**, *n.* 1. That which impedes; hindrance. 2. Defect preventing fluent speech [*L. impedio*, entangle the feet—*in*, and *pes*, foot.]

impel (im-pel'), *vt.* [impelling; impelled (im-peld')]. Drive forward. [*L. in*, on, and *pellō*, drive.]

impend (im-pend'), *vt.* Hang over; threaten; be near. — **impending**, *a.* Hanging over; ready to act or happen. [*L. in*, and *pendeo*, hang.]

impenetrable (im-pen'e-tra-bl), *a.* Incapable of being pierced; impervious. — **impenetrably**, *adv.* — **impenetrability**, *n.*

repentant (im-pen't-tent), *a.* Not repenting of sin. — **repentantly**, *adv.* — **repentance**, *n.*

imperative (im-per'a-tiv), *a.* Expressive of command; authoritative; obligatory. — **imperatively**, *adv.* — [From *L. impero*, command,—*in*, and *paro*, prepare.]

imperceptible (im-pēr-sep'ti-bl), *a.* Not discernible; insensible; minute. — **imperceptibleness**, **imperceptibility**, *n.* — **imperceptibly**, *adv.*

imperfect (im-pēr-fekt), *I. a.* Incomplete; defective; not fulfilling its design; liable to err. *II. n.* Mood of the verb, representing the action or state as going on at the time mentioned. — **imperfection**, *n.* — **imperfectly**, *adv.*

imperial (im-pē'ri-əl), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to an empire or to an emperor; sovereign; supreme. 2. Of superior size or excellence. *II. n.* Narrow pointed beard on the chin. — **imperially**, *adv.* — **imperialism**, *n.* 1. Power or authority of an emperor. 2. Spirit of empire. — **imperialist** (im-pē'ri-al-ist), *n.* One who favors imperialism. [Fr. See **EMPIRE**.]

imperial (im-pēr'il), *vt.* Endanger.



Imperial.

impetuous (im-pē'ri-us), *a.* 1. Haughty; tyrannical; authoritative. 2. Urgent; compelling. — **impetuously**, *adv.* — **impetuousness**, *n.*

imperishable (im-pēr-ish-a-bl), *a.* Indestructible; everlasting. — **imperishableness**, **imperishability**, *n.* — **imperishably**, *adv.*

impermable (im-pēr-me-a-bl), *a.* Not permitting passage; impenetrable. — **impermeability**, **impermeableness**, *n.* — **impermeably**, *adv.*

impersonal (im-pēr-sun-əl), *a.* 1. Not representing a person. 2. Not having personality. 3. In *gram.* Not used with a personal object, as *it rains*. — **impersonally**, *adv.* — **impersonality**, *n.*

impersonate (im-pēr-sun-āt), *vt.* 1. Invest with personality. 2. Represent; personify. — **impersonation**, *n.*

impertinent (im-pēr-ti-nent), *a.* 1. Irrelevant; out of place. 2. Trifling. 3. Intrusive; impudent. — **impertinence**, *n.* 1. Unfitness. 2. Unbecoming conduct. — **impertinently**, *adv.*

Syn. Frivolous; rude; unmannerly; saucy; disrespectful; insolent; meddlesome; officious.

imperturbable (im-pēr-tūr-ba-bl), *a.* That cannot be disturbed or agitated. — **imperturbability**, *n.* [*L. in*, not, and *perturbo*, disturb.]

impervious (im-pēr-vi-a-bl), **imperviousness** (im-pēr-vi-us), *a.* Not to be penetrated or entered. — **imperviousness**, **imperviously**, *n.* — **imperviously**, *adv.*

impetuous (im-pet'ū-us), *a.* 1. Rushing with violence. 2. Vehement in feeling; passionate; hasty. — **impetuousness**, **impetuousity**, *n.* — **impetuously**, *adv.*

impetus (im-pet'us), *n.* 1. Attack; assault. 2. Force or quantity of motion. [*L. in*, and *peto*, fall upon.]

impiety (im-pi'e-ti), *n.* 1. Want of piety; irreverence towards God. 2. Impious act. [*in*, and *pango*, strike.]

impluge (im-pi'nj'), *vt.* Clash. [*L. in*—**impious** (im-pi'us), *a.* Wanting in veneration for God or the church. — **impiously**, *adv.* [*L. impius*.]

implacable (im-plā-ka-bl), *a.* Not to be appeased; inexorable; irreconcilable. — **implacably**, *adv.* — **implacableness**, **implacability**, *n.*

implant (im-plan't), *vt.* Plant or fix into in order to grow; inoculate.

implead (im-pi'ed), *vt.* Prosecute at law. — **impleader**, *n.*

implement (im-ple-ment), *n.* Tool; utensil. [*L. in*—**pleo**, fill, accomplish.]

implicate (im'pli-kät), *vt.* Infold; involve; entangle.—**implication**, *n.* 1. Act of implicating. 2. Intanglement. 3. That which is implied. [*L. -plicā, fold.*]

imply (im'plī), *vt.* 1. Implied; tacitly understood. 2. Complete; without reserve.—**implyingly**, *adv.*—**implicitness**, *n.* [*L. implicitus, folded in.*]

implore (im-plör), *vt.* Beseech; beg.—**implicingly**, *adv.* [*L. -in, and ploro, weep aloud.*]

imply (im-plī), *vt.* Include or signify in reality, though not expressing in words. [*L. implere, infold.*] [*dence.*]

impolice (im-pō-lī-s), *n.* Imprudent; unskillful.—**impolite** (im-pō-lī-t), *a.* Of rude manners; unskillful.—**impolitely**, *adv.*—**impoliteness**, *n.*

impolitic (im-pō-lī-tik), *a.* Imprudent; unwise; inexpedient.

imponderable (im-pon'dēr-ə-bl), *a.* Not able to be weighed.—**imponderability**, *n.*

import (im-pört), *vt.* 1. Bring from abroad. 2. Signify. 3. Concern.—**importation**, *n.* 1. Act of importing. 2. Commodities imported.—**importer**, *n.* One who brings in goods from abroad. [*L. in, and porto, carry.*]
Syn. Introduce; imply; mean; convey; denote; interest.

import (im-pört), *n.* 1. That which is brought from abroad. 2. Meaning. 3. Importance.

important (im-pär'tant), *a.* Of great import or consequence.—**importantly**, *adv.*—**importance**, *n.*

importunate (im-pär'tū-nät), *a.* Troublesomely urgent; overpressing in request.—**importunately**, *adv.*

importune (im-pör'tün'), *vt.* Urge with annoying persistency.—**importunity**, *n.* Urgent request. [*L. importunus, harborless, inconvenient.*]

impossible (im-pō'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being imposed or laid on.

impose (im-pōz'), *v.* 1. Place or lay on. 2. Enjoin; command. 3. Put over by authority or force. 4. Obtrude unfairly. 5. Palm off. 6. Deceive, abuse the kindness of. [*Fr. imposer*]

imposing (im-pō'zing), *a.* Commanding; adapted to impress forcibly.—**imposingly**, *adv.*

imposition (im-pō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Laying on, laying on of hands in ordination. 2. Tax; burden. 3. Deception, abuse of kindness.

impossible (im-pō'si-bl), *a.* That cannot be done; that cannot exist; absurd.—**impossibility**, *n.*

impost (im'pöst), *n.* 1. Tax, esp. on imports. 2. Part of a pillar on which the weight of the vault or arch rests. [*O. Fr. -L. impono, lay on.*]

impostor (im-pōstür), *n.* One who practices imposition or fraud.

imposture (im-pōstür), *n.* Fraud.

impotent (im'pō-tent), *a.* 1. Powerless. 2. Not able to procreate.—**impotently**, *adv.*—**impotence**, *impotency*, *n.*

impound (im-pōund'), *vt.* Confine, as in a pound; hold in custody of the court.

impoverish (im-pōvēr-ish), *vt.* Make poor; exhaust.—**impoverishment**, *n.* [*From O. Fr. pauvre, -L. pauper.*]

impracticable (im-prak'tik-ə-bl), *a.* 1. Not able to be done. 2. Unmanageable.—**impracticability**, **impracticableness**, *n.*—**impracticably**, *adv.*

imprecate (im'pre-kät), *vt.* 1. Pray for evil upon. 2. Curse.—**imprecation**, *n.* Curse. [*L. -in, and preor, pray.*]

impregnable (im-preg'nä-bl), *a.* 1. That cannot be taken; unconquerable. 2. Able to be impregnated.—**impregnably**, *adv.*—**impregnability**, *n.*

impregnate (im-preg'nät), *vt.* 1. Make pregnant, fertilize. 2. Impart life or spirit.—**impregnation**, *n.* [*L.*] See PREGNANT.

impresario (im-pre-sä'ri-ō), *a.* Operatic manager. [*It. impresa, enterprise.*]

impress (im-pres'), *vt.* 1. Mark or produce by pressure; stamp. 2. Fix deeply (in the mind). 3. Force into service, esp. the public service.

impress (im-pres'), *n.* Mark made by pressure; stamp; likeness; device.

impressible (im-pres'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being made to feel; susceptible.—**impressibly**, *adv.*—**impressibility**, *n.*

impression (im-pres'h'un), *n.* 1. Act of impressing. 2. That which is produced by pressure. 3. Single edition of a book. 4. Effect on the mind; idea. 5. Slight remembrance.—**impressible**, *a.* Able to receive an impression.

impressive (im-pres'iv), *a.* Capable of making an impression on the mind or conscience.—**impressively**, *adv.*—**impressiveness**, *n.*

impressment (im-pres'ment), *n.* Act of impressing or seizing for service, esp. in the navy.



Impost.

Imprint (im-print'), *vt.* -- *nt*; stamp. 2. Fix in the mind.

Imprint (im-print'), *n.* 1. That which is imprinted. 2. Name of the publisher or printer on a title-page or sheet, etc.

Imprison (im-priz'n), *vt.* Shut up; confine.—**imprisonment**, *n.*

Improbable (im-prob'a-bl), *a.* Unlikely.—**improb'ably**, *adv.*—**improbability**, *n.* [honesty.]

Improbability (im-prob'i-ti), *n.* Disimprobability (im-promp'ti). I. *a.* Off-hand; without preparation. II. *adv.*

Readily. III. *a.* Witty saying or composition produced at the moment.

[*L. in promptu*, in readiness.]

Improper (im-prop'er), *a.* 1. Not suitable. 2. Unbecoming; indecent; incorrect.—**improp'erly**, *adv.*

Impropriety (im-prop'ri-ty), *n.* 1. Unsuitableness. 2. Unbecoming conduct.

[to be improved.]

Improvable (im-prov'a-bl), *a.* Able

Improve (im-pruv'), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or grow better; advance in value or excellence. 2. Correct. 3. Employ to good purpose.—**improvement**, *n.* 1.

Act of improving. 2. Advancement; increase. 3. Turning to good account.

[*L. in, and probo*, try, test.]

Syn. Ameliorate; amend; better.

Imprudent (im-prov'id-ent), *a.* Wanting foresight.—**imprudently**, *adv.*—**imprudence**, *n.*

Improvise (im-pro-viz'), *vt.* Utter, compose, make, or do without preparation, off-hand.—**improvisation**, *n.*

—**improvisatore** (im-pro-viz-a-tōr), *n.* [It. *pk* improvisatori (-rō).]

One who composes, sings, or recites without preparation. [*L. in, not, and provisus*, foreseen.]

Imprudent (im-prov'id-ent), *a.* Wanting foresight or discretion.—**imprudently**, *adv.*—**imprudence**, *n.*

Impudent (im-pū-dent), *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; bold.—**impudently**, *adv.*—**impudence**, *n.* [*L. in, not, and pudor*, am ashamed.]

Syn. Shameless. See **IMPUDENT**.

Impugn (im-pūn'), *vt.* Oppose; attack.—**impugn'er**, *n.* [*L. impugno*

—*in*, against, and *pugno*, fight.]

Impulse (im-puls), **impulsion** (im-pul'shun), *n.* 1. Act of impelling or driving on. 2. Effect of an impelling force. 3. Force suddenly communicated. 4. Influence on the mind.

Impulsive (im-pul'siv), *a.* 1. Impelling or driving on. 2. Actuated by impulse. 3. Not continuous.—**impulsively**, *adv.*—**impulsiveness**, *n.* [From root of **IMPUL**.]

Impunity (im-pūn'i-ti), *n.* Freedom from punishment; exemption from injury or loss.

[*L. in, not, and poena*, punishment.]

Impure (im-pūr'), *a.* 1. Mixed with other substances. 2. Defiled by sin; unholy; unchaste; unclean.—**impurely**, *adv.*—**impurity**, *n.*

Impute (im-pūt'), *vt.* Reckon as

—ing to; charge of

of im—ing; censure. [*L. in, and puto*, reckon.]

Syn. Inscribe. See **ASCRIBE**.

Im-, *prefx.* 1. In, on. [*A. S. in*, Fr. *en*, *L. in*.] 2. Denoting negation; not; un-, as *infirm*. [*L.*] Before *b* and *p* the *n* changes to *m*, as *impend*; before *l*, *m*, and *r*, it is assimilated as in *illegal*, *imature*, *irregular*.

in (in). I. *prep.* Within; during; by; through. II. *adv.* Within; not out.

inability (in-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Want of sufficient power; incapacity.

inaccessable (in-ak-ses'i-bl), *a.* Not to be reached, obtained, or approached.—**inaccess'ibly**, *adv.*—**inaccessibility**, *n.*

inaccuracy (in-ak-u-rā-si), *n.* Want of exactness; mistake.

inaccurate (in-ak-ū-rās), *a.* Not exact or correct; erroneous.—**inaccurately**, *adv.*

inaction (in-ak'shun), *n.* Want of action, idleness; rest.

inactive (in-ak'tiv), *a.* Not acting; idle; lazy.—**inactively**, *adv.*—**inactivity**, *n.* Want of activity.

Syn. Dull. See **INERT**.

inadequate (in-ad'e-kwāt), *a.* Insufficient.—**inadequately**, *adv.*—**inadequacy**, *n.*

inadmissible (in-ad-mis'i-bl), *a.* Not admissible or allowable.—**inadmissibility**, *n.*

inadvertence (in-ad-vér'tens), *n.* Inadvertency, (in-ad-vér'ten-si), *n.* Lack of attention; negligence; oversight.—**inadvertent**, *a.* Inattentive.—**inadvertently**, *adv.*

inalienable (in-āl'en-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being transferred.

inamorato (in-am-o-rā'tō), *n.* Male lover.—*fem.* *inamorata* (-tā), (*pl.* *inamorati* (-tō). [*It.* See **ENAMOR**].

inane (in-ān'), *a.* Empty; void of ordinary intelligence. [*L. inanis*.]

inanimate (in-an'im-ē), *a.* Without animation or life, dead.

inanition (in-a-nish'un), *n.* State of being inane; emptiness, exhaustion from want of food.

inanity (in-an'ti), *n.* Empty space; senselessness.

inapplicable (in-ap'plicable), *a.* Not applicable or suitable. — **inapplicability**, *n.* [Not able to be valued.]

inappreciable (in-ap-prish-able), *a.* Inapt (in-apt), *a.* Not apt; unfit.

inaptly, *adv.* — **inaptitude**, *n.* Unfitness.

inarching (in-är'ching), *n.* Method of grafting by which branches are united before being separated from the original stem. [*L. in*, and *ARCH*.]

inarticulate (in-är-tikü-lät), *a.* 1. Not distinct. 2. Not jointed. — **inarticulately**, *adv.* — **inarticulateness**, **inarticulation**, *n.*

inasmuch (in-az-much'), *adv.* Since; seeing that; it being the case.

inattention (in-at-ten'shun), *n.* Want of attention; neglect; heedlessness.

inattentive (in-at-tent'iv), *a.* Careless. — **inattentively**, *adv.*

inaudible (in-ä'di-bl), *a.* Not able to be heard. — **inaudibly**, *adv.* — **inaudibility**, **inaudibleness**, *n.*

inaugural (in-ä'gü-ral), *a.* Pertaining to, done or pronounced at, an inauguration.

inaugurate (in-ä'gü-rät), *vt.* 1. Induct into an office in a formal manner. 2. Cause to begin. 3. Make a public exhibition of for the first time. — **inauguration**, *n.* Act of inaugurating. — **inaugurator**, *n.* One who inaugurates. [*L. inauguro*. See *AUGUR*.]

inauspicious (in-ä'spish'us), *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unlucky. — **inauspiciously**, *adv.* — **inauspiciousness**, *n.* [Implied by nature.]

inborn (in'barn), *a.* Born in or with.

inbreak (in'bräk), *n.* Sudden inroad.

inbred (in'bred), *a.* Bred within; innate; natural.

inbreeding (in-brë'ding), *n.* Mating of those closely related.

inca (ing'kä), *n.* Ancient king or prince of Peru.

incalculable (in-kal'kü-la-bl), *a.* Not able to be reckoned. — **incalculably**, *adv.*

incandescent (in-kan-des'ent), *a.* White or glowing with heat. — **Incandescent light**, light produced by a fibre made to glow by an electric current within a glass bulb exhausted of air. — **Incandescence**, *n.* White heat. [*L. candeo*, inceptive of *candeo*, glow. Cf. *CANDLE*.]



Incandescent light.

incantation (in-kan-tä'shun), *n.* Magical charm uttered by singing; enchantment. [*L. See ENCHANT*.]

incapable (in-kä'pə-bl), *a.* Not capable; insufficient; unable. — **incapably**, *adv.* — **incapability**, *n.*

Syn. Deficient; incompetent.

incapacitate (in-ka-pas'i-tät), *vt.* Deprive of capacity; make incapable; disqualify.

incapacity (in-ka-pas'i-ti), *n.* Want of power of mind; inability; disqualification.

incarcerate (in-kär'sär-ät), *vt.* Imprison; confine. — **incarceration**, *n.* [*L. — in*, and *carcer*, prison.]

incarnadine (in-kär'nä-din), *vt.* Dye red. [*Fr. — root of INCARNATE*.]

incarnate (in-kär'nät), *1. vt.* Embody in flesh. *II. a.* Invested with flesh.

incarnation, *n.* Act of embodying in flesh; act of taking a human body and the nature of a man. 2. Incarnate form. 3. Manifestation. 4. Process of healing, or forming new flesh. [*L. — caro*, *carnis*, flesh. Cf. *CARNAL*.]

incase (in-käs'), *vt.* Put in a case; surround with something solid. — **in-casement**, *n.*

incautious (in-ka'shus), *a.* Not cautious or careful. — **incautiously**, *adv.* — **incautiousness**, *n.* Want of caution.

incendiary (in-sen'di-är-ä), *I. a.* One that sets fire to a building, etc., maliciously. *II. a.* 1. Willfully setting fire to; relating to incendiarism. 2. Tending to excite sedition or quarrels. — **incendiarism**, *n.* Practice of setting fire maliciously, etc. [*L. incendio*, kindle.] [*anger*.]

incense (in-sens'), *vt.* Inflamm with

incense (in'sens), *n.* Odor of spices burned in religious rites; materials so burned. [*L. incensum*.]

incentive (in-sen'tiv), *I. a.* Inciting; encouraging. *II. n.* That which incites to action; motive. [*L. incensus*, striking up a tune, — *in*, and *ceno*, sing.]

inception (in-sep'shun), *n.* Beginning. — **inceptive**, *a.* Beginning or marking the beginning. [*L. incipio*, begin — *in*, on, and *capio*, seize.]

incertitude (in-sär'ti-tüd), *n.* Want of certainty; doubtfulness.

incessant (in-ses'ant), *a.* Not ceasing; uninterrupted; continual. — **incessantly**, *adv.* [*L. — in*, not, and *cesse*, cease.]

incest (in'sest), *a.* Carnal relations within a degree of relationship within which marriage is prohibited by law.

— **incestuous**, *a.* — **incestuously**, *adv.* [*L. incestus*, unchaste.]

inch (insh), *n.* Twelfth part of a foot; small distance or degree.—*By inches, inch-meat, little by little, by slow degrees.*—*inch-worm, n.* Measuring worm; looper. [A. S. *ynce*—*L. uncia*, twelfth part.]



Inchworm.

inchoate (in'kō-āt), *a.* Only begun; incipient. [*L. inchoo*, begin.]

incidence (in'si-dens), *n.* 1. Meeting of one body with another. 2. Manner or direction of falling; course.—*Angle of incidence*, angle at which a ray of light, heat, etc., falls upon a surface.

incident (in'si-dent), *I. a.* 1. Falling upon; fortuitous. 2. Liable to occur; naturally belonging. *II. n.* 1. Event. 2. Subordinate occurrence.—**incidental**, *a.* Coming without design; occasional; accidental.—**incidentally**, *adv.* [*L. -in*, and *cado*, fall.]

incinerate (in-sin'er-āt), *vt.* Burn to ashes. [*L. in*, into, and *cinis*, ashes.]

incipient (in-sip'i-ent), *a.* Beginning.—**incipiently**, *adv.*—**incipience**, **incipiency**, *n.* [*Pr. p.* of *L. incipio*. See **INCORPORATION**.]

incise (in-siz'), *vt.* 1. Cut into. 2. Engrave. [*Fr.*—*L. in*, into, and *scido*, cut.]

incision (in-sizh'un), *n.* 1. Act of cutting into. 2. Cut; gash.

incisive (in-si'siv), *a.* Having the quality of cutting into, or penetrating as with a sharp instrument; trenchant; acute; sarcastic.

incisor (in-si'zūr), *n.* Cutting or foretooth.—**incisory**, *a.* [*L.*]

incitation (in-si-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of inciting or rousing. 2. That which stimulates to action; incentive.

incitant (in-si'tant), **incitative** (in-si'tā-tiv), *n.* Provocative; stimulant.

incite (in-sit'), *vt.* Rouse to action.—**incitingly**, *adv.*—**inciter**, *n.*—**incitement**, *n.* [*L. -cto*, rouse.]

Syn. Urge; encourage; stimulate; instigate; prompt; excite. See **GOAD**.

incivility (in-si-vil'i-ti), *n.* 1. Want of courtesy. 2. Act of discourtesy.

inclement (in-klem'ent), *a.* Unmerciful. 2. Stormy; very cold.—**inclement**, *n.*

inelimable (in-kil'na-bl), *a.* That may be inclined; leaning; somewhat disposed.—**inelimableness**, *n.*

inclination (in-kli-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Bending; deviation. 2. Tendency. 3. Angle between two lines or planes.

Syn. Proclivity; propensity; bend.

incline (in-klin'), *I. vt.* 1. Lean towards; deviate from a line. 2. Be disposed; have a desire. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to bend towards; give a leaning to. 2. Dispose. *III. n.* Inclined plane. [*L. inclino*—*in*, towards, and *clino*, bend.]

Syn. Bend; slant; slope; tend.

inclose (in-kloz'), *vt.* 1. Close or shut in; confine; surround. 2. Fence. [*Fr.*—*L. includo*, *inclusus*, shut in.]

inclosure (in-kloz'hör), *n.* 1. Act of inclosing. 2. State of being inclosed. 3. That which is inclosed. 4. Space fenced off. 5. That which incloses.

include (in-klo'd'), *vt.* Close or shut in; embrace within limits; contain; comprehend. [*L. -in*, and *claudo*, shut.]

inclusion (in-klo'zhun), *n.* Act of including.

inclusive (in-klo'siv), *a.* Shutting in; inclosing; comprehending.—**inclusively**, *adv.*

incognito (in-kog-ni-tō), *I. a.* Unknown; disguised. *II. adv.* In concealment; in a disguise; under an assumed name or title. *III. n.* 1. One in disguise. 2. State of being in disguise. [*It.*—*L. incognitus*.]

incognizable (in-kog-niz-a-bl or in-kon'iz-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be known or distinguished. [*Incognizant*.]

incognizant (in-kon'iz-ant), *a.* Not incoherent (in-kō'hērent), *a.* Not connected; incongruous.—**incoherence**, *n.* Want of coherence.

incoherency (in-kō-lū'mi-ti), *n.* Safety, security. [*L. columis*, safe.]

incombustible (in-kom-bust-i-bl), *a.* Incapable of being consumed by fire.—**incombustibility**, **incombustibleness**, *n.*

income (in'kum), *n.* Earnings, profit, or interest, coming in regularly.

Syn. Revenue; receipt; produce.

incommensurable (in-kom-men'sū-ra-bl), *a.* Having no common measure.

incommode (in-kom-mōd'), *vt.* Cause inconvenience to, molest.—**incommodeous**, *a.* Inconvenient; annoying. [*L. -incommodus*, inconvenient.]

incommunicative (in-kom-mū-ni-kā-tiv), *a.* Not disposed to converse or to answer questions; unsocial.

incomparable (in-kom'pa-ra-bl), *a.* Matchless.—**incomparableness**, *n.*—**incomparably**, *adv.*

incompatible (in-kom-pat'i-bl), *a.* Not consistent; contradictory.—**incompatibility**, *n.*—**incompatibly**, *adv.* [*incompatible*.]

Syn. Incongruous; discordant; incon-

incompetence (in-kom'pe-tens), **incompetency**, *n.* State of being incompetent; insufficiency; inability.

incompetent (in-kom'pe-tent), *a.* Wanting adequate qualifications. — **incompetently**, *adv.*

Syn. Incapable; inefficient; disqualified; unfit; inadequate; insufficient. **incomplete** (in-kom-plét'), *a.* Imperfect. — **incompleteness**, *n.* — **incompletely**, *adv.*

incomprehensible (in-kom-pre-hen'si-bl), *a.* Inconceivable. — **incomprehensibility**, *n.* — **incomprehensibly**, *adv.* [siv]. *a.* Limited.

incomprehensive (in-kom-pre-hen'si-bl), *a.* Limited. — **incomprehensibility** (in-kom-sē'va-bl), *a.*

That cannot be conceived; incomprehensible. — **incomprehensibility**, *n.* — **incomprehensibly**, *adv.*

inconclusive (in-kon-kli'siv), *a.* Not settling a point in debate. — **inconclusively**, *adv.* — **inconclusiveness**, *n.* [polished].

incondite (in-kon'dit), *a.* Rude; uningracious (in-kong-grō-us), *a.* Inconsistent; unsuitable. — **incongruity**, *n.* — **incongruously**, *adv.*

inconsequent (in-kon'se-kwent), *a.* Not following from the premises. — **inconsequence**, *n.*

inconsequential (in-kon-se-kwen'shāl), *a.* 1. Not regularly following from the premises. 2. Of little importance. — **inconsequently**, *adv.*

inconsiderable (in-kon-sid'er-a-bl), *a.* Not worthy of notice; unimportant. — **inconsiderably**, *adv.*

inconsiderate (in-kon-sid'er-āt), *a.* Not considerate; thoughtless. — **inconsiderately**, *adv.* — **inconsiderateness**, *n.*

inconsistent (in-kon-sis'tent), *a.* Not consistent; not suitable or agreeing. — **inconsistence**, **inconsistency**, *ns.* — **inconsistently**, *adv.*

Syn. See INCOMPATIBLE.

inconsolable (in-kon-sō'la-bl), *a.* Not to be comforted. — **inconsolably**, *adv.*

inconspicuous (in-kon-spik'ū-us), *a.* Not conspicuous; not readily noticed. — **inconspicuously**, *adv.* — **inconspicuousness**, *n.*

inconstant (in-kon'stant), *a.* Fickle. — **inconstancy**, *n.* — **inconstantly**, *adv.*

incontestable (in-kon-test'a-bl), *a.* Too clear to be called in question; undeniable. — **incontestably**, *adv.*

Syn. Indisputable; irrefragable; indubitable; incontrovertible; certain.

incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent), *a.* Not restraining the passions or appetites; unchaste. — **incontinentence**, **incontinency**, *n.* — **incontinently**, *adv.*

1. Dissolutely. 2. Immediately.

incontrovertible (in-kon-tro-vēr'ti-bl), *a.* Too clear to be called in question. — **incontrovertibility**, *n.* — **incontrovertibly**, *adv.*

inconvenience (in-kon-vē-ni-ens), *l.* *n.* 1. Want of convenience. 2. Cause of trouble or uneasiness. *II. vt.* Trouble; incommode.

inconvenient (in-kon-vē-ni-ent), *a.* Unsuitable; causing trouble or uneasiness. — **inconveniently**, *adv.*

inconvertible (in-kon-vēr'ti-bl), *a.* Not to be changed or exchanged.

incorporate (in-kar'pō-rāt), *l.* *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Form into a body. 2. Combine into one mass. 3. Form into a corporation. — **incorporated**, *a.* — **incorporation**, *n.*

incorporeal (in-kar-pō're-al), *a.* Not having a body; spiritual. — **incorporeally**, *adv.*

incorrigible (in-kor'i-ji-bl), *a.* Bad beyond correction or reform. — **incorrigibility**, *n.* — **incorrigibly**, *adv.*

incorruptible (in-kor-rup'ti-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of decay. 2. That cannot be bribed; inflexibly just. — **incorruptibly**, *adv.* — **incorruptibility**, *n.* [become greater; advance]

increase (in-kres'), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or increase (in'kres'), *n.* Growth; addition; profit; produce. [O. Fr. *encrease*—L. *increasco*, grow.]

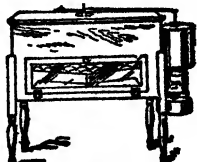
incredible (in-kred'i-bl), *a.* Surpassing belief. — **incredibly**, *adv.* — **incredibility**, *n.*

incredulous (in-kred'ū-lus), *a.* Indisposed to believe. — **incredulously**, *adv.* — **incredulity**, *n.*

increment (in'kre-ment), *n.* Growth, esp. in the value of real estate from increased population, traffic, etc. [See INCREASE.] [Charge with a crime.]

incriminal (in-krim'in-āt), *vt.* **incrusted** (in-krust'), *vt.* Cover with a hard case. — **incrustation**, *n.*

incubate (in-kū-bāt), *vi.* Sit on eggs to hatch them. — **incubation**, *n.* 1. Act of sitting on eggs to hatch them. 2. Period between the implanting of a disease and its development. — **incubator** (in'kū-bā-tūr), *n.* Machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat. [L. — *eo*, upon, and *ovo*, lie down.]



Incubator.

āste, fat, tase, fār spā fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, nōve, well; mūte, hut, būrn; oīl, owl, shēn.

incubus (in-kū-bus), *n.* 1. Nightmare. 2. Oppressive influence. — *pl.* In-cubuses, incubi (in-kū-bī). [*L.—incubo.*]
incubitate (in-kul'kāt), *vt.* Impress by admonitions.—**incubite**'tion, *n.* [*L.—in, not, and calco, tread,—calx, heel.*]
Syn. Teach; implant; infuse; instill.
inculpate (in-kul'pāt), *vt.* Incriminate; show to be guilty; censure.—**inculpa**'tion, *n.* — **incul**'patory, *a.* Imputing blame. [*L. in, and culpa, fault.*]
incumbent (in-kum'bent), *I. a.* Lying or resting on. *II. n.* One who holds an office or benefice. — **incum**'beney, *n.* Holding of an office. [*L.—incumbo, lie upon.*]
incunabula (in-kū-nab'ū-lā), *n.* Books printed in the early period of the art, before the year 1500. [*L.—swaddling-clothes.*]
incure (in-kūr), *vt.* [incurring; incurred (incur'd)]. Become liable to; run into. [*L. in, and curro, run.*]
incurable (in-kūr'a-bl), *I. a.* That cannot be cured. *II. n.* One beyond cure.
incursion (in-kūr'shun), *n.* Hostile inroad. [*Fr.—L. incursio—incurro.*]
incursive (in-kūr'siv), *a.* Pertaining to, or making an incursion or inroad.
incurvate (in-kūr'vāt), *I. vt.* Curve or bend. *II. a.* Curved inward.—**incurva**'tion, *n.* [*L. in, and curvus, bent.*]
incus (ing'kus), *n.* Bone of the internal ear. [*L.—anvil.*]
indebted (in-dev'ted), *a.* Being in debt; obliged.—**indebt**'edness, *n.*
indecent (in-dē'sent), *a.* Offensive to common modesty. — **inde**'cently, *adv.*—**inde**'cency, *n.*
indecision (in-de-sizh'un), *n.* Want of decision; hesitation.
indeclinable (in-de-kli'ng-bl), *a.* Not varied by determinations of case and number.
indecorous (in-de-kō'rus or in-dekō'rus), *a.* Not becoming; violating good manners.
indecorum (in-de-kō'rum), *n.* Want of propriety of conduct. [in reality.]
indeed (in-dēd), *adv.* In fact; in truth;
indefatigable (in-de-fat'ig-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be tired out; unremitting in effort; persevering.—**indefat**'igably, *adv.* [*L.—in, not, de, down, and fatigo, tire.*]
indefensible (in-de-fēn'si-bl), *a.* Not to be defeated.—**indefen**'sibly, *adv.*—**indefen**'sibility, *n.*
indefensible (in-de-fen'si-bl), *a.* That cannot be maintained or justified.—**indefen**'sibly, *adv.*
indefinable (in-de-fīn'a-bl), *a.* Not to be defined.—**indefi**'nably, *adv.*

indefinite (in-defi'nit), *a.* Not limited; not precise or certain.—**indefinite**'ly, *adv.*—**indefiniteness**, *n.*
Syn. Vague; dim; obscure; inexplicit; inexact; equivocal.
indelible (in-del'i-bl), *a.* That cannot be effaced.—**indelibly**, *adv.* [*L.—in, not, and delo, destroy.*]
indelicaey (in-del'i-ka-si), *n.* Want of delicacy or refinement; rudeness.
indelicate (in-del'i-kāt), *a.* Offensive to good manners or purity of mind; coarse.—**indelicate**'ly, *adv.*
indemnify (in-dem'ni-fī), *vt.* Repay; secure against loss.—**indemni**'fication, *n.* [*L.—in, not, damnum, loss, and facio, make.*]
indemnity (in-dem'ni-ti), *n.* Security from damage, loss, or punishment; compensation for loss or injury. [*L.—indemnitas.*]
indemonstrable (in-de-mon'strā-bl), *a.* That cannot be proved.
indent (in-dent'), *vt.* 1. Cut into points like teeth; notch. 2. (*Print.*) Begin further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph.—**indenta**'tion, *n.* Act of indenting or notching; notch; recess.—**indenture** (in-dent'ūr), *I. n.* Written agreement between two or more parties; contract (originally written in duplicate on one sheet, which was then cut apart on a zigzag line). *II. vt.* Bind by indentures. [*L.—in, and dens, tooth.*]
independent (in-de-pend'ent), *I. a. 1.* Not dependent or relying on others; not subordinate; not subject to another. 2. Thinking for one's self; self-governing. 3. Affording a comfortable livelihood; moderately wealthy. 4. Irrespective; exclusive. *II. n.* One who lives or thinks independently. — **independ**'ently, *adv.*—**independ**'ence, **independ**'ency, *n.* — **Independence day**, legal holiday, on July 4, celebrating the anniversary of the Congress' declaration of the independence of the U. S.
indescribable (in-de-skri'bā-bl), *a.* That cannot be described.
indestructible (in-de-strukt'i-bl), *a.* That cannot be destroyed.
indeterminable (in-de-tār'min-a-bl), *a.* Not to be ascertained or ended.
indeterminate (in-de-tār'min-ēt), *a.* Not fixed.—**indetermi**'nately, *adv.*—**indetermi**'nation, *n.*
indetermined (in-de-tār'mind), *a.* Not determined; unsettled.
index (in'deks), *I. n.* [*pl. indexes* (in'deks-es), or *indices* (in'di-sēs).] 1. Anything that indicates or points out; a hand that directs to anything

(*in*), etc. 2. List of subjects treated of in a book. 3. In *math.* Exponent of a power. *II. vt.* Provide with or place in an index.—*Index Anger*, forefinger, next the thumb.—*Index of Prohibited Books*, catalogue of books which must not be read by Roman Catholics, published at intervals by the Pope. [*L. indicio*, indicate.]

India (in'di-ā), *a.* Pertaining to East India. — *India Ink*, black pigment made originally in China. — *India paper*, very fine soft paper, originally made in China and Japan, used for 'India proofs,' the first and finest prints from engravings.

Indiaman (in'di-ā-man), *n.* Large ship employed in trade between Great Britain and British India.

Indian (in'di-an),

I. a. Belonging to the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America. *II. n.* 1. Native of the Indies. 2. Aborigine of America.—*Indian corn*, maize, so called because brought from W. Indies.—*Indian file*, single file. [From the name of the river Indus.]



Indian Chief.

Indiast (in'di-an-ist), *n.* One who studies or knows the history and languages of India.

India-rubber (in'di-ā-rub'ēr), *n.* 1. Caoutchouc; gum-elastic. The most elastic substance known. 2. Over-shoe made of india-rubber.

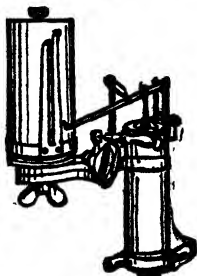
Indic (in'dik), *a.* Belonging to India. Used of the Indo-European languages, such as Sanskrit, etc.

Indicate (in'di-kant), *n.* That which indicates a remedy for a disease.

Indicate (in'di-kāt), *vt.* Point out.—*indication*, *n.* 1. Act of indicating. 2. That which indicates; mark; token; symptom. — *indicative* (in'di-kā-tiv), *a.* 1. Pointing out; giving intimation of. 2. In *gram.* Applied to the mood of the verb which affirms or denies a fact.—*indicatively*, *adv.*

Indicator (in'di-kā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who or that which indicates. — *Stock indicator*, electric telegraph apparatus which prints automatically on an unwinding strip of paper the market

quotations sent out from a central office; ticker. 2. Instrument on a steam-engine to show the pressure during one complete stroke of the piston. [*L. — in*, and *dico*, tell, proclaim.]



Indicator.

indict (in-dit'), *vt.* Charge with a crime formally or in writing, esp. by a grand jury.—*indictable*, *a.* — *indictment*, *n.* [*L. in*, and *dico*, say.]

indifferent (in-dif'ēr-ent), *a.* 1. Without importance. 2. Neutral. 3. Unconcerned.—*indifference*, *n.* insignificance; mediocrity; unconcernedness.—*indifferently*, *adv.* 1. In an indifferent manner. 2. Poorly.

Syn. Passableness; carelessness; impartiality; apathy; negligence.

indigenous (in-di-jen-us), *a.* Native born or originating in; produced naturally in a country. [*L. — in*, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, produce.]

indigent (in'di-jent), *a.* Destitute of means of subsistence; poor. — *indigence*, *n.* Want of means; poverty. [*L. — in*, and *ego*, need.]

indigested (in-di-jes'ted), *a.* Not digested; not assimilated; not methodized. [*— easily digested.*]

indigestible (in-di-jes'ti-bl), *a.* Not indigestion (in-di-jes'tyun), *n.* Want of digestion; dyspepsia.

indignant (in-dignānt), *a.* Affected with anger and disdain. — *indignantly*, *adv.* [*L. — in*, not, and *dignus*, worthy.] [*— ger* mixed with contempt.]

indignation (in-di-gnā'shun), *n.* An indignity (in-dign'i-ti), *n.* Unmerited contemptuous treatment.

indigo (in'di-gō), *n.* 1. Blue dye first obtained from the stalks of the indigo plant. 2. Deep blue color, formerly considered as a separate color in the solar spectrum. [*Sp. indico*—*L. indicus*, Indian.]

indirect (in-di-rekt'), *a.* 1. Not direct or straight. 2. Remotely connected. 3. Not straightforward or honest.—*indirectly*, *adv.*—*indirectness*, *n.* **indiscreet** (in-dis-kre't), *a.* Imprudent; injudicious. — *indiscreetly*, *adv.*—*indiscreetness*, *n.*

indiscretion (in-dis-kresh'un), *n.* 1. Want of discretion; rashness. 2. Indiscreet act; false step.

indiscriminate (in-dis-krim'i-nāt), *a.* Not distinguishing; promiscuous. — **indiscriminately**, *adv.*

indispensable (in-dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* Absolutely necessary. — **indispensably**, *adv.* — **indispensableness**, *n.*

indispose (in-dis-pōz'), *vt.* 1. Render indisposed or unfit. 2. Make averse to. — **indisposed**, *a.* 1. Averse; disinclined. 2. Slightly disordered in health. **indisposition** (in-dis-pōzh'un), *n.* 1. Disinclination. 2. Slight illness.

indisputable (in-dis-pū-tā-bl), *a.* Too evident to be called in question, certain. — **indisputably**, *adv.*

indissoluble (in-dis-sō-lō-bl), *a.* That cannot be broken or violated; inseparable; binding for ever. — **indissolubly**, *adv.* — **indissolubleness**, **indissolubility**, *n.*

indistinct (in-distinkt'), *a.* Not plainly marked; confused; not clear to the mind. — **indistinctly**, *adv.* — **indistinctness**, *n.*

indistinguishable (in-dist-ing'-wis-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be distinguished. — **indistinguishably**, *adv.*

indite (in-dit'), *vt.* 1. Dictate what is to be uttered or written. 2. Compose or write. — **inditer**, **inditement**, *n.* [O. Fr. *inditer*—root of **INDICT**.]

individual (in-di-vid'ū-ā), *I. a.* 1. Not divided; subsisting as one. 2. Pertaining to one only. *II. n.* Single person, animal, plant, or thing. — **individualism**, *n.* Regard to individual interests and not those of society at large. — **individuality**, *n.* 1. Separate and distinct existence; oneness. 2. Distinctive character. — **individualize**, *vt.* Distinguish from others; particularize. — **individualization**, *n.* — **individually**, *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and *divido*, divide].

indivisible (in-di-vi-si-bl), *I. a.* Not divisible. *II. n.* Indefinitely small quantity. — **indivisibly**, *adv.* — **indivisibleness**, *n.*

indoctrinate (in-dok'trin-āt), *vt.* Instruct in a doctrine; imbue with an opinion. — **indoctrination**, *n.*

indolent (in-dō-lent), *a.* Indisposed to activity or work; lazy. — **indolently**, *adv.* — **indolence**, *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *dolere*, suffer pain.]

Syn. Idle; slothful. See **HEST**.

indomitable (in-dom'i-tā-bl), *a.* Not to be subdued. — **indomitably**, *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and *domo*, tame.]

indoor (in-dōr), *a.* Carried on, or being, in the house. — **indoors**, *adv.* In the house.

indorse (in-dars'), *vt.* 1. Write upon the back of; assign by writing on the back of. 2. Give one's sanction to. — **indorsee** (in-dqr-sē'), *n.* Person to whom a bill, etc., is assigned by indorsement. — **indorsement**, *n.* 1. Act of writing on the back of a bill, etc., in order to transfer it. 2. That which is written on a bill, etc. 3. Sanction. — **indorser**, *n.* [Fr. *indorser*—L. *in*, on, and *dorsum*, back.]

indubitable (in-dū-bit-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be doubted. — **indubitably**, *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and *debite*, doubt.]

Syn. Unquestionable; certain; sure; evident. See **INCONTTESTABLE**.

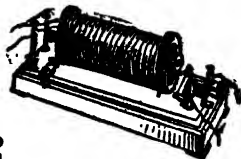
induce (in-dūs'), *vt.* 1. Prevail on. 2. In *physics*. Cause, as an electric state, by mere proximity of surfaces. — **Induced current**, one excited by the presence of a primary current. — **Induced magnetism**, magnetism produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire, through which a current is passing, is coiled round it. — **inducement**, *n.* 1. That which induces or causes. 2. Introduction. — **inducer**, *n.* — **inducible**, *a.* That may be induced or inferred. [L. *in*, into, and *duco*, lead.]

induct (in-dukt'), *vt.* 1. Bring in; introduce. 2. Put in possession, as of an office. — **induction**, *n.* 1. Introduction to an office. 2. Act or process of reasoning from particulars to generals. 3. Production by one body of an opposite electric

state in another by proximity. — **inductional**, *a.* — **inductive**, *a.* 1. Leading to inference. 2. Proceeding by induction in reasoning. — **inductively**, *adv.* — **inductor**, *n.* [See **INDUCE**.]

indue (in-dū'), *vt.* 1. Invest or clothe; supply. 2. Inure. — **induement**, *n.* [L. *induo*, put on.]

indulge (in-dulj'), *I. vt.* 1. Yield to the wishes of; humor. 2. Allow, as a favor; grant. 3. Not restrain, as a passion or vice, etc. *II. vt.* (with *in*) Gratify one's own appetite. — **indulgence**, *n.* 1. Permission. 2.



Induction coil.

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- Gratification. 3. Remission of punishment. — **indulgent**, *a.* Favoring; compliant; lenient; not severe. — **indulgently**, *adv.* — **indulger**, *n.* [L. *indulgeo*.]
- indurate** (in-dū-rāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or grow hard. — **induration**, *n.* [L. *-in*, and *durus*, hard.]
- industrial** (in-dus-tri-al), *a.* Relating to industry or the manufacture of commodities. — **industrially**, *adv.*
- industrious** (in-dus-tri-us), *a.* Diligent; sedulous. — **industriously**, *adv.* [Fr. — L. *in*, and *struo*, build up.]
- industry** (in-dus-tri), *n.* 1. Steady application to labor. 2. Productive labor; manufacture. 3. Trade. [L.] [ance.]
- Syn.* Diligence; assiduity; persevering.
- indwelling** (in-dwel-ing), *i.* *a.* Dwelling within; permanent. *II. n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul.
- inebriant** (in-ē-bri-ant), *i.* *a.* Intoxicating. *II. n.* That which intoxicates.
- inebriate** (in-ē-bri-āt), *i.* *vt.* Make drunk; intoxicate. *II. n.* Drunkard. — **inebriation**, **inebriety**, (in-ē-bri-ē-ti), *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication. [L. *-in*, and *ebrio*, make drunk.]
- ineffable** (in-ef-a-bl), *a.* Unspeaking. — **ineffableness**, *n.* [L. *-in*, not, *a.* out, and *fari*, speak.]
- ineffaceable** (in-ef-fā-sa-bl), *a.* That cannot be effaced; indelible. — **ineffaceably**, *adv.*
- ineffective** (in-ef-fekt-iv), *a.* Inefficient; useless. — **ineffectively**, *adv.*
- ineffectual** (in-ef-fekt-ū-al), *a.* Fruitless; futile. — **ineffectually**, *adv.*
- inefficacious** (in-ef-fi-kā-shus), *a.* Inadequate. — **inefficaciously**, *adv.*
- inefficient** (in-ef-fi-shent), *a.* Effecting little or nothing. — **inefficiently**, *adv.* — **inefficiency**, *n.*
- inelegant** (in-el-e-gant), *a.* Wanting in refinement or taste. — **inelegantly**, *adv.* — **inelegance**, **inelegancy**, *n.*
- ineligible** (in-el-i-j-i-bl), *a.* Not capable or worthy of being chosen. — **ineligibility**, *n.*
- inequal** (in-ē-kwal), *a.* Unequal; unjust. — *Inequal hour*, twelfth part of the time from sunrise to sunset, and from sunset to sunrise.
- inept** (in-ept), *a.* 1. Not apt or fit; unsuitable. 2. Foolish. — **ineptly**, *adv.* — **ineptitude**, *n.* [Fr. — L. *ineptus* — *in*, not, and *aptus*, apt.]
- inequality** (in-ē-kwōl-i-ti), *n.* 1. Want of equality; unevenness; dissimilarity. 2. Difference. 3. Inadequacy; incompetency. [fair, unjust.]
- inequitable** (in-ēkw-i-tā-bl), *a.* Un-
- ineradicable** (in-e-rad-i-kā-bl), *a.* Not to be rooted out. — **ineradicably**, *adv.* [See **ERADICATE**.]
- inert** (in-ērt), *a.* 1. Having no power of action or resistance. 2. Sluggish. — **inertly**, *adv.* — **inertness**, *n.* [L. = unskilled; idle — *in*, not, and *ars*, art.]
- Syn.* Lifeless; inanimate; passive; dead; senseless; insensible; inactive; dull; lazy; listless. See **INDOLENT**.
- inertia** (in-ēr-shi-ā), *n.* 1. Inertness. 2. Inherent property of matter by which it tends to remain at rest when resting, and in motion when moving.
- inessential** (in-es-sen-shal), *a.* Not essential or necessary.
- inestimable** (in-es-tim-a-bl), *a.* Incalculable; priceless. — **inestimably**, *adv.*
- inevitable** (in-ev-it-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not able to be avoided or escaped; certain. 2. Irresistible. — **inevitably**, *adv.* — **inevitableness**, *n.* [L. *-in*, not, and *evito*, avoid.]
- inexact** (in-egz-akt'), *a.* Not precisely correct or true. — **inexactness**, *n.*
- inexcusable** (in-eks-ku'z-a-bl), *a.* Not justifiable; unpardonable. — **inexcusably**, *adv.* — **inexcusableness**, *n.*
- inexhaustible** (in-egz-ast-i-bl), *a.* Not able to be exhausted or spent; unending. — **inexhaustibly**, *adv.* — **inexhaustibility**, *n.*
- inexorable** (in-eks-o-rā-bl), *a.* Not to be moved by entreaty; unrelenting. — **inexorably**, *adv.* [L. *-ex*, and *oro*, entreat — *os*, mouth.]
- inexpedient** (in-eks-pē-di-ent), *a.* Not tending to promote the desired end. 2. Not suited to time or circumstances. — **inexpedience**, **inexpediency**, *n.* [vantageous.]
- Syn.* Inconvenient; unwise; disadvantageous.
- inexpensive** (in-eks-pen-siv), *a.* Involving slight expense; cheap.
- inexperience** (in-eks-pē-ri-ens), *a.* Want of experience. — **inexperienced** (in-eks-pē-ri-ent), *a.* Not having experience; unskilled; unpracticed.
- inexpiable** (in-eks-pi-a-bl), *a.* Not able to be expiated or atoned for. — **inexpiablely**, *adv.* — **inexpiability**, *n.*
- inexplicable** (in-eks-pi-kā-bl), *a.* That cannot be explained; unintelligible. — **inexplicably**, *adv.* [clear.]
- explicit** (in-eks-plis-it), *a.* Not inexpressible (in-eks-pres-i-bl), *a.* Unutterable; indescribable. — **inexpressibly**, *adv.*
- inexpressive** (in-eks-pres-iv), *a.* Without expression or meaning; dull;

inextinguishable (in-eks-ting'-gwish-a-bl), a. That cannot be extinguished or quenched.

inextricable (in-eks'tri-ka-bl), *a.* Not able to be extricated or disentangled.
—**inex'tricably**, *adv.*

infallible (in-fal'i-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of error. 2. Trustworthy; certain. — **infallibly**, *adv.* — **infallibility**, *n.*

Infamous (in'fa-mus), *a.* 1. Of ill fame; notoriously wicked. 2. Bringing infamy. 3. Disgraced by legal conviction of crime.—**Infamously**, *adv.*

Infamy (in'fā-mī), *n.* 1. Ill repute; public disgrace. 2. Extreme villainess.

infancy (in'fan-si), *n.* 1. Early childhood. 2. Beginning of any thing.

infant (inf'ant). I. *n.* 1. Babe. 2. Minor. II. *a.* 1. Belonging to infants or to infancy; tender. 2. Intended for infants. [*L. infans*—*in*, not, and *fori* speak.]

infanta (in-fan'ta), *n.* Title of the daughters of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the heiress-apparent.

Infante (in-fan'tā), *n.* Title of the sons of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the heir apparent.

infanticide (in-fant'i-sid), *n.* 1. Infant or child murder. 2. Murderer of an infant.—**infanticidal**, *a.* [Fr.—*L. infans*, and *cædo*, kill.]

infantile (in'fant-ĭl or -l), **infant-**
-ine (in'fant-in or -in), **a.** Pertaining
to infancy or to an infant.

Infantry (in'fant-ri), *n.* Foot-soldiers.
[It. *infanteria* — *infante*, *fante*, boy, servant foot-soldier.]

infatuate (in-fat'ü-ät), *vt.* Inspire with foolish passion.—**infatuation**, *n.* [*L.—fatuus*, foolish.]

Infekt (in-fekt'), *vt.* Taint, esp. with disease.—**infection** (in-fek'shun), *n.* 1 Act of infection. 2 That which

1. Act of infection. 2. That which infects.—infectious, a. Having the quality of infecting; apt to spread.—**infectiously, adv.—infections-**

infectiously, adv.—**infectious-**
ness, n. [*L. inficio*—*in*, and *facio*,
make.] [*pollute*; *vitalize*; *poison*.
See *Contaminate*; *corrupt*; *defile*;

Infelicity (in-fe-lis'i-ti). *n.* Misery; misfortune; unfavorableness.—*infelicitous*. *a.* Not happy.

lie'tous, a. Not happy.
infer(in-fér'), *vt.* [infer'ring; inferred'.]
Deduce; derive, as a consequence.—
infer'ence, *n.*

inferable, inferrible, as. That may be inferred.—**inference** (in'fēr-ens), *n.* Conclusion; deduction.—

inferential (in-fēr-en'shal), *a.* Deducible or deduced.—**inferentially**, *adv.* [*L. infero—in, and fero, bring.*]

Syn. Bring in; advance; conclude; imply; prove; evidence; involve.

mūte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mā, n
mūte, hut, būr

šāts, šat, šāks, šās, šāll, šārs, šāvs; mā, met, hēr; mīts, mīt; nūts, not, mūvs, wpl.
mūts. hūt. būrs: oil. owl. shag.

— (in-fā'tus), *n.* Breathing into; inspiration. [*L.*]
inflect (in-flekt'), *vt.* 1. Bend in; turn from a direct line or course. 2. Modulate, as the voice. 3. In *gram.* Vary, as a noun by declension, (*mouse-mice*), or a verb by conjugation, (*give-gives-gave*). — **inflection** (in-flek'shun), *n.* — **inflectional**, *a.* [*L.* — *in*, and *flecto*, bend.]
inflexible (in-fleks'i-bl), *a.* Rigid; unyielding; unbending. — **inflexibility**, **inflexibility**, *n.*
inflexion. Same as **INFLECTION**.
infix (in-fikt'), *vt.* Lay on; impose, as punishment. — **infixion** (in-fik'shun), *n.* Act of inflicting or imposing; punishment applied. — **infixive**, *a.* Tending or able to inflict. [*L.* — *in*, against, and *figo*, strike.]



Spike. Umbel. Raceme. Spadix.



Compound umbel. Panicle. Cyme.

VARIOUS KINDS OF INFLORESCENCE.

inflorescence (in-flor-es'ens), *n.* Mode of flowering of a plant. [*L.* *infloresco*, begin to blossom.]
inflorescing (in-flow'er-ing), *n.* Process of extracting the perfume of flowers by maceration and without the application of heat.
influence (in-flū-ens), *I. n.* Power exerted on men or things; power in operation. *II. vt.* Affect; move; direct. [*L.* *in*, into, and *fluo*, flow.]
Syn. Control; authority; ascendancy; ascendant; sway; favor.
immortal (in-flō-en'shal), *a.* Having influence. — **influentially**, *adv.*
influenza (in-flō-en'za), *n.* Severe epidemic catarrh, accompanied with weakening fever. [*It.*]
influx (in-fluks), *n.* Flowing in; infusion; abundant accession.

infold (in-fōld'), *vt.* Inwrap; involve; embrace.

inform (in-farm'), *vt.* 1. Give form to; animate or give life to. 2. Impart knowledge to; tell. — **informant**, *n.* One who tells. — **information**, *n.* 1. Intelligence given; knowledge. 2. Accusation. — **informer** (in-farm'er), *n.* One who informs against another for the breaking of a law.

Syn. Fashion; enlighten; instruct.
informal (in-farm'al), *a.* Not in proper form; without ceremony. — **informally**, *adv.* — **informality**, *n.*
infra-, *pref.* Below; lower. [*L.*]
infraction (in-fra'kshun), *n.* Violation, esp. of law. [*L.* *in*, and *frango*, break.]
infrangible (in-fran'gi-bl), *a.* That cannot be broken; not to be violated. [*See* **INFRACTION**.]

infrequent (in-frēkwent), *a.* Seldom occurring; rare; uncommon. — **infrequently**, *adv.* — **infrequency**, *n.*
infringe (in-frinj'), *vt.* 1. Violate, esp. law. 2. Encroach; trespass. — **infringement**, *n.* [*L.* — *in*, and *frango*, break.] [*Mad.* [*L.*]
infuriate (in-fū-ri-āt), *vt.* Enrage;
infuse (in-fūz'), *vt.* 1. Pour into. 2. Inspire with. 3. Steep in liquor without boiling. — **infusible**, *a.* That cannot be dissolved or melted. — **infusion** (in-fū-zhun), *n.* 1. Pouring of water over a substance, in order to extract its active principles. 2. Solution in water of an organic, esp. a vegetable, substance. 3. Liquor so obtained. 4. Inspiration; instilling.

Infusoria (in-fū-sō-ri-a), *n. pl.* Microscopic animalcula found in infusions of decaying organic material.

ingeminate (in-jem'i-nāt), *vt.* Repeat. [*L.*]
ingenio (Sp. in-hā-ni-ō; Eng. in-jē-ni-ō), *n.* Engine; mill; sugar plantation. [*Cuba.*]



Infusoria in a drop of water; highly magnified.

ingenious (in-jē-ni-us), *a.* 1. Of good natural abilities. 2. Skillful in inventing; witty. — **ingeniously**, *adv.* — **ingeniousness**, *n.* [*L.* — *ingenium*, mother-wit.] [*girl.* [*Fr.*]
ingénue (ang-zhē-nō'), *n.* Artless
ingenuity (in-jē-nū-i-ti), *n.* Power of ready invention; facility in combining ideas; curiousness in design.

ingenuous (in-jen'ü-us), *a.* 1. Frank. 2. Free-born. 3. Generous.—**ingen-uously**, *adv.*—**ingen'uosity**, *n.* [*L. ingenus*, native, free-born.]

Syn. Artless; open; sincere; unreserved; honorable. See **CANDID**.

ingle (ing'gl), *n.* Fire.—**ingle-nook**, corner by the fireplace. [*Scotch.*]

inglorious (in-glö'ri-us), *a.* Without honor; shameful.—**ingloriously**, *adv.*

ingot (in'got), *n.* Mass of unwrought metal, esp. gold or silver, cast in a mould. [*A. S.—in, and golen*, p.p. of *geotan*, pour.]

ingraft (in-grä't), *vt.* 1. Graft. 2. Introduce something foreign. 3. Fix deeply.

ingrain (in-grän'), *vt.* Dye with grain (cochineal). 2. Dye in a lasting color. 3. Dye in the raw state. 4. Immerse thoroughly. [*See GRAIN, 5.*]

ingrain (in'grän). I. *a.* 1. Dyed with kermes. 2. Dyed in the raw material. II. *n.* Yarn or fabric dyed with fast colors before manufacture.

ingrate (in'grät), I. *a.* Unthankful. II. *n.* One who is ungrateful. [*Fr.—L. ingratus.*]

ingratiate (in-grä'shi-ät), *vt.* 1. Commend or work (one's self into favor with one). [*See GRACE.*]

ingratitude (in-grä'ti-tüd), *n.* Unthankfulness.

ingredient (in-gräd'i-ent), *n.* Component part; constituent; element. [*Fr.—L. ingredi*, enter.]

ingress (in'gres), *n.* 1. Entrance. 2. Power, right, or means of entrance. [*L. ingressus.*]

ingrowing (in'grö-ing), *a.* Growing

ingulf (in-gulf), *vt.* Swallow up wholly; cast into a gulf; overwhelm.—**ingulfment**, *n.*

inhabit (in-hä'bít), *vt.* Dwell in; occupy.—**inhabitable**, *a.* That may be inhabited.—**inhabitant**, *n.*—**inhabitation**, *n.* Dwelling. [*L.*]

inhalation (in-hä-lä'shun), *n.* Drawing into the lungs.

inhale (in-häl'), *vt.* Draw in the breath; draw into the lungs.—**inhaler**, *n.* [*L.—in, and halo*, breathe.]

inharmoneious (in-här-mö'ni-us), *a.* Discordant; unmusical.—**inharmoneiously**, *adv.*—**inharmoneiousness**, *n.*

inhere (in-här'), *vi.* Stick fast; remain firm; belong intrinsically; form an element.—**inherence**, **inherency**, *n.*—**inher'ent**, *a.* 1. Sticking fast. 2. Existing in and inseparable from something else. 3. Innate; natural.—**inher'ently**, *adv.*

inherit (in-her'it), *vt.* Receive as heir or by descent from an ancestor; possess.—**inheritable**, *a.* That may be inherited.—**inheritance** (in-her'it-ans), *n.* 1. That which is or may be inherited. 2. Estate derived from an ancestor. 3. Hereditary descent. 4. Natural gift. 5. Possession.—**inheritor** (in-her'it-ür), *n.* Heir.—*fem.* **inheritress**, **inheritrix**. [*Fr. hériter—L. heredito.* See **HEIR**.]

inhesion (in-hē'zhun), *n.* Inherence.

inhibit (in-hib'it), *vt.* Forbid; check.—**inhibition** (in-hi-bish'un), *n.* Prohibition.—**inhibitory**, *a.* Prohibitory. [*L.—in, and habeo*, hold.]

inhospitable (in-hos'pit-a-bl), *a.* Affording no kindness to guests.—**inhospitably**, *adv.*—**inhospitality**, *n.*

inhuman (in-hü'man), *a.* Cruel; unfeeling.—**inhumanly**, *adv.*—**inhumanity** (in-hü-man'i-ti), *n.*

Syn. Pitiless. See **CRUEL**.

inhume (in-hüm'), *vt.* Inter.—**inhumation**, *n.* Depositing in the ground; burial. [*L. in, and humus*, ground.]

inimical (in-im'i-kal), *a.* 1. Not friendly. 2. Contrary; repugnant.—**inimically**, *adv.* [*L. in, not, and amicus*, friendly.—*amo*, love.]

inimitable (in-im'it-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be imitated; matchless.—**inimitably**, *adv.*

iniquity (in-ik'wi-ti), *n.* 1. Injustice; wickedness. 2. Crime.—**iniquitous**, *a.* Un-; wicked.—**iniquitously**, *adv.* [*L. iniquitas—iniquus*, equal.]

Syn. Nefarious. See **WICKED**.

initial (in-ish'al), I. *a.* Commencing; placed at the beginning. II. *n.* Letter beginning a word, esp. a name. III. *vt.* Mark with initials. [*L. initium*, beginning.—*in, and eo, itum*, go.]

initiate (in-ish'i-ät), I. *vt.* 1. Make a beginning. 2. Instruct in principles; acquaint with. 3. Introduce into a new state or society. II. *n.* One who is initiated. III. *a.* Fresh; unpracticed.—**initiation**, *n.*—**initiative** (in-ish'i-a-tiv), I. *a.* Serving to initiate; introductory. II. *n.* 1. Introductory step. 2. Power or ability to originate or to take the lead.—**initiat'ory**. I. *a.* Introductory. II. *n.* In-

injection (in-jek'shun), *n.* A act of injecting; liquid to be injected.—**injector**, *n.* One who or that which injects; esp. a device for forcing water into a steam-boiler. [*L.—in, and jacio*, throw.]

ähte, äst, täsk, fär, päll, färre, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wäpf; müte, hut, büra; oil, owl, then.

injudicial (in-jō-dish'al), *a.* Not according to law-forms.
injudicious (in-jō-dish'us), *a.* Void of, or wanting in, judgment; inconsiderate.—**injudiciously**, *adv.*—**injudiciousness**, *n.*
injunction (in-jung'kshun), *n.* 1. Act of enjoining. 2. Exhortation. 3. Writ of prohibition granted by a court of equity. [L.—*injungo*, command.]
injure (in-jōr), *vt.* Do injury to; wrong; damage. [Fr. *injurier*—L. *in*, not, and *jus, juris*, law.]
injurious (in-jōr'us), *a.* Tending to injure; harmful.—**injuriouly**, *adv.*
Syn. Pernicious; hurtful.
injury (in-jō-ri), *n.* 1. That which injures. 2. Damage; wrong; mischief. *Syn.* Harm; hurt; evil.
injustice (in-jus'tis), *n.* Violation or withholding of another's rights.
ink (ing'k), *n.* Colored fluid used in writing, printing, etc. II. *vt.* Daub with ink. [O. Fr. *enque*—L. *encustum*, burnt in.]
inkling (ing'k'ling), *n.* Hint; whisper; intimation. [M. E. *inklen*, hint at, of uncertain origin.]
inky (ing'k'i), *a.* Consisting of or resembling ink; blackened with ink.
inland (in-länd'), *pa. p.* of **INLAY**.
inland (in-länd'), *n.* Interior part of a country. II. *a.* 1. Remote from the sea. 2. Carried on or produced within a country; confined to a country. III. *adv.* Towards the interior of a country.
inlaw (in-lə'), *vt.* Clear of outlawry; restore to the protection of the law.
inlay (in-lä'), *i. vt.* [in-lay'ing; in-laid'] Ornament by inserting pieces of metal, ivory, etc. II. *n.* Pieces of metal, ivory, etc., for inlaying.
inlet (in-lēt'), *n.* 1. Passage; place of ingress. 2. Small bay.
inly (in'li), *i. a.* Internal. II. *adv.* Inwardly; in the heart.
innate (in-mät'), *n.* 1. One who lodges in the same house with another. 2. **innmost**. See **INNERMOST**. [Lodger.
inn (in), *n.* 1. House for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; hotel. 2. House; town residence. — *Inns of Court*, incorporated societies of London, which educate law students and call them to the bar. [A.S. *in, inn*, inn, house — prep. *in, in.*]
innate (in-'ät or in-nät'), *a.* Inborn; natural; inherent.—**innateness**, *n.*—**innately**, *adv.* [L.—*in*, and *na-ccer*, am born.] [2. Internal. [A.S.]
inner (in-'er), *a.* 1. Further in; interior.
innermost (in-'er-mōst), **innmost** (in-'mōst), *a.* Furthest in; most remote from the outer part.

inning (in-'ing), *n.* Turn for using the bat in base-ball and cricket or for one side's action in any game. (In England 'innings') [keeps an inn.
innkeeper (in-'kē-pēr), *n.* One who innocence (in'o-sens), **innocency** (in'o-sen-si), *n.* Harmlessness; blamelessness; purity; sinlessness.
innocent (in'o-sent), *i. a.* 1. Harmless; inoffensive. 2. Blameless; pure; lawful. II. *n.* One free from harm or fault.—**innocently**, *adv.* [L.—*in*, not, and *noceo*, hurt.]
innocuous (in-nok'ū-us), *a.* Harmless in effects.—**innocuously**, *adv.* [L. *innocuus*.]
innominate (in-om-i-nāt'um), *n.* Hipbone, formed of three parts, ilium, ischium, and pubis. L.=unnamed.]
innovate (in'o-vāt'), *vt.* Introduce novelties; make changes.—**innovator**, *n.*—**innovation**, *n.* [L.—*novus*, new.]
innuendo (in-'ū-en-dō), *n.* Side-hint; insinuation. [L.—*in*, and *nuc*, nod.] *Syn.* Intimation; suggestion.
innumerable (in-nū-mēr-ə-bl), *a.* That cannot be numbered; countless.—**innumerably**, *adv.*
innutrition (in-nū-trish'un), *n.* Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.—**innutritious**, *a.*
inobtrusive (in-ob-trū'siv), *a.* Not obtrusive.—**inobtrusively**, *adv.*—**inobtrusiveness**, *n.*
inoculate (in-ok'ū-lāt'), *i. vt.* 1. Ingraft. 2. Communicate disease by inserting matter in the skin. II. *vt.* 1. Propagate by budding. 2. Practice inoculation.—**inoculation** (in-ok'ū-lā'shun), *n.* [L.—*in*, and *oculus*, eye.]
inedorous (in-'ō-dū-rus), *a.* Without smell.
inoffensive (in-of-fen'siv), *a.* Giving no offense; harmless.—**inoffensively**, *adv.*—**inoffensiveness**, *n.*
inofficial (in-of-fish'al), *a.* Not proceeding from the proper officer; without the usual form of authority.—**inofficially**, *adv.*
inoperative (in-op'ér-a-tiv), *a.* Not in action; producing no effect.
inopportune (in-op-por-tūn'), *a.* Untimely, unseasonable, inconvenient.—**inopportunately**, *adv.*
inordinate (in-ard'in-āt'), *a.* Beyond usual bounds; irregular; immoderate.—**inordinately**, *adv.*—**inordinateness**, *n.*



Inner and outer view of left human innominate.

inorganic (in-ar-gan'ik), *a.* Without life or organized structure, as minerals, etc.

inoculate (in-oh-kū-lāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Unite by mouths or ducts, as two vessels in an animal body; interjoin. —**inoculation**, *n.* [*L. in, and osculo*, kiss.]

inquest (in-kwest), *n.* 1. Judicial inquiry. 2. Jury for inquiring into any matter, esp. a case of violent or sudden death. [*O. Fr. enqueste*. See **INQUIRE**.]

inquietude (in-kw'et-ūd), *n.* Uneasiness of body or mind.

inquire (in-kw'ir). *I. vt.* 1. Ask a question. 2. Make an investigation. *II. vi.* Ask about.—**inquirer**, *n.* —**inquiry** (in-kw'ir-i), *n.* 1. Act of inquiring. 2. Search for knowledge; investigation; question. [*L. in, and quaero*, seek.]

inquisition (in-kw'i-zish'un), *n.* 1. Searching; investigation; question. 2. Judicial inquiry. 3. Ecclesiastical tribunal for punishing heretics.—**inquisitorial** (in-kw'i-zish'un-āl), *a.* [*L. inquisitio*. See **INQUIRE**.]

inquisitive (in-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* Apt to ask questions; curious.—**inquisitively**, *adv.*—**inquisitiveness**, *n.*

inquisitor (in-kwiz'i-tūr), *n.* One who inquires; official inquirer.—**inquisitorial**, *a.* [*L.*] encroachment.

inroad (in'rōd), *n.* Invasion; attack; **inrush** (in'rush), *n.* Sudden invasion or incursion. [wholesome.]

insalubrious (in-sā-lū'bri-us), *a.* Uninsane (in-sān'), *a.* 1. Not of sound mind. 2. Pertaining to insane persons. 3. Foolish.—**insanely**, *adv.*

insanity (in-san'i-ti), *n.* State of being insane; madness.

Syn. Alienation; aberration; dementia; derangement; frenzy; lunacy; monomania; delirium.

insatiable (in-sā-shi-ā-bl), *a.* Insatiate (in-sā-shi-āt), *as.* That cannot be satisfied.—**insatiably**, *adv.*—**insatiableness**, **insatiability**, *ns.*

inscribe (in-skrīb'), *vt.* 1. Write; engrave. 2. Address. 3. In *geom.* Draw one figure within another. [*L. in, and scribo*, write.]

inscription (in-skrīb'shun), *n.* 1. Writing upon. 2. That which is inscribed; title; dedication of a book to a person.

inscrutable (in-skrū'tā-bl), *a.* That cannot be searched into and understood; inexplicable.—**inscrutably**, *adv.* [*L. in, not, and scrutor*, search into.]

insect (in'sekt), *n.* Small animal, as a wasp or fly, with a body as if cut into, or divided into sections. [*L. in, into, and secto*, cut.]

insectivorous (in-sek-tiv'ū-us), *a.* Eating insects. [*L. in, insectum*, and *voro*, devour.]

insecure (in-se-kūr'), *a.* 1. Apprehensive of danger or loss; not safe.—**insecurely**, *adv.*—**insecurity**, *n.*

insensate (in-sen'sāt), *a.* Void of sense; wanting sensibility; stupid. [*L. insensatus*.]

insensible (in-sen'si-bl), *a.* 1. Not having feeling; callous; dull. 2. Imperceptible by the senses.—**insensibly**, *adv.*—**insensibility**, *n.*

insentient (in-sen'sh-ent), *a.* Not having perception.

inseparable (in-sep'a-ra-bl), *a.* Not to be separated.—**inseparably**, *adv.*

insert (in'sért'), *vt.* Introduce; put in or among. [*L. in, and sero*, join.]

insert (in'sért), *n.* Anything inserted; interpolation; small paper sent between the leaves of a periodical, etc.

insertion (in-sér'shun), *n.* 1. Act of inserting. 2. Condition of being inserted. 3. That which is inserted.

inshore (in-shór'), *adv.* On or near the shore.

inside (in'sid). *I. a.* Side or part within. *II. a.* Being within; interior. *III. adv. or prep.* 1. Within; in the interior of; into. 2. Within the time of.

insidious (in-sid'i-us), *a.* Watching an opportunity to insnare; intended to entrap; treacherous.—**insidiously**, *adv.* [*From L. insidia*, ambush.]

Syn. Sly; deceptive. See **WILY**.

insight (in'sit), *n.* 1. Sight into; view of the interior. 2. Acute observation.

insignia (in-sig'n-i-ā), *n. pl.* Badges of office or honor. [*L. in, and signum*, mark.]



PARTS OF AN INSECT.

1. Antennae. 2. Eyes. 3. Head. 4. Anterior legs. 5. Prothorax. 6. Mesothorax. 7. Anterior wings. 8. Metathorax. 9. Middle legs. 10. Posterior wings. 11. Posterior legs. 12. Abdomen. 13. Tibiae. 14. Tarsi.

insignificant (in-sig-nif-i-kant), *a.* Meaningless; without effect; unimportant.—**insignificance**, *n.*

Syn. Trivial; petty; mean.

insincere (in-sin-sēr), *a.* Deceitful; dissembling.—**insincerely**, *adv.*—**insincerity** (in-sin-sēr-i-ti), *n.*

introduce (in-trō-dū-sit), *v. t.* 1. Introduce gently or artfully. 2. Hint, esp. a fault. 3. Ingratiate; work into favor. II. *vt.* Creep or flow in; enter gently or by flattery.—**intimacy**, *n.*—**intimative**, *a.* [L.—*sinus*, curve.]

Syn. Intimation. See **INTIMIDATE**.

insipid (in-sip'id), *a.* Tasteless; wanting spirit or animation; dull.—**insipidly**, *adv.*—**insipidness**, *n.*—**insipidity**, *n.* [L.—*in*, not, and *sapio*, savor.—*sapio*, taste.]

insist (in-sis't), *v. t.* 1. Dwell (on) in discourse. 2. Persist in pressing.—**insistence**, *n.* [L.—*in*, upon, and *sisto*, stand.]

insnare (in-snar'), *vt.* Catch in a snare; entrap; take by deceit; entangle.

insobriety (in-sō-brī-ē-ti), *n.* Want of sobriety; intemperance.

insolation (in-sō-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Exposure to the sun for any purpose; sunbath. 2. Sunstroke. [L.—*in*, and *sol*, sun.]

insole (in-sōl), *n.* Inner sole of a shoe. **insolent** (in-sō-lent), *a.* Haughty and contemptuous; insulting; rude.—**insolently**, *adv.*—**insolence**, *n.* [L.—*in*, not, and *solens*, accustomed.]

Syn. Improper. See **HAUGHTY**.

insoluble (in-sō-lū-bl), *a.* Not capable of being dissolved or solved.—**insolubility**, **insolubleness**, *ns.*

insolvent (in-sol'vent), *a.* 1. Not able to pay one's debts. 2. Pertaining to insolvent persons. II. *a.* One unable to pay his debts.—**insolvency**, *n.*

insomnia (in-som-ni-a), *n.* Sleeplessness. [L.—*in*, not, and *somnus*, sleep.] **insomuch** (in-sō-much'), *adv.* To such a degree; so.

insouciance (ang-sō-si-āns'), *n.* Heedless unconcern. [Fr.]

inspect (in-spek't), *vt.* 1. Look into; look at narrowly. 2. Superintend; examine officially.—**inspection**, *n.*—**inspector**, *n.*—**inspectorate**, *n.* 1. District of an inspector. 2. Body of inspectors.—**inspectorship**, *n.* Office or district of an inspector. [L.—*in*, and *specio*, look.] [be inhaled.]

inspirable (in-spi-rā-bl), *a.* Able to inspire.—**inspiration** (in-spi-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of inspiring or breathing into; breath. 2. Divine influence by which the sacred writers were instructed. 3. Elevating or exciting influence.

inspiratory (in-spi-rā-tō-ri), *a.* Belonging to or aiding inspiration or inhalation.

inspire (in-spir'), *v. t.* 1. Breathe into. 2. Draw or inhale into the lungs. 3. Infuse by breathing, or as if by breathing. 4. Infuse into the mind, as by divine influence. 5. Affect with a superior influence. II. *vt.* Draw in the breath.—**inspiration**, *n.* [L.—*in*, and *spiro*, breathe.]

inspirit (in-spi-rīt'), *vt.* Infuse spirit into; give new life to; encourage.

impissate (in-spi-sāt'), *vt.* Thicken by the evaporation of moisture.—**impissation**, *n.* [L.—*in*, and *spissus*, thick.]

instability (in-stā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Want of stability, steadiness or firmness. **instable** (in-stā-bl), *a.* Not stable.

install (in-stāl'), *vt.* 1. Establish in a place. 2. Invest with a charge or office.—**installation** (in-stāl-'ā-shun), *n.* 1. Act of installing or placing in an office with ceremonies. 2. Plant. [Fr. *installer*—O. Ger. *stal*, stall.]

instalment, **installment** (in-stāl-ment), *n.* 1. Act of installing. 2. One of the parts of a sum paid at various times. 3. That which is delivered at one of several stated periods.

instance (in'stans), *n.* 1. Quality of being instant or urgent. 2. Solicitation; occasion. 3. Example; illustration. 4. Proof. II. *vt.* Mention as an example or case in point.

instant (in'stant), *a.* 1. Pressing; urgent. 2. Immediate; quick. 3. Present; current (abbr. *inst.*, as on the 13th *inst.*) II. *n.* Moment.—**instantly**, *adv.* 1. Immediately. 2. Earnestly. [L.—*insto*, stand upon.]

instantaneous (in-stan-tā-ne-us), *a.* 1. Done in an instant. 2. Momentary.—**instantaneously**, *adv.*

instanter (in-stan'tēr), *adv.* Immediately. [L.]

instate (in-stāv'), *vt.* Put in possession.—**instatement** (in-stāv-'ā-shun), *n.* A renewal, restoration. [L. *instare*, rebuild.] [A.S. *on stede*. See **STEAD**.]

instead (in-stēd'), *adv.* In place (of). **instep** (in'step), *n.* 1. Upper part of the human foot near its junction with the leg. 2. In horses, front of the hindleg from the hock to the pastern joint.

instigate (in'sti-gāt'), *vt.* Urge; set on; incite.—**instigation**, *n.*—**instigator**, *n.* [L.—root *stige*, prick.] *Syn.* Animater; stimulate; impel; goad; tempt.

instill (in-stīl'), *vt.* Infuse slowly into the mind.—**instillation**, **instillment**, *n.* [L.—*stilla*, drop.]

ins, in, ink, ill, ill, ill, above; mē, met, hē; mite, mit; nōt, not, nōt, wēl; mite, but, būra; oil, owl, then.

instinct (in'stingkt), *n.* 1. Spontaneous, unreasoning prompting to action. 2. Natural impulse by which animals are guided. [L. — root of *instigare*.]

instinct (in'stingkt'), *a.* Instigated; moved; animated; alive.

instinctive (in'stingkt'iv), *a.* Pertaining to, or prompted by, instinct. — **instinctively**, *adv.*

Syn. Automatic; spontaneous.

institute (in'sti-tüt), *I. vt.* Ordain; establish. 2. Appoint to office. *II. n.* 1. Anything formally established. 2. Established law, precept, or principle; book of precepts or principles. 3. Educational, literary, or philosophical society or institution. [L. *instiluo*, cause to stand.]

Syn. Set up; erect; organize; begin; found; originate; invest.

institution (in'sti-tü'shun), *n.* 1. Act of instituting; enactment; foundation. 2. That which is instituted; established order, custom, or the like. 3. Public establishment.

instruct (in'strukt'), *vt.* 1. Prepare; inform; teach. 2. Order; direct. — **instructor**, *n.* — **instructress**, *n.* *fem.* [L. — *in*, and *struo*, build up.]

instruction (in'struk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of instructing or teaching. 2. Information. 3. Command.

instructive (in'struk'tiv), *a.* Conveying instruction or knowledge. — **instructively**, *adv.*

instrument (in'strö-ment), *n.* 1. Tool or utensil; device producing musical sounds. 2. Written contract. — **instrumental** (in'strö-men'tal), *a.* 1. Acting as an instrument or means; serving to promote an object; helpful. 2. Belonging to or produced by musical instruments. — **instrumentally**, *adv.* — **instrumentality**, *n.* Agency. [L. *instrumentum* — *instruo*. See *INSTRUCT*.]

insubordinate (in-sub-ar'din-ät), *a.* Not submissive; disobedient; mutinous. — **insubordination**, *n.*

insufferable (in-suf-er-a-bl), *a.* Unbearable; detestable. — **insufferably**, *adv.*

insufficient (in-suf-fish'ent), *a.* Not sufficient; deficient; unfit. — **insufficiently**, *adv.* — **insufficiency**, *n.* *Syn.* Inadequate; incapable.

insular (in'sü-lar), *a.* 1. Belonging to, or like, an island. 2. Belonging to the people of an island; narrow. — **insularism**, *n.* Narrowness. — **insularity**, *n.* State of being insular. [L. *insularis* — *insula*, island.]

insulate (in'sü-lät), *vt.* 1. Place in a detached situation; isolate. 2. Separate by a non-conductor. —

insulation, *n.* — **insulator** (in'sü-lätör), *n.* One who or that which insulates; non-conductor of electricity; esp. non-conducting support for an electric wire.



Insulator.

insult (in'sult'), *vt.* Treat with indignity or contempt; abuse; affront.

insult (in'sult), *n.* Insolent attack; contumely. [L. — *insulto*, spring at.]

insuperable (in-sü-pär-a-bl), *a.* Insurmountable. — **insuperably**, *adv.* — **insuperability**, *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *supero*, overcome.]

insupportable (in-sü-pört'a-bl), *a.* Unbearable; insufferable. — **insupportably**, *adv.* — **insupportableness**, *n.* [be insured.]

insurable (in-shör'a-bl), *a.* That may **insurance** (in-shör'ans), *n.* 1. Insuring; contract by which one party undertakes for a payment or premium to guarantee another against risk or loss. 2. Premium so paid. 3. Amount insured.

insure (in-shör'), *vt.* 1. Make sure or secure. 2. Contract for a premium to make good a loss, as from fire, etc., or to pay a certain sum on a certain event, as death. 3. Secure indemnity for future loss, as by accident. [O. Fr. *enseurer*.]

insurgent (in-sür'jent), *I. a.* Rising in opposition to authority; rebellious. *II. n.* Rebel. [L. *in*, and *surgere*, rise.]

insurmountable (in-sür-moun't-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be overcome.

insurrection (in-sür-rek'shun), *n.* Rising up; open and active opposition to the execution of the law; rebellion. — **insurrectional**, **insurrectionary**, *a.* [L. See *INSURGENT*.]

insusceptible (in-sus-sept'i-bl), *a.* Not capable of feeling or of being affected. — **insusceptibility**, *n.*

intact (in-takt'), *a.* Uninjured; entire. [L. *in*, not, and *tango*, touch.]

intaglio (in-talyö), *n.* Figure cut into a substance, esp. a stone or gem in which the design is hollowed out, (the opposite of a cameo). [It. — *intagliare*, engrave.]

intangible (in-tan'ji-bl), *a.* Not tangible; not perceptible to touch. — **intangibility**, *n.* — **intangibly**, *adv.*

integer (in'te-jér), *n.* 1. Whole. 2. Whole number. [L. — *in*, not, and *tango*, touch.]

Insta, fat, tak, fkr, tall, ftre, above; mä, met, bär; mite, müt; möte, not, möve, welf; müte, but, büm; oil, owl, than.

integral (in'te-gral). I. a. Entire; whole; not fractional. II. n. Whole number.—**integrally**, *adv.*

integrant (in'te-grant), a. Making part of a whole; necessary to form an entire thing. [**Integration**, n.]

integrate (in'te-grät), *vt.* Make entire.

integrity (in'te-grí-tí), n. 1. Unimpaired state. 2. Moral purity.

Syn. Wholeness; entireness; rectitude; honesty; uprightness; probity.

integument (in-teg'ü-ment), n. External covering of a plant or animal.—**integumentary**, a.

intellect (in'tel-lekt), n. Understanding; sum of the powers of the mind, except imagination and senses. [**Intel**, between, and **lego**, choose.]

intellective (in-tel-lektív), a. 1. Pertaining to the intellect. 2. Able to understand. 3. Produced or perceived by the understanding only.

intellectual (in-tel-lek'tü-ál), a. 1. Relating to the intellect or mind; mental. 2. Perceived or performed by the intellect. 3. Having great power of understanding. 4. Exercising the mind.—**intellectualism**, n. 1. System of doctrines concerning the intellect. 2. Culture of the intellect.—**intellectualist**, n. One who considers the human intellect as the source of all knowledge.—**intellectuality**, n.—**intellectually**, *adv.*

intelligence (in-tel'i-jens), n. 1. Exercise of the mind. 2. Intellectual skill or knowledge; intellect. 3. Information communicated; news; knowledge. [**Messenger**, *adv.*]

intelligenceer (in-tel'i-jen-sér), n.

intelligent (in-tel'i-jent), a. 1. Having intellect, or the faculty of reason. 2. Well-informed.—**intelligently**, *adv.* [**Intel**—**intelligo**, choose between.]

Syn. Skillful. See **SENSIBLE**.

intelligible (in-tel'i-jí-bl), a. That may be understood; comprehensible; clear.—**intelligibly**, *adv.*

intemperance (in-tem'pér-ans), n. 1. Want of due restraint. 2. Habitual indulgence in intoxicating liquor.

intemperate (in-tem'pér-ät), a. 1. Indulging to excess, esp. in the use of intoxicating liquors. 2. Passionate; excessive.—**intemperately**, *adv.*—**intemperateness**, n.

intend (in'tend'), *vt.* Fix the mind upon; design. [**Intendo**—**in**, towards, and **tendo**, stretch.]

Syn. Contemplate; plan; mean; be intent; purpose; aim; purport.

intendant (in-tend-ant), n. 1. Officer who superintends. 2. (In Canada, under French rule, second civil officer

intended (intend'ed). I. a. 1. Purposed.

2. Betrothed. II. n. A affianced lover.

intense (in-tens'), a. Closely strained; extreme in degree; very severe; deep; keen.—**intensely**, *adv.*—**intense-ness**, **intensity**, n. [See **INTEND**.]

intensify (in-tens'i-fi), *vt.* and *vi.* [**-fying**; **-fied**.] Make or grow intense.

intension (in-ten'shun), n. 1. Straining or bending; increase of intensity. 2. Sum of the qualities implied by a general name.

intensive (in-ten'siv), I. a. 1. Admitting of increase of degree. 2. Serving to intensify; giving force or emphasis. II. n. That which gives force or emphasis; intensive particle, word or phrase.—**intensively**, *adv.*—**intensiveness**, n.

intent (in-ten'), I. a. 1. Having the mind bent (on). 2. Fixed with close attention. II. n. 1. Application. 2. Thing aimed at or intended; design; meaning.—**intently**, *adv.*—**intent-ness**, n. [See **INTEND**.]

intention (in-ten'shun), n. 1. Direction of mind. 2. Object aimed at; design; purpose.—**intentional**, a. With intention; intended.—**intentionally**, *adv.*

inter-, *prefix*. Between; among. [**Inter** (in-tér'), *vt.* [Inter'ring; interred (in-tér'd').] Bury. [**Fr. interer**—**in**, and **terra**, earth.]

interact (in-tér-akt'), *vt.* Act reciprocally; act on each other.—**interaction** (in-tér-ak'shun), n. Mutual action. [**Cross-breed**, *adv.*]

interbreed (in-tér-bréd'), *vt.* and *vi.*

intercalary (in-tér-ka-lá-ri), a. Inserted, as the 29th day of February.

intercalate (in-tér-ka-lät'), *vt.* Insert between others.—**intercalation**, n. [**Inter**—**inter**, between, and **calo**, call.]

intercede (in-tér-séd'), *vt.* 1. Act as peacemaker. 2. Plead (for another). *Syn.* Mediate; interpose; intervene.

intercellular (in-tér-sel'l-ú-lá), a. Lying between cells.

intercept (in-tér-sept'), *vt.* 1. Stop and seize on its passage. 2. Obstruct; check. 3. Interrupt communication with; cut off. 4. Comprise or include between.—**interceptor**, **interceptor**, n.—**interception**, n. [**Inter**—**inter**, between, and **capio**, seize.]

intercession (in-tér-sesh'un), n. Act of interceding or pleading for another.

intercessor (in-tér-sest'ér), n. One who goes between, reconciles two enemies, or pleads for another.—**intercessory**, a. Interceding.

inté, int, ták, fár, fál, fíre, ábove; mî, met, hár; mîto, mît; nôte, not, mûve, wâld;
mûte, hat, bâra; ôil, owl, shôn.

interchange (in-ter-chān'). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Give and take mutually; exchange; replace each other. 2. Alternate; succeed alternately. II. *n.* 1. Mutual exchange. 2. Alternate succession.— **interchangeable**, *a.*
intercept (in-ter-sip't-ent). I. *a.* Intercepting. II. *n.* Person or thing that intercepts.

intercede (in-tär-klöd'), *vt.* Shut off;
intercept. [L.—*claudere*, close.]

intercolonial (in-tér-ko-lō'ní-əl), *a.*
Mutual between colonies.

intercolumniation (in-tér-ko-lum-ni-ŭ'shun), *n.* Distance between two columns.

intercostal (in-tér-kost'al), a. Lying between two ribs of the same side. [See COSTAL.]

intercourse (in'tär-körs), *n.* Connection by dealings; commerce; communion.

interdict (in-tär-dikt'), *vt.* 1. Prohibit; debar. 2. Cut off from the sacraments. — **interdiction**, *n.* — **interdictive**, **interdictory**, *a.* [*L.* =interpose by speaking.]

Interdict(in'ter-dikt), n. 1. Prohibitory decree. 2. Prohibition of the pope.

Interest (in'tér-est). I. *n.* 1. Advantage. 2. Premium paid for the use of money; increase. 3. Concern; special attention. 4. Influence. 5. Share; participation. 6. Persons interested in a particular business, measure, or the like.—*Compound interest*, the interest paid on the principal sum plus the interest which has become due but which, remaining unpaid, has been added to the principal. II. *vt.* Engage the attention of; concern; excite. [From *L. interest*, it concerns.]

Syn. Entertain; engage.

interested (in'ter-est-ed), *a.* 1. Affected
attentive. 2. Biased by personal inter-
est—in'ter-est-ed-ly, *adv.*

interesting (in'ter-est-ing). *a.* Engaging the attention or regard; exciting emotion or passion.

interfere (in-tér-fér'), *vt.* 1. Come in collision. 2. Meddle; interpose. 3. Act reciprocally, as two waves, rays of light, etc. — **interference**, *n.* [From *L. inter*, between, and *fero*, strike.]

interglacial (in-tēr-glā'shi-əl), *a.* Of the time between two glacial periods.

interim (in'tēr-im), *n.* Time intervening; mean time. [L. — *inter*, and the accusative ending —*m*.]

Interior (in-tē-ri-ūr). I. a. 1. Being within; inside; internal. 2. Remote from the frontier or coast; inland. II. s. 1. Inside; inner part. 2. In-


land part of a country. [L. comp. of
internus, inward.]

interjacent (in-tér-já'sent), *a.* Lying between; intervening. [*L.—inter, and jaceo, lie.*]

interject (in-tér-jekt'), *vt.* Throw between; insert.—**interjection**, *n.* 1. Act of throwing between. 2. Word thrown in expressing emotion, as *O*, *pehaw*, *gee*. [*L. inter*, and *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, throw.]

interlace ('*in-tér-lās'*), *vt.* Lace together; intertwine; entwine.

interlard (in-tér-lård'), *vt.* Mix in.
interleave (in-tér-lév'), *vt.* Insert blank leaves in a book.



The diagram shows three vertical lines of equal height. Between the first and second line, and between the second and third line, there is a horizontal line segment. These horizontal segments are positioned such that they appear to be part of a continuous, wavy line that passes over and under the vertical lines, creating a series of interlocking arches.

Interlacing arches.

interline (in-tēr-līn'), *vt.* 1. Write in alternate lines. 2. Write between lines.—**interlinear** (in-tēr-līn'ē-ār), *a.*—**interlineation** (in-tēr-līn'ē-ā-shunn), *a.*

interlink (in-ter-lingk'), *vt.* Link.
interlocution (in-ter-lo-kū'shun), *n.*
 1. Conference. 2. Intermediate de-
 cision before final decision. [Fr.—*L.*
inter between and *locutio* speak.]

interlocutor (in-tér-lok-ú-túr), *n.* One who takes part in a conversation or discussion.—**interlocutory**, *a.* 1. Conversational. 2. Intermediate; not final.

interlope (in-tēr-lōp'), *vt.* 1. Intrude; meddle. 2. Forestall.—**in'terloper**, *n.* [L. *inter*, between, and Dut. *loopen*, run.]

interlude (in'tér-lüd), *n.* 1. Short play between the acts of a play. 2. Short piece of music played between the parts of a song. [*L.—inter, and ludus, play.*]

intermarry (in-tēr-mar'ē), *vi.* Become connected by marriage, as two families or tribes. — **intermarriage**, *n.*

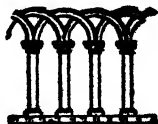
intermeddle (in-tär-med'l), *vt.* Meddle or mix with; interpose or interfere improperly.—**intermeddler**, *n.*

intermediate (in-tēr-mē'di-āt), **intermediary** (in-tēr-mē'di-ār-i), **interim** (in-tēr-i-m)

interment (in-tér-mént), *n.* Burial.

interminable (in-tér'min-a-bl), *a.*
Boundless; endless. — **interminably**, *adv.* [*cf.* Mingle; mix.

intermingle (in-tér-ming'gl), *v.* and
intermission (in-tér-mish'un), *n.* 1.
Act of intermitting. 2. Interval;
pause. — **intermis'sive**, *a.* Coming
at intervals.



Interlacing arches

intermit (in-tér-mít), *vt.* Cause to cease for a time; interrupt. — **intermittent**, *a.* Ceasing at intervals. — **intermittingly**, *adv.* [L. *inter*, and *mitto*, send.]

intermix (in-tér-miks'), *vt.* and *vi.* Mix together. — **intermixture**, *n.* **internal** (in-tér-nal), *a.* 1. Interior. 2. Domestic. 3. Intrinsic. — **internally**, *adv.* [L. *internus*, within.]

interne or intern (in-tér-n), medical student attendant in hospital.

international (in-tér-nash'un-al), *a.* Pertaining to the relations between nations.

intermediate (in-tér-né-shin), *a.* Mutually destructive; deadly. [L. — *inter*, and *secro*, kill.]

interpolate (in-tér-po-lát), *vt.* Alter (a text) by inserting a spurious word or passage. — **interpolator**, *n.* — **interpolation**, *n.* [L. — *interpolis*, altered — *inter* and *polis*, polish, erase. Erasing on a wax tablet was done by smoothing out the characters on it.]

interpose (in-tér-póz), *i. vt.* Place between; thrust in. *II. vi.* 1. Come between. 2. Mediate. 3. Put in by way of interruption; interfere. — **interposition** (in-tér-pó-zish'un), *n.* 1. Intervention; mediation. 2. Thing interposed.

interpret (in-tér-prét), *vt.* 1. Explain the meaning of. 2. Translate; decipher. — **interpretation** (in-tér-pré-tash'un), *n.* Explanation; meaning. — **interpreter** (in-tér-prét-ér), *n.* [L.]

interregnum (in-tér-reg'num), *n.* Time between two reigns. [L. *inter*, and *regnum*, rule.]

interrogate (in-tér-o-gát), *vt.* Question; examine by asking questions. — **interrogator**, *n.* — **interrogation**, *n.* 1. Act of interrogating. 2. Question put. 3. Mark of a question (?). [L. — *inter*, and *rogo*, ask.]

interrogative (in-tér-ro-ga-tiv), *i. a.* Denoting a question; expressed as a question. *II. n.* Word used in asking a question. — **interrogatively**, *adv.*

interrogatory (in-tér-ro-ga-tó-ri), *i. a.* Formal question or inquiry. *II. a.* Expressing a question.

interrupt (in-tér-rup't), *vt.* 1. Break in or between; stop; hinder. 2. Divide; break continuity. — **interruption**, *n.* 1. Act of interrupting. 2. Hindrance; cessation. — **interruptive**, *a.* Tending to interrupt. [L. — *inter*, and *rumpo*, *ruptum*, break.]

intersect (in-tér-sekt'), *i. vt.* 1. Cut between or asunder. 2. Out or cross mutually. *II. vi.* Cross each other. [L. *inter*, and *secro*, *sectum*, cut.]

intersection (in-tér-sek'shun), *n.* 1. Intersecting. 2. Point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

intersperse (in-tér-spérs'), *vt.* Scatter in between. — **interspersed**, *a.* [L. *inter*, and *spargo*, scatter.]

interstate (in-tér-stát), *a.* Pertaining to relations between different states.

interstellar (in-tér-stel'ar), *a.* Situated beyond the solar system, among the stars. [L. — *inter*, and *stella*, star.]

interstice (in-tér-stis or in-tér-stis), *n.* Crevice; chink. — **interstitial**, *a.* [L. *inter*, and *stitio*, *stitium*, stand.]

intertwine (in-tér-twin'), *vt.* and *vi.* Interlace; interweave.

interval (in-tér-val), *n.* Time or space between. [L. — *inter*, and *val-lum*, rampart.]

intervene (in-tér-vén'), *vt.* 1. Come or be between; interpose. 2. Occur between points of time. 3. Happen so as to interrupt. — **intervention**, *n.* [L. *inter*, and *venio*, come.]

interview (in-tér-vü), *i. n.* 1. Meeting; conference. 2. Conversation with a journalist for publication. *II. vt.* Call on a person with a view to publishing a report of his conversation. [Fr. *entrevue*, mutual view.] [together.]

interweave (in-tér-wév'), *vt.* Weave **intestate** (in-tés'tát), *i. a.* 1. Without having made a valid will. 2. Not disposed of by will. *II. n.* Person who died without making a valid will. — **intestacy**, *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *testor*, make a will.]

intestine (in-tés'tin), *i. a.* 1. Contained in the animal body. 2. Domestic. *II. n.* (Usually in pl.) Alimentary canal; bowels. — **intestinal**, *a.* Pertaining to the intestine. [L. — *intus*, inside.]

HUMAN INTESTINE AND STOMACH.

1. Vermiform appendix
2. Caecum. 3. Ileum. 6.
7. Ascending, 13. transverse, and 4. descending colon of large intestine.
5. Rectum. 8. Duodenum.
11. Esophagus. 12. Cardiac end of stomach.



inthrall (in-thrál') *vt.* Bring into thralldom or bondage; enslave.

intimacy (in-ti-má-si), *n.* State of being intimate; close familiarity.

šše, šat, šak, šir, šall, šäre, šbove; mš, met, hšr; šnte, šit; šöte, šot, šöve, wšqš; mšše, šut, šürn; öll, öwl, ššen.

intimate (in-ti-mat). I. *a.* 1. Innermost; internal. 2. Close; closely acquainted; familiar. II. *n.* Familiar friend; associate.—**intimately**, *adv.* [*L. intimus*, *intus*, within.]

intimate (in-ti-mät), *vt.* Hint; announce.—**intimation**, *n.* [*L. intimo*.] **intimidate** (in-tim'i-dät), *vt.* Make timid; frighten; dispirit.—**intimidation**, *n.*

into (in-tö), *prep.* To and in. **intolerable** (in-to-lér-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be endured.—**intolerableness**, *n.*—**intolerably**, *adv.*

intolerant (in-to-lér-ant), *a.* 1. Not able or willing to endure. 2. Not enduring difference of opinion, esp. on questions of religious dogma; illiberal; bigoted; persecuting.—**intolerantly**, *adv.*—**intolerance**, *n.* **intomb** (in-töm). Same as **entomb**.

intone (in-tö-nät), *vt.* 1. Sound forth. 2. Sound the notes of a musical scale. 3. Modulate the voice.—**intonation**, *n.*

intone (in-tön). I. *vt.* 1. Utter tones. 2. Give forth a low protracted sound. II. *vt.* Chant; read in a singing manner. [*twisting*.]

intortion (in-tar-shun), *n.* Winding; **intoxicant** (in-tox-i-kant), *n.* Intoxicating substance.

intoxicate (in-tox-i-kät), *vt.* 1. Make drunk. 2. Excite to enthusiasm or madness.—**intoxication**, *n.* [*L. intoxic*—*Gr. toxikon*, poison for arrows—*toxon*, arrow.]

intractable (in-trakt-a-bl), *a.* Unmanageable; obstinate.—**intractability**, **intractableness**, *n.*—**intractably**, *adv.*

intramural (in-tra-mü'ral), *a.* Within the walls, as of a city. [*L. intra*, within, and *mural*.]

intransigent (in-tran-si-jent), *a.* Irreconcilable; extremely radical. [*Sp.* =not transacting, uncompromising.]

intransitive (in-tran-si-tiv), *a.* Not taking a direct object; representing action confined to the agent.—**intransitively**, *adv.*

intrench (in-trench'), *vt.* Dig a trench around; fortify with a ditch and parapet.—**intrenchment**, *n.*

intrepid (in-trep'id), *a.* Without trepidation or fear; undaunted; brave.—**intrepidity**, *n.*—**intrepidly**, *adv.* [*L. intrepidus*.]

intricate (in-tri-kät), *a.* Involved; perplexing.—**intricacy**, **intricate-ness**, *n.*—**intricately**, *adv.* [*L. intricatus*—*tricus*, trifles, hindrances.] *Syn.* Entangled; complicated.

intrigue (in-trég'). I. *n.* 1. Complex plot. 2. Private or party schema. 3. Secret love affair. II. *vt.* 1. Form a plot or schema. 2. Carry on illicit love. [*Fr. intriguer*—root of **INTRICATE**.]

intrinsic (in-trin'sik), *a.* Inward; essential; real; inherent.—**intrinsically**, *adv.* [*L. intra*, within, and *secus*, on the side.].

introduce (in-trö-düs), *vt.* 1. Lead or bring in; conduct into a place. 2. Formally make known or acquainted. 3. Bring into notice or practice. 4. Commence; present. [*L. intro*, within, and *duco*, lead.]

introduction (in-trö-duk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of conducting into. 2. Act of making persons known to each other. 3. Act of bringing into notice or practice. 4. Preliminary matter to main part of a book. 5. Treatise introductory to a science or a course of study.

introductory (in-trö-duk'tür-i), **introductory** (in-trö-duk'tiv), *a.* Serving to introduce; preliminary.

intreat (in-trö-it), *n.* Psalm or hymn sung before or during communion.

intromit (in-trö-mit'), *vt.* [*Intromit*—*ting*; *intromit*—*ted*.] Admit. [*L. intro*, within, and *mitto*, send.]

introspection (in-trö-spek'shun), *n.* 1. Sight of the inside or interior. 2. Self-examination.—**introspective**, *a.* [*L. intro*, within, and *specio*, see.]

introvers (in-trö-vért'), *vt.* 1. Turn inward. 2. Look inward. [*L. intro*, within, and *verto*, turn.]

intrude (in-tröd'). I. *vt.* Enter uninvited or unwelcome. II. *vt.* Force in.—**intruder**, *n.*—**intrusion** (in-trö-zhun), *n.*—**intrusive** (in-trö-siv), *a.*—**intrusively**, *adv.*—**intrusiveness**, *n.* [*L. in*, and *trudo*, thrust.] *Syn.* Encroach; trespass; infringe.

intrust (in-trust'), *vt.* Give in trust.

intuition (in-tü-ish'un), *n.* 1. Direct cognition (without reasoning). 2. Primary truth.—**intuitional**, *a.* [*L. in*, and *tueo*, look.]

intuitive (in-tü-i-tiv), *a.* 1. Perceived or perceiving by intuition. 2. Seeing clearly.—**intuitively**, *adv.*

intumescence (in-tü-mes'ens), *n.* Swelling.

intwine (in-twin'). Same as **entwine**.

inunbrate (in-un'brät), *vt.* Cast a shadow upon.

inundate (in-un'dät), *vt.* Flow upon or over; flood.—**inundation**, *n.* [*L. in*, and *undö*, wave.]

inure (in-ür'). I. *vt.* Use or practice habitually; accustom; harden by use. II. *vt.* Serve to the use or benefit of. [*From* "put in ure". See **URE**.]

into, **fat**, **that**, **far**, **fall**, **fare**, **above**; **mö**, **met**, **här**; **mü**, **mit**; **nöte**, **not**, **müve**, **wöte**; **müte**, **but**, **bärn**; **oil**, **ow**, **öten**.

inurn (in-'furn'), *vt.* Place in an urn; entomb.

inutility (in-'fū-tīl'ī-tī), *n.* Uselessness.

invade (in-'vād'), *vt.* 1. Enter as an enemy. 2. Enroach upon.—**inva'der**, *n.* [L.—*in*, and *vado* go.]

invalid (in-'vā-līd'), *I. a.* Not valid or strong; infirm; sick. *II. n.* 1. Sickly person. 2. One disabled for active service, esp. a soldier or sailor. [Fr. *invalides*—L. *in*, not, and *validus*, strong.]

invalid (in-'vā-līd'), *a.* 1. Without value, weight, or cogency. 2. Void; null.

invalidate (in-'vā-līd'āt'), *vt.* Render invalid; weaken.—**invalida'tion**, *n.*

invalidity (in-'vā-līd'ī-tī), *n.* Want of cogency; want of force.

invaluable (in-'vā-lū-ā-bl'), *a.* That cannot be valued; priceless.

invariable (in-'vā-ri-ā-bl'), *a.* Without change; unalterable.—**invariably**, *adv.*—**invariableness**, *n.*

invasion (in-'vā'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of invading; attack; incursion. 2. Attack on the rights of another; encroachment. [See **INVADE**.]

invasive (in-'vā'sīv), *a.* Making invasion; aggressive.

inveective (in-'vek'tīv), *I. n.* Severe accusation: attack with words. *II. a.* railing; abusive. [See **INVEIGH**.]

inveigh (in-'vā'), *vt.* Attack with words; rail against; revile. [L. *inveho*,—*in*, and *veho*, carry.]

inveigle (in-'vē-gl'), *vt.* Entice; seduce; wheedle. [From Fr. *avocager*, blind.]

invent (in-'vent'), *vt.* Find; forge.—**inven'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of contriving a new thing. 2. Contrivance. 3. Power of inventing.—**inventive**, *a.* Able to invent.—**inventor**, *n.* [L.—*in*, upon, and *venio*, come.]

Syn. Devise; discover; contrive.
inventory (in-'ven-tō-rī), *I. n.* Catalogue of furniture, goods, etc. *II. vt.* Make an inventory of. [L. *inventarium*, list of the things found.]

inverse (in-'vērs'), *a.* Inverted; in the reverse or contrary order.—**inverse'ly**, *adv.*

inversion (in-'vērs'hun), *n.* Inverting; change of order or position.

invert (in-'vērt'), *vt.* Turn in or about; turn upside down; reverse.—**Inverted arch**, used to distribute weight. [L.—*in*, and *verto*, turn.]



Inverted arch.

invertebrate (in-'vēr'tē-brāt'), *I. a.* Without a vertebral column. *II. n.* Animal destitute of a skull

and vertebral column.—**invert'e-bracy**, *n.* Lack of backbone; irresolution. [See **INVERTEBRATE**.]

invertible (in-'vēr'tī-bl'), *a.* 1. That may be inverted. 2. Indexible.

invest (in-'vest'), *vt.* 1. Dress. 2. Confer; endow, as with office or authority. 3. Surround; block up; lay siege to. 4. Place; lay out, as money.—**invest'ment**, *n.* [L. *in*, on, and *vestio*, clothe.]

investigate (in-'vēs'tī-gāt'), *vt.* Inquire into with care and accuracy.—**investiga'tion**, *n.*—**investigator**, *n.* [L.—*in*, and *vestigo*, track.]

inveterate (in-'vēt'ēr-āt'), *a.* 1. Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted. 2. Firmly addicted.—**invet'eracy**, *n.* [L. *invetelo*, grow old.]

invidious (in-'vid'ī-us), *a.* Likely to incur or provoke ill-will or envy. [L. *invidia*, envy.]

invigorate (in-'vig'ūr-āt'), *vt.* Give vigor to.—**invigora'tion**, *n.*

Syn. Animate; strengthen; refresh.

invincible (in-'vin'sī-bl'), *a.* That cannot be overcome; insuperable.—**invincibility**, *n.* [L.]

inviolable (in-'vī-ō-lā-bl'), *a.* That cannot be profaned or injured; sacred.—**inviolably**, *adv.*—**inviolability**, *n.* [unprofaned; pure. [L.]

inviolate (in-'vī-ō-lāt'), *a.* Not violated;—**inviz'ibly**, *adv.*—**invisib'ly**, *n.*

invitation (in-'vī-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of inviting. 2. Written or spoken solicitation.

invite (in-'vīt'), *vt.* 1. Ask; summon; request the company of. 2. Allure; attract. 3. Give occasion for.—**invit'ing**, *a.* Tempting. [L. *invito*.]

invocation (in-'vō-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Addressing in prayer. 2. Legal call or summons.

invoice (in-'vōis), *I. n.* 1. Letter of advice of the despatch of goods, with particulars of their price and quantity. 2. Lot of goods shipped. *II. vt.* Make an invoice of. [Fr. *envois*—*envoyer*, send.]

invoke (in-'vōk'), *vt.* Call upon earnestly or solemnly; implore. [L.—*in*, on, and *voco*, call.]

involucre (in-'vō-lō-shkr'), *n.* Group of bracts around an expanded flower or umbel. [L.—*involvere*, wrap.]

involuntary (in-'vol'un-tār-ī'), *a.* 1. Not having the power of will or choice. 2. Not under control of the will. 3. Done unwillingly.—**involuntar'ily**, *adv.*

in, fat, tank, far, fall, fare, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōld; mūte, but, bērn; oil, ewl, then.

involute (in-vo-lüt). I. a. Rolled inward; involved; confused. II. n. Curve traced by the end of a string unwinding itself from another curve.



Involute.

involution (in-vo-lüshun), n. 1. Action of involving. 2. State of being involved or entangled. 3. Raising a quantity to a given power.

involve (in-volv'), vt. 1. Wrap up; envelop. 2. Include of necessity. 3. Complicate. 4. Multiply by itself a given number of times.—**involve-ment**, n. [L. *in*, and *volvo*, roll.]

Syn. Implicate; imply; entangle; include; entwine; cover; absorb.

invulnerable (in-vul'nér-a-bl'), a. That cannot be wounded. [wall.]

inward (in-wal'), vt. Inclose with a inward (in-ward). I. a. Internal. 2.

Seated in the mind or soul. II. adv. 1. Toward the inside. 2. Into the mind or thoughts.—**inwardly**, adv. 1. In the parts within. 2. Toward the center. 3. In the heart; secretly.—**in'wards**, adv. [A. S. *innæward*.]

inweave (in-wév'), vt. Weave into; entwine; complicate.

inwrought (in-rät'), a. 1. Wrought in or among other things. 2. Adorned with figures. [See WORK.]

iodide (i'o-did'), n. Combination of iodine with a simple substance.

iodine (i'o-din), n. Non-metallic element much used in medicine, etc.—**iod'ic**, a. [Gr. *iodēs*, violet-colored, from its violet vapor.]

ionic (i-on'ik'), a. 1. Relating to Ionia in Greece. 2. Denoting an order in architecture distinguished by the (ram's horn) volute of its capital. See page 105.

iota (i-ö'ta), n. 1. Ninth letter of the Greek alphabet. 2. Jot; very small quantity or degree. [Gr.]

ipecaee (ip'e-kak'), n. West Indian plant, whose roots afford a useful emetic. [Sp. *ipécacua*—Brazil *ipecaque*.]

irade (i-rä'dë), n. Decree or proclamation of the Sultan of Turkey. [Turk.]

irascible (i-ras'i-bl'), a. Susceptible of ire or anger; easily provoked; irritable.—**irascibly**, adv.—**irascibil'ity**, n. [L.—*irascor*, am angry.]

irate (i-rät'), a. Enraged; angry. [L.]

ire (ir), n. Anger; rage.—**ire'ful**, a. Angry; resentful; wrath; enraged. *Syn.* Passion. See ANGER.

iridescent (i-ri-des'ent'), a. Colored like the iris or rainbow.—**irides-cence**, n. [See IRIS.]

iridium (i-rid'i-um), n. White, brittle, hard metal, very rare.

iris (Iris), n. 1. Rainbow; appearance resembling the rainbow. 2. Contractile curtain perforated by the pupil, and forming the colored part of the eye. 3. Fleur-de-lis; flag-flower.—*pl.* Irises. [Gr. *iris*, messenger of the gods, rainbow.]



Iris.

Irish ('Irish). I. a. Relating to or produced in Ireland. II. n. Language of the Irish, a form of Celtic.—*pl.* Natives or inhabitants of Ireland.

irk (örk'), vt. Weary; trouble. [Sw. *yrka*, urge, press. See URGE.]

irksome (örk'sum), a. Vexatious; unpleasant; wearisome; tedious.

iron ('urn). I. n. 1. Most common and useful of the metals. 2. Instrument or utensil made of iron.—*pl.* Fetters; chains. II. a. 1. Formed of iron. 2. Resembling iron; rude; stern; not to be broken; robust. III. vt. 1. Smooth with an iron instrument. 2. Arm with iron. 3. Fetter.—**ironbound**, a. Bound with iron; rugged, as a coast.—**ironclad**, I. a. 1. Covered or protected with iron. 2. Rigid. II. n. Vessel defended by iron plates. [A. S. *iren*.]

ironical (i-ron'ik-al), a. Meaning the opposite of what is expressed; satirical.—**iron'ically**, adv. [See IRONY.]

ironmonger (i-urn-mung'er), n. Dealer in articles made of iron.

irony ('Irun-i), n. Mode of speech conveying the opposite of what is meant; satire. [Gr. *ironia*, dissimulation.]

irradiate (i-rä'di-ät'), I. vt. 1. Dart rays of light upon or into; adorn with luster. 2. Animate with light or heat; illuminate the understanding. II. vt. Emit rays; shine.—**irra'dian-ce**, **irra'diancy**, n. 1. Throwing of rays of light. 2. That which irradiates or is irradiated. 3. Beams of light emitted; splendor.

irrational (i-rash'un-al), a. 1. Void of reason or understanding. 2. Absurd. 3. Not expressible by an integral or by a vulgar fraction.

irreclaimable (ir-re-klā'ma-bl), *a.* That cannot be reclaimed or reformed; incorrigible. — **irreclaimably**, *adv.*

irreconcilable (ir-rek'on-si-lā-bl), *a.* 1. Implacable. 2. Inconsistent. — **irreconcilableness**, *n.* — **irreconcilably**, *adv.*

irrecoverable (ir-re-kuv'ē-ra-bl), *a.* Irretrievable. — **irrecoverableness**, *n.* — **irrecoverably**, *adv.*

irredeemable (ir-re-dē'ma-bl), *a.* 1. Not redeemable. 2. Not to be converted into cash at pleasure. — **irredeemableness**, *n.* — **irredeemably**, *adv.*

irrefragable (ir-ref-ra-ga-bl), *a.* Undeniable; unanswerable. [L. *in*, not, and *frango*, break.]
Syn. Incontrovertible; indubitable; indisputable; irrefutable.

irrefutable (ir-re-fū'ta-bl or ir-ref-), *a.* Indisputable. — **irrefutably**, *adv.*

irregular (ir-reg'ū-lar), *I. a.* Not according to rule; not strictly legal; not uniform; not straight; not direct. *II. a.* Soldier not in regular service. — **irregularity**, *n.* Deviation from a straight line, or from rule; departure from method, order, or law.

irrelative (ir-rel'a-tiv), *a.* Not relative; unconnected.

irrelevant (ir-rel'e-vant), *a.* Not bearing directly on the matter in hand; extraneous. — **irrelevancy**, *n.*

irreligion (ir-re-li-g'un), *n.* Want of religion. — **irreligious**, *a.* Destitute of religion; ungodly. — **irreligiousness**, *n.* — **irreligiously**, *adv.* — **irreligiouslyness**, *n.*

irremediable (ir-re-mē'di-a-bl), *a.* Not to be remedied; incurable.

irreparable (ir-re-pa-ra-bl), *a.* That cannot be recovered; irretrievable.

Syn. Irremediable; irrecoverable.

irrepealable (ir-re-pē'a-bl), *a.* 1. That cannot be repealed or annulled.

irreprehensible (ir-rep-re-hen'si-bl), *a.* That cannot be blamed.

irrepressible (ir-re-pres'i-bl), *a.* Not to be restrained; uncontrollable.

irreproachable (ir-re-prōch'a-bl), *a.* Free from blame; innocent.

irresistible (ir-re-zis'ti-bl), *a.* Not to be opposed successfully; overpowering. — **irresistibly**, *adv.* — **irresistibleness**, **irresistibility**, *n.*

irresolute (ir-rez'o-lūt), *a.* Not firm in purpose; undecided. — **irresolutely**, *adv.* — **irresolution** (ir-rez'o-lū'shun), *n.* [having regard to].

irrespective (ir-re-spek'tiv), *a.* Not

irresponsible (ir-re-spon'si-bl), *a.* 1. Not responsible. 2. Not reliable.

irretrievable (ir-re-trē'va-bl), *a.* Not to be recovered or repaired.

irreverent (ir-rev'ēr-ent), *a.* Not reverent. — **irreverently**, *adv.* — **irreverence**, *n.*

irreversible (ir-re-vēr'si-bl), *a.* 1. Not reversible. 2. That cannot be recalled or annulled. — **irreversibly**, *adv.* — **irreversibleness**, *n.*

irrevocable (ir-rev'o-kā-bl), *a.* That cannot be recalled; unalterable. — **irrevocably**, *adv.* — **irrevocableness**, *n.*

irrigate (ir'i-gāt), *vt.* 1. Wet or moisten. 2. Cause water to flow upon. — **irrigation**, *n.* [L. *irrigare*, and *irrigare*, water. Akin to Ger. *reggen*, Eng. *rain*.]

irritable (ir'i-tā-bl), *a.* 1. That may be irritated; easily provoked. 2. *Med.* Susceptible of excitement or irritation by stimulants. — **irritability**, *n.* [See **IRRITATE**.] (*IRRI-*)
Syn. Sensitive; excitable. See **IRRI-**

irritant (ir'i-tant), *I. a.* Irritating. *II. n.* That which causes irritation.

irritate (ir'i-tāt), *vt.* 1. Make angry; provoke. 2. Excite heat and redness in. 3. Increase the activity of. 4. Make oversensitive or nervous. — **irritation**, *n.* — **irritative**, **irritatory**, *ad.* [L. *irrito*—*atum*, prob. freq. of *irrito*, snarl as a dog.]

irruption (ir-rup'shun), *n.* Breaking or bursting in. 2. Sudden invasion. [L. *in*, and *rumpo*, break.]

irruptive (ir-rup'tiv), *a.* Rushing suddenly in or upon. — **irruptively**, *adv.* [A. S.]

is (iz), *Third person sing. pres. ind. of* **IS** **ISAGON** (i'sa-gon), *n.* Figure having equal angles. [Gr.—*isos*, equal, and *gonia*, angle.]

ischialgia (is-ki'al-jī-a), *n.* Sciatica; pain in the hip.

ischium (is'ki-um), *n.* Lowest of the three parts of the innominatum or haunch-bone. [Gr.]

isinglass ('zing-glas), *n.* 1. Purest kind of gelatin chiefly prepared from the air-bladders of the sturgeon; fish-glue. 2. Mica. [From Dut. *uisenblas*—*uisen*, sturgeon, and *blas*, bladder.]

Islam (iz'lam), **Islamism** (iz'lam-izm), *n.* Mohammedan religion. — **Islamic**, *a.* [Ar. *islam*—*salama*, submit to God.]

island ('land), *n.* Land surrounded with water. — **islander** ('land-ēr), *n.* Inhabitant of an island. [A. S. *īgland*, *land*.]

isle (il), *n.* Island. [O. Fr.—L. *insula*—*in*, and *salus*, the billowing sea.]

islet ('let), *n.* Little isle.

(izm) *n.* 1. Theory; system. 2. Faddish doctrine.

isobar ('sô-bâr), *n.* Line along which the barometric pressure is the same.

isochronal ('sôk'rôn-əl), **isochronous** ('sôk'rôn-us), *a.* Of equal time; performed in equal times. [Gr.—*isos*, equal, and *chronos*, time.]

isolate ('is'ô-lât or 'is'ô-lât), *vt.* Place in a detached situation.—**isolation**, *n.* [It. *isolare*—*isola*—*L. insula*, island.]

isometric ('is-ô-met'rik), *a.* Of equal measure. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *metric*.]

isoped ('isô-pod), *a.* With feet all alike or of similar structure.

isosceles ('sôs-e-léz), *a.* Having two equal sides, as a triangle. [Gr.—*isos*, equal, and *skelos*, leg.]

isotherm ('isô-thêrm), *n.* Line along which the mean temperature is the same.—**isothermal**, *a.* [Gr.—*isos*, equal, and *therme*, heat.]

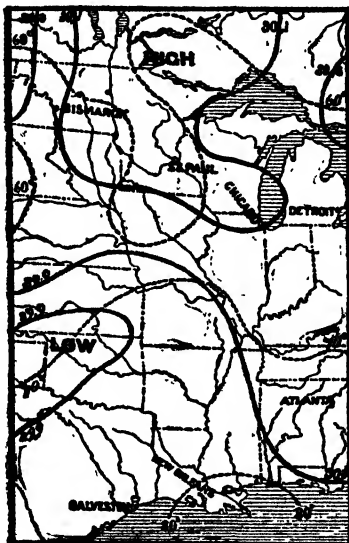
Israelite ('iz-râ-el-it), *n.* Descendant of Israel or Jacob; Jew.—**Israelitic** ('iz-râ-el-it'ik), **Israelitish** ('iz-râ-el-it'ish), *a.*

issue ('ish'ü), *i. vt.* 1. Go, flow, or come out. 2. Proceed as from a source; spring; be produced. 3. Come to a point in fact or law; terminate. *II. vt.* Send out; put into circulation; give out for use; deliver. *III. n.* 1. Going or sending out. 2. That which passes out, as progeny, produce, publication, etc.; result. 3. Question for decision. 4. Ulcer produced artificially. [Fr.—*éclore*—*L. exire*, go out.]

Syn. Consequence; upshot; conclusion; termination; offspring.

isthmus ('is-mus or 'is-mus), *n.* Neck of land connecting two larger portions of land. [Gr.]

it ('it), *pron.* Thing spoken of or referred to. [A. S. *it*.]



— Isobars. - - - Isotherms.

Italian ('i-tal'yan), **Italics** ('i-tal'ik), *i. a.* Of or relating to Italy or its people. *II. n.* 1. Native of Italy. 2. Language of Italy.

italicize ('i-tal'iz), *vt.* 1. Print in italics. 2. Underscore with a single line.

italics ('i-tal'iks), *n. pl.* Kind of type which slopes to the right, so called because first used by an Italian printer, Aldo Manuzio, about 1500.

itch ('ich), *i. n.* 1. Uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin. 2. Eruptive disease in the skin, caused by a parasite. 3. Constant teasing desire. *II. vi. i.* Have an irritating sensation in the skin. 2. Have a constant teasing desire.—**itchy** ('ich'i), *a.* [A. S. *gliccan*.]

item ('item), *i. adv.* Likewise. *II. n.* 1. Separate particular. 2. Separate article.—**itemize**, *vt.* Make a note of; write out singly. [L.]

iterate ('it-er-ât), *vt.* Do again; repeat.—**iteration**, *n.* [L.—*iterum*, again.]

itinerant ('it-in-er-ant), *i. a.* Making journeys; traveling. *II. n.* One who wanders, esp. a preacher.

itineracy, **itinerancy**, *n.*

itinerary ('it-in-er-âr-i), *i. a.* Traveling. *II. n.* 1. Detailed plan for a journey. 2. Book of travels. [L.—*iter*, journey.]

itinerate ('it-in-er-ât), *vt.* Travel.

its ('its), *pron.* Possessive of *it*.

itself ('it-self), *pron.* Neuter reflexive pronoun, applied to things. [*ivy*.]

ivied, **ivied** ('iv'id), *a.* Mantled with ivory ('iv-ri), *n.* 1. Hard, white substance composing the tusks of the elephant, walrus, etc. 2. Tooth. [O. Fr. *ivoire*—*L. ebur*.]

ivy ('iv-i), *n.* Creeping evergreen plant. [A. S. *ig*.]

izzard ('iz-ârd), *n.* Old name for the

J (jē), *n.* Tenth letter of the English alphabet. Has invariably the soft sound of *g*, as in *gentle*. **jabber** (jab'ēr). *I. vt. and vt.* Gabble; talk rapidly and indistinctly. *II. n.* Rapid, indistinct speaking. [From root of **GABBLE**.]

Jack (jak'), *n.* 1. Familiar name for John. 2. Saucy fellow. 3. Sailor. 4. Instrument or device taking the place of a helper. 5. Male of some animals. 6. Flag displayed from the bowsprit of a ship. 7. Playing card bearing the picture of a knave. — **Jack boots** (jak'bōts), *n. pl.* Large boots reaching above the knee. — **Jack-knife**, pocket-knife larger than a penknife. — **Jack of all trades**, one versed in many kinds of work, but expert in none. — **Jack-o'-lantern**. 1. Will-o'-the-wisp. 2. Pumpkin-lantern into which a face is carved. — **Jack plane**, carpenter's plane for rough work. — **Jack-pot**, in draw poker, a pool, in which the ante is repeated, and new deals made, until one player has a pair of jacks or better. — **Jack-pudding**, clown; buffoon. — **Jack-rabbit** (jak'rāb-īt), *n.* One with very long ears and legs, of Western U. S. — **Jack-screw**, lifting-jack. — **Jack Tar**, a sailor; dim. **jack**, **jacky**.

pt. jackies.
Jackal (jak'al), *n.* Wild, gregarious animal closely allied to the dog. [Pers. *shāghal*.]
Jackanapes (jak'ā-nāps), *n.* Impudent fellow; coxcomb.
Jackass (jak'as), *n.* 1. Male of the ass. 2. Blockhead.
Jackdaw (jak'dā), *n.* Species of small jacket (jak'et). *I. n.* 1. Short coat. 2. Covering, esp. of nonconducting



American Jack.



Jackal.

material. *II. vt.* Put a jacket on. [Fr. *jaquette*.]

jackstone (jak'stōn), *n.* Small pebble or toy, with which children play, catching them, etc.

jackstraw (jak'strā), *n.* 1. Emphy of a man, made of straw. 2. Straw or strip of wood or bone, representing a tool or the like, and used in a game.

jade (jād), *I. n.* 1. Tired horse; worthless nag. 2. Vicious woman. *II. vt.* Tire by overwork. *III. vt.* Become tired or weary. [Etym. doubtful.]
Syn. Fatigue; weary; wear.

jade (jād), *n.* Stone used for ornamental carving.

jag (jag), *I. n.* Notch; ragged protuberance. *II. vt.* [jag'ing; jagged.] Cut into notches. — **jagged** (jag'ed), *a.* Notched; rough-edged. — **jaggedly**, *adv.* [Celt. *gag*, cleft.]

ag (jag), *n.* Small load. [Etym. doubtful.]

jaguar (jag'wār'), *n.* Most formidable American beast of prey, allied to the leopard. [Braz. *jaguarā*.]



Jaguar.

jail (jāl), *n.* Prison. — **Jail-bird**, *n.* Convict. — **jail-er**, *n.* Keeper of a jail or prison. [O. Fr. *gaiols* — It. *gabbola* — L. *caveola*, cage.]

jalap (jal'ap), *n.* Purgative root of a plant first brought from Xalapa, in Mexico.

jamm (jam), *n.* Conserve of fruit boiled with sugar. [Etym. doubtful.]

jam (jam), *I. vt.* [jam'ming; jammed.] Press or squeeze tight. *II. n.* People or things jammed or crowded together. [From root of **champ**.]

jamb (jam), *n.* Sidepiece or post of a door, fireplace, etc. [O. Fr. *gamba*, leg — Celt. *cam*, bent.]

jangle (jang'gl), *I. vt.* Sound discordantly, as in wrangling; wrangle; quarrel. *II. vt.* Cause to sound harshly. *III. n.* Discordant sound; contention. [From the sound.]

janitor (jan'i-tūr), *n.* One who has the care of a building. — *see* **janitress**, **jan'itrix**. [L. from *janua*, door.]

janisary (jan'i-zar-i), **janissary** (jan'i-sar-i), *n.* Soldier of the old Turkish foot-guards. [Fr. *janissaire* — Turk. *jeni*, new, and *askari*, soldier.]
January (jan'u-ār-i), *n.* First month of the year, dedicated by the Romans to the god *Janus*.

Site, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mā, met, hār; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wēit; mūte, hū, būra; oil, owl, then.

japan (ja-pa'n). I. *vt.* [ja-pa'n'ing; ja-pa-ned'] Varnish after the manner of the Japanese. II. *n.* 1. Work japanned. 2. Varnish or lacquer used in japanning.

Japanese (ja-pa-nēz or -nēs'). I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants. II. *n.* 1. Native of Japan. 2. Language of Japan.

jar (jār). I. *vt.* 1. [jar'ing; jarred.] Make a harsh, discordant sound. 2. Shake or tremble. 3. Be inconsistent. II. *vt.* Shake; agitate. III. *n.* Harsh, rattling sound; clash of interests or opinions; discord. [A. S. *cearian*.]

jar (jār), *n.* Earthen or glass bottle with a wide mouth, but without handle or spout. [Pers. *jarrah*, water-pot.]

jardinière (zhār-din-yār'), *n.* Ornamental stand or vase for flowers in a room. [Fr.]

jargon (jār-gun), *n.* 1. Confused and unintelligible talk. 2. Slang. [Fr.]

jasmine (jas'min), **jessamine** (jes'-a-min), *n.* Genus of plants, many species of which have very fragrant flowers. [Ar. *yasmin*.]

jasper (jas'pēr), *n.* Semi-precious stone of various colors. [Gr. *iaspis*.]

jaundice (jān'dis), *n.* Disease characterized by a yellowness of the eyes, skin, etc., caused by bile. — **jaundiced** (jān'dist), *a.* 1. Affected with jaundice. 2. Prejudiced; envious. [Fr. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow.]

jaunt (jānt), I. *vt.* Go from place to place. II. *n.* Excursion; ramble. [Etym. doubtful.]

jaunty, janty (jānt'i), *a.* Showy, airy; dashing. — **jauntily, adv.** — **jauntiness, n.** [From Fr. *gentil*, genteel.]

javelin (jav'lin), *n.* Light spear 6 ft. long. [Celtic origin.]

jaw (jā), *n.* Bone of the mouth in which the teeth are set. 2. Anything like a jaw.

jay (jā), *n.* Bird of the crow family with gay plumage.

jazz (jas), *n.* Rag-time music in discordant tones.

jealous (je-lus), *a.* 1. Suspicious of, or incensed at, rivalry. 2. Anxiously watchful. 3. Exacting. — **jealously, adv.** — **jealousy, n.** [Fr. *jaloux* — Gr. *zelos*, zeal, emulation.]



Human lower jawbone.



Jay.

jean (jān), *n.* Twilled cotton cloth. — **jeans** (jānz), *n. pl.* Drawers made of jean. [From Genoa, Italy.]

jeer (jēr). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Make sport of. II. *n.* Biting jest; mockery. [From Dut. *den gek sheeren*, shear the fool.] *Syn.* Flout; gibe; mock; rail; scoff; sneer; taunt.

Jehovah (jē-hō'va), *n.* Name for the Supreme Being, mistakenly read for the Hebrew *Jahveh*.

jeune (je-jōn'), *a.* Empty; void of interest.

jelly (jel'i), *n.* 1. Anything gelatinous. 2. Juice of fruit boiled with sugar. [Fr. *gelée* — L. *gelo*, freeze.]

jelly-fish (jel'i-fish), *n.* Marine radiate animal that looks like jelly.

jennet, genet, genet (jen'et), *n.* Small Spanish horse. [Fr. *genet* — Sp. *ginete*, nag, orig. a horse-soldier. Of Moorish origin.]

jenny (jen'i), *n.* Gin or machine for spinning. [Corrupted from GIN, machine.]

jeopard (jep'ard), **jeopardise** (jep'-ar-diz), *vt.* Put in jeopardy.

jeopardous (jep'-ar-dus), *a.* Exposed to danger or loss.

jeopardy (jep'-ar-di), *n.* Hazard; danger; exposure to death or loss. [Fr. *jeu parti*, divided game, even chance.]

jeremiad (jer-ē-mi'ad), *n.* Lamentation long drawn out. [From *Jeremiah* in the Old Testament.]

jerk (jēr-k), I. *vt.* Throw with a quick effort; give a sudden movement. II. *n.* Short, sudden movement. [Etym. doubtful.]

jerked-beef (jērkt'bēf), *n.* Beef cut into thin pieces and dried in the sun. [Chilian *charqui*.]

jerkin (jēr'kin), *n.* Jacket; short coat; close waistcoat. [Dut. *dijm*, of *jurk*, frock.] [of poor material.]

jerry (jer'i), *n.* One who builds houses

jersey (jēr'zi), *n.* Fine woolen yarn; combed wool. 2. Kind of close-fitting woolen upper garment worn in rowing, etc. [From the island of Jersey.]

jessamine (jes'-a-min). See **JASMINE**.

jest (jest), I. *n.* 1. Something ludicrous; joke; fun. 2. Object of laughter. II. *vt.* Make a jest or merriment. — **jest'ingly, adv.** — **jest'er, n. One who jests, buffoon. [O. Fr. *geste* — L. *gestum*, done.]**

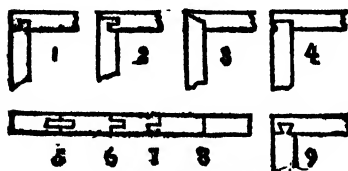
Jesuit (jez'ū-it), *n.* 1. One of the Society of Jesus founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola. — **Jesuit'ic, Jesuit'ical, a.**

johnny-cake (jon't-käk), *n.* Cake of Indian meal, made in various ways.

johnny-jump-up (jon't-jump'up), *n.* Wild pansy.

join (join). I. *vt.* 1. Connect; unite. 2. Associate with; add or annex. II. *vt.* Be connected; grow together.—**join'er**, *n.* One who joins or unites; carpenter.—**join'ery**, *n.* Art of the joiner. [Fr. *joindre*—*L. jungere*.]

joint (joint). I. *n.* 1. Place where two or more things join; knot; hinge; seam, etc. 2. Part of the limb of an animal cut off at the joint.—II. *a.* 1. Joined, united, or combined. 2. Shared among more than one. III. *vt.* 1. Unite by joints; fit closely. 2. Provide with joints. 3. Cut into joints, as an animal. IV. *vt.* Fit like joints.—**joint'ly**, *adv.*—**Joint-stock**, *n.* Stock held jointly or in company.



CARPENTER'S JOINTS.

1. For doors, window frames, etc. 2. For pillars. 3. Miter-joint with a jag (notch). 4. Bead-joint. 5. Feather-joint. 6. Tongue-joint. 7. Rabbit-joint with two beads. 8. Square joint. 9. Dovetail.

joist (joist). I. *n.* Timbers to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed. II. *vt.* Fit with joists. [O. Fr. *giste*—*L. jacere*, lie.]

joke (jök). I. *n.* Jest; something witty or sportive; anything said or done to excite a laugh. II. *vt.* Cast jokes at; banter; make merry with. III. *vt.* Jest; be merry; make sport. [*L. focus*.]

Syn. Rally. See **JEST**.

joker (jök'er), *n.* 1. One who jokes or jests. 2. Additional card in the pack of 52, used in certain games.

jollification (jol-i-fik-ä'shun), *n.* Noisy festivity and merriment.

jolly (jol'i). I. *a.* 1. Merry. 2. Expressing or exciting mirth. 3. Comely; robust. II. *adv.* Very. III. *vt.* 1. Joke; rail. 2. Cajole (colloq.) [Fr. *joli*,—*E. yule*.]

jellyboat (jol'i-böt), *n.* Small boat belonging to a ship. [Dan. *jolle*, yawl, and **BOAT**.]

jolt (jölt). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Shake with sudden jerks. II. *n.* Sudden jerk. [Etymology doubtful.]

jonquil (jon'kwil), *n.* Species of narcissus or daffodil with rush-like leaves. [Fr. *jonquilla*—*L. juncus*, rush.]

joss (jos), *n.* Chinese idol.—**joss-house**, *n.* Chinese temple.—**joss-stick**, *n.* Stick of gum burned as incense. [Chinese, corrupted from Port. *deos*, god.] [of **JOUST**.]

jostle (jos'l), *vt.* Push; elbow. [Freq.]

jot (jot). I. *n.* Least quantity assignable. II. *vt.* [jot'ting; jot'ted.] Set down briefly.—**jotting** (jot'ing), *n.* Memorandum. [Gr. *jota*, i.]

joule (jowl), *n.* Work done in one second with a current of one ampere against resistance of one ohm. [After *Joule*, Engl. physicist.]

journal (jür'nal), *n.* 1. Book containing an account of each day's transactions. 2. Periodical. 3. Transactions of a society. 4. Part of an axle which turns in a bearing. [Fr.—*L. diurnalis*.]

journalism (jür'nal-izm), *n.* Occupation of a journalist.

journalist (jür'nal-ist), *n.* One who writes for or conducts a periodical.

journey (jür'ni). I. *n.* Travel; tour; excursion. II. *vt.* Travel. [Fr. *journee*, day's travel—*L. diurnus*.]

journeyman (jür'ni-man), *n.* One whose apprenticeship is completed.

joust (just or jöst). I. *n.* Encounter of two knights on horseback at a tournament. II. *vt.* Run in the tilt. [O. Fr. *jouste*—*L. iusta*, right to.]

jovial (jöv'i-al), *a.* Joyous; full of mirth and happiness.—**jovial'ity**, *n.* [*L. Jovialis*—*Jovis*, Jupiter.]

jowl (jöl), *n.* Cheek. [A.S. *ceaf*, jaw.]

joy (joi). I. *n.* 1. Gladness; rapture; mirth. 2. Cause of joy. II. *vt.* Rejoice; be glad; exult.—**joy'ful**, *a.* Full of joy; very glad, happy, or merry.—**joy'fully**, *adv.*—**joy'fulness**, *n.*—**joy'less**, *a.* Without joy; not giving joy.—**joy'lessly**, *adv.*—**joy'ous**, *a.* Full of joy, happiness, or merriment.—**joy'ously**, *adv.*—**joy'ousness**, *n.* [Fr. *joie*—*L. gaudium*, joy.]

Syn. Happiness; bliss; merriment;

ecstasy; hilarity; jollity; jolliness. **joy'ous** (jöv'i-ant), *a.* Shouting for joy. [*L. jubilo*, shout for joy.]

jubilate (jöv'i-lät), *vt.* Rejoice; exult; triumph.—**jubilation**, *n.*

jubilee (jöv'i-lë), *n.* 1. Season of great public joy. 2. Fiftieth anniversary. [*L. jubilæus*—Heb. *yobel*, trumpet blast.]

Judais (jöd-ä'ik), **Judaical** (jöd-ä'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the Jews. [*L.*

udaism (jŭ'da-izm), *n.* Doctrines and rites of the Jews.

judas (jŭ'das), *n.* Hole for looking without being seen.

judge (juj), *v.* *vt.* 1. Hear and decide. 2. Form or pass an opinion. 3. Distinguish. *II. vt.* 1. Hear and determine authoritatively; sentence. 2. Be censorious towards. 3. Consider. 4. Form or pass an opinion upon. [*Fr. juger—L. judico—jus, law, and dico, declare.*]

judge (juj), *n.* 1. Civil officer who hears and settles causes. 2. Arbitrator; awardee; umpire. 3. One who can decide upon the merits of a thing; critic; connoisseur.—**judge'ship**, *n.* Office of a judge. [*Fr. juge—L. judex.*]

judgment (juj'ment), *n.* 1. Act of judging. 2. Faculty by which this is done; reason. 3. Opinion formed. 4. Sentence. 5. Condemnation; doom.—**confess judgment**, give formal consent to judgment against the consenting party being entered without pleading; acknowledge liability.—**judgment-day**, *n.* The day on which God will pronounce final judgment on mankind; doomsday.—**judgment-note**, *n.* Promissory note, containing a power of att'y to appear and confess judgment for the amount of the note.

Syn. Decision; award; discernment; sagacity; wisdom; taste; understanding; sensibility; intellect; penetration.

judicative (jŭ'di-kă-tiv), *a.* Having **judicatory** (jŭ'di-ka-tŏ-ri). *I. a.* Pertaining to a judge; distributing justice. *II. a.* 1. Distribution of justice. 2. Tribunal.

judicature (jŭ'di-ka-tŭr), *n.* 1. Profession of a judge. 2. Power or system of dispensing justice by legal trial. 3. Jurisdiction. 4. Tribunal.

judicial (jŭ-dish'el), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a judge or court. 2. Practiced in, or proceeding from, a court of justice. 3. Established by statute. 4. Adapted or fitted for judging.—**judicially**, *adv.* [*L. judicialis.*]

judiciary (jŭ-dish'ê-ri). *I. n.* 1. Judges taken collectively. 2. System of courts. *II. a.* 1. Pertaining to the courts of law. 2. Passing judgment. [*L. iudicarius.*]

judicious (jŭ-dish'us), *a.* 1. According to sound judgment. 2. Possessing sound judgment; discreet.—**judiciousness**, *n.*—**judiciously**, *adv.*

Judy (jŭ'di), *n.* [*pl. Judies.*] Punch's wife in a 'Punch and Judy' show. [*Familiar form of JUDITH.*]

jug (jug), *I. n.* Large vessel with a swelling body and narrow mouth. *II. vt.* [*jugging; juggled.*] 1. Put into a jug. 2. Commit to jail. (*Collog.*) [*Etymology doubtful.*]

juggle (jug'l), *I. vt. and vt.* Play tricks by sleight-of-hand; conjure; deceive. *II. n.* 1. Trick by sleight-of-hand. 2. Imposture.—**juggler**, *n.*—**jugglery**, *n.* [*O. Fr. jogler—L. jocolor, jest.*]

jugular (jŭ'gŭ-lar), *I. a.* Pertaining to the throat. *II. n.* One of the two large veins of the neck. The external one carries the blood from the external parts of the head and neck into the subclavian vein; it is visible on either side of the neck. The internal one carries the blood from the interior parts of the head and joins the subclavian vein. [*L.—jugulum, collar-bone—jungo, join.*]

juice (jŭs), *n.* 1. Sap of vegetables. 2. Fluid part of animal bodies.—**juiceless**, *a.*—**juicy** (jŭ'si), *a.* Full of juice.—**juiciness**, *n.* [*Fr.—L. jus, sauce, broth.*]

juju (jŭj'jŭ), *n.* A fetish, charm or amulet of West African tribes, also the superstitions and beliefs connected with its use.

Jujube (jŭ'jŭb), *n.* 1. Genus of spiny shrub. 2. Edible fruit of the shrub. 3. Lozenge made to taste like the fruit. [*Fr.—Pers. sisfun, jujube-tree.*]

jujutsu (jŭj'jŭt'sŭ), *n.* The Japanese art of self-defense without weapons.

julep (jŭ'lep), *n.* 1. Pleasant liquid medicine in which an ill-tasting medicine is taken. 2. Brandy, broken ice, and sugar, flavored, usually with mint. [*Ar. julab—Pers. gul, rose, and ab, water.*]

Julian (jŭ-li'an), *a.* Pertaining to Julius Caesar.—**Julian year**, year of 365¼ days, as arranged by Julius Caesar.

julienne (zhŭ-lŭ-en'), *n.* Clear soup made with various herbs or vegetables cut in very small pieces. [*Fr.*]

July (jŭ-li'), *n.* Seventh month of the year, so called by Cæsar Julius Cæsar, who was born in this month, and who reformed the calendar.

jumble (jumbl), *I. vt. and vt.* Mix confusedly. *II. n.* 1. Confused mixture. 2. Kind of thin, crisp cake.

jumbo (jum'bŭ), *n.* Very large individual of its kind. [*After Jumbo, a big elephant exhibited about 1880-85.*]

jumelle (zhō-mel'), *a.* Twin; in pairs, as an opera-glass having two tubes. [Fr. fem. of *jumeau*, twin.]

jump (jump). *I. vt. and vi.* 1. Spring; bound; leap. 2. Pass by a leap; skip over. *II. n.* Act of jumping; bound.

—*Jump a claim*, take possession of a piece of public land which another has already occupied. —*Jump bail*, abscond to avoid trial, after bail is given. [O. Ger. *gumpen*, jump.]

junction (jungk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of joining, or state of being joined. 2. Place or point of union. [See *JOIN*.]

juncture (jungk'tūr), *n.* 1. Joining; union. 2. Critical or important point of time. [L. *junction* — *jungo*, join.]

June (jōn), *n.* Sixth month of the year. [L. *Junius*.]

jungle (jung'gl), *n.* Dense tangle of vegetation. —**jungly**, *a.* [Hindoo *jangal*.]

junior (jō'nī-ūr), *I. a.* 1. Younger. 2. Lower in rank. *II. n.* One younger or less advanced. —**juniority** (jō'nī-or-i-ti), *n.* State of being junior. [L.]

juniper (jō'nī-pār), *n.* Evergreen shrub, the berries of which are used in making gin. [L. *juniperus*, renewing its youth — *juvenis* young, and *perio*, bring forth; because evergreen.]



Juniper.

junk (jungk), *n.* Chinese sea-going vessel, having from one to five masts. [Port. *juncu* — Chinese *chuan*, boat.]

junk (jungk), *n.* 1. Piece of old cordage. 2. Salt meat. 3. Scraps of old iron, paper, rags, etc. [L. *juncus*, rush, of which ropes used to be made.]

Junker (yōn'kēr), *n.* 1. Young German nobleman. 2. Member of the aristocratic party in Northern Germany.

junket (jung'ket), *n.* Picnic; feast; excursion. *II. vt.* Goon a picnic excursion; feast. *III. vt.* Feast. [It. *giun-cata* — L. *juncus*, reed-basket.]

junta

Jupiter (jō'pī-tēr), *n.* 1. Chief god among the Romans. 2. Largest, and next to Venus, brightest of planets. [Contr. from *Jovis pater*, Jove father.]

juridical (jō-rīd'ik-al), *a.* 1. Relating to the distribution of justice. 2. Per-

taining to a judge. 3. Used in courts of law. — **juridically**, *adv.* [L. — *ius*, law, and *disco*, declare.]

jurisdiction (jō-ris-dik'shun), *n.* 1. Judicial authority. 2. Extent of power. — **jurisdictional**, *a.* [L.]

jurisprudence (jō-ris-prō-dens), *n.* 1. Science of law. 2. Unwritten, non-statutory law. [L.]

jurist (jō'rīst), *n.* One who is versed in the science of law. [Fr. *juriste*.]

juror (jō'rūr), *n.* One who serves on a jury.

jury (jō'ri), *n.* Body of men, selected and sworn, as prescribed by law, to declare the truth on evidence before them. [Fr. *juré*, sworn — *juror* — L. *jurō*, swear.]

jury-mast (jō'rī-mást), *n.* Temporary mast in place of one lost. [Contr. from *injury-mast*.] [for temporary service.]

jury-rigged (jō'rī-rīgd), *a.* Rigged just, *n.* Tilt. Same as *JOUST*.

just (just), *I. a.* Conforming to right; normal; equitable. *II. adv.* Exactly; barely. — **justly**, *adv.* — **justness**, *n.* Equity; propriety; exactness. [L.]

Syn. Upright; righteous; due; regular; proper; exact; impartial; true.

justice (jus'tis), *n.* 1. Quality of being just; impartiality. 2. Retribution. 3. Judge; magistrate. [F. — L. *justicia*.]

Syn. Equity; honesty; right; law; integrity; rectitude; desert.

justiciary (jus'tish'ār-i), *I. a.* Relating to the administration of justice. *II. n.* Administrator of justice; judge.

justifiable (jus'ti-fi-ā-bl), *a.* That may be justified or defended. — **justifiableness**, *n.* — **justifiably**, *adv.*

justification (jus'ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Vindication; absolution; plea of sufficient reason.

justify (jus'ti-fi), *vt.* 1. Prove or show to be just or right; vindicate. 2. Absolve; exonerate. 3. Adjust; fit, as type in the forms. [L. — *justus*, just, and *facio*, make.]

jut (jut), *vt.* [Jutting; jutted.] Project. [A form of *JET*.]

jute (jōt), *n.* Fiber of an Indian plant, resembling hemp and used in the manufacture of coarse bags, mats, etc. [Beng. *jut*.]

juvenile (jō-ve-nēnt), *a.* Growing young. — **juvency**, *n.* [L.]

juvenile (jō-ve-nīl), *I. a.* Young; pertaining to youth. *II. n.* 1. Young person; youth. 2. Book for young people or children. — **juvility**, *n.* [L. *juventilis*.]

juxtaposition (jux-tə-po-zish'un), *n.* Placing or being placed near; contiguity. [L. *juncta*, near, and *positio*, place.]

- k** (kā), *n.* Eleventh letter of the English alphabet, silent before *n* in the same syllable.
- Kaaba** (kā'ba), *n.* Most sacred shrine of the Mohammedans, erected in the Great Mosque at Mecca, and containing the sacred black stone, said to have fallen from heaven. [Ar. *ka'ba*, cube.] [Dutch.]
- Kaap** (kāp), *n.* Cap. [So. African]
- Kabyle** (ka-bil'), *n.* One of a Berber race in the mountains of Algeria. [Ar. *qabail*, horde.] [countries. [Ar. *qadī*.]
- Kadi** (kā'di), *n.* Judge in Mohammedan law.
- Kafir** (kāfir), *n.* One of a native race of S. E. Africa. [Ar. *kafir*, unbeliever.]
- Kaftan** (kāftan), *n.* Long vest with long sleeves and a girdle, worn in eastern countries. [canoe. [Eskimo.]
- Kaiak**, **kayak** (kā'yak), *n.* Seal-skin boat.
- Kaiser** (kī'zēr), *n.* German Emperor. [L. *Cæsar*.] [leaves.]
- Kale** (kā), *n.* Cabbage with open, curled leaves.
- Kaleidoscope** (ka-lī'do-skōp), *n.* Optical toy exhibiting an endless variety of beautiful colors and forms. — **Kaleidoscopic**, *a.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *skopeo*, see.]
- Kali** (kā'li), *n.* 1. Glasswort, a plant, the ashes of which are used in making glass. 2. Potash. [See ALKALI.]
- Kalium** (kā'lī-um), *n.* Potash.
- Kamitok** (kā'mē-tok), *n.* Among the Tehuktchi, a destitute Siberian tribe near the Bering Strait, a ceremony during which an old person is killed so as to decrease the demand for food.
- Kamaka** (ka-nā'ka), *n.* Native of the Hawaiian Islands.
- Kangaroo** (kang-a-rō), *n.* Australian quadruped, remarkable for the length of its hind legs and its power of leaping. [Native name.]
- Kaoilin** (kā'o-lin), *n.* White clay, chief ingredient of porcelain. [Chin.]
- Katsup**. See CATCHUP.
- Katydid** (kā'tī-did), *n.* Pale-green insect, allied to the grasshopper. [From its song.]
- Keck** (kek), *vt.* Heave the stomach;retch. [to protect from chafing.]
- Keckie** (kek'i), *vt.* Wind with old rope.
- Kedge** (kej), *n.* 1. Small anchor for keeping a ship steady and for warping the ship. II. *vt.* Move by means of a kedge; warp. [Ice. *kaggt*, cask fixed to an anchor as a buoy.]



Kangaroo.

- keel** (kēl), *n.* 1. Part of a ship extending along the bottom from stem to stern, and supporting the whole frame. 2. Low, flat-bottomed boat. II. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Plough with a keel; navigate. 2. Turn keel upwards. — **Keel over**, upset. [A. S. *ceol*, ship.]
- keelhaul** (kē'l'hāl), *vt.* 1. Punish by hauling under the keel of a ship by ropes from the one side to the other. 2. Reprimand in a galling manner.
- keelson**, **kelson** (kēl'sun), *n.* Inner keel placed right over the outer keel of a ship. [Norw. *kjolsvill*, keelsill.]
- keem** (kēn), *a.* Sharp; piercing; penetrating; eager. — **keemness**, *n.* — **keem'ly**, *adv.* [A. S. *cean* — Ger. *kühn*, bold.] *Syn.* Cutting; severe; prompt; bitter; shrewd; fierce.
- keep** (kēp), *vt.* [keeping; kept.] 1. Have the care of; guard; maintain. 2. Have in one's service. 3. Remain in; adhere to; fulfill. 4. Not lose; maintain hold upon. 5. Restrain from departure. 6. Preserve. II. *vt.* Remain; last. III. *n.* 1. That which keeps or protects. 2. Donjon; stronghold. 3. Support; board; maintenance. — **keep'er**, *n.* — **keep'ing**, *n.* 1. Care. 2. Just proportion, harmony. — **keep'sake**, *n.* Souvenir. [A. S. *cepan*.]
- keg** (keg), *n.* Small cask or barrel. [Ice. *kaggt*.]
- kelp** (kəlp), *n.* Calcined ashes of seaweed, once used in making glass. [Etymology unknown.]
- kelpie**, **kelpy** (kēl'pi), *n.* Water-sprite in the form of a horse. [Scotch.]
- kelt** (kelt), *n.* Same as OELT.
- ken** (ken), *n.* 1. *vt.* Know; recognize at a distance. II. *n.* Reach of knowledge or sight. [A. S. *cennan*, teach, tell.]
- kennel** (ken'el), *n.* 1. House for dogs. 2. Pack of hounds. 3. Hole of a fox, etc. II. *vt.* and *vi.* [kenn'elling; kenn'elled.] Keep or live in a kennel. [Norm. Fr. *kennil* — L. *canis* — *canis*, dog.]
- kennel** (ken'el), *n.* Channel; gutter. [Form of CANAL.]
- keno** (kē'nō), *n.* Game similar to lotto.
- kept**, *imp.* and *pa. p.* of **KEEP**.
- keratol** (ker'a-tol), *n.* A durable and washable imitation leather, used for book bindings. [Gr. *kēros*, wax.]
- kerchief** (kēr'chif), *n.* Square piece of cloth to cover the head or neck. [Fr. *couvertchaf* — *couver*, cover, *chef*, head.]
- kermess** (kēr'mes), **kermis**, *n.* 1. Outdoor European annual festival and fair. 2. In U. S. indoor imitation.
- kernel** (kēr'nel), *n.* Substance in the shell of a nut; seed of a pulpy fruit; core. [A. S. *cyrne*, dim. of A. S. *cern*, grain.]

kee, ka, kak, kē, kēl, kēn, above; mā, met, hēr; mite, mī, nōte, not, mēve, wēte; mite, kut, hērn; ell-eel, then.

kerosene (ker'o-sēn), *n.* Illuminating oil obtained from petroleum. [Gr.—*keros*, wax.]

kersey (kēr'sē), *n.* Coarse woollen cloth. [Named from KERSEY in Suffolk, Eng.]

kerseymere (kēr'sē-mer), *n.* Twilled cloth of the finest wool. [Corr. of CASSIMERE.]

kestrel (kēs'trel), *n.* Small European hawk.

ket (ket), *n.* Carrion; filth. [Icel. *kyot*.]

ketchup. Same as CATCHUP.

kettle (ket'l), *n.* 1. Vessel of metal, for heating or boiling liquids. [A. S. *cetel*—L. *caillus*.]

kettledrum (ket'l-drum), *n.* Drum made of a metal vessel like a kettle, and covered with parchment.

key (kē), *n.* 1. Instrument for shooting the bolt of a lock. 2. That by which something is screwed or turned. 3. Small lever in musical instruments for producing notes. 4. Fundamental note of a piece of music. 5. That which explains a mystery. 6. Book containing answers to exercises, etc. *II. vt.* 1. Fasten or tighten with a key. 2. Tune. — **key-board**, *n.* The keys or levers in a piano of organ arranged along a flat board. — **key-stone**, *n.* Wedge-shaped stone at the apex of an arch. [A. S. *cæg*, key.]



Keystone.

key (kē), *n.* Low island near the coast. [Sp. *cayo*; probably—O. Fr. *caye* (Fr. *quai*), quay.]

khaki (kāk'i), *n.* 1. *a.* Dust-colored. *II.* Light tan or drab cloth, first used for the uniforms of some East Indian troops. [Hind. *khaki*, dusty.]

khan (kân), *n.* 1. Prince; chief; governor. [Pers. *khan*, prince.] 2. Caravanary. [Pers. *khana*.]

khedive (ke-dēv'), *n.* Title of the viceroy of Egypt. [Pers. *khidiv*, sovereign.]

kibe (kib), *n.* Chiliblain. [W. *cib*, knob.]

kick (kik), *v.* *vt.* Hit with the foot; recoil, as a gun. *II. vt.* 1. Thrust out the foot with violence. 2. Show opposition. *III. n.* 1. Blow with the foot. 2. Show of opposition. [M. E. *kiken*—W. *de*, foot.]

kid (kid), *n.* 1. Young goat. 2. Leather made of the skin of a kid, or, in the pl. gloves or shoes made of the leather. [Icel. *kidd*.]

kidnap (kid'nep), *vt.* Carry off a human being clandestinely. — **kid'naper**, **kid'napper**, *n.* [From **KID**, child (thieves' slang), and **NAB**, snatch.]

kidney (kid'ni), *n.* 1. One of two flattened glands, on each side of the loins, which secrete the urine. 2. Sort; kind. [M. E. *kidnere*,—A. S. *cwid*, belly, and Icel. *nyra* (Ger. *niere*).]

kidneybean (kid'ni-bēn), *n.* French bean; haricot; white bean.

kill (kil), *vt.* Put to death; slay; annihilate; defeat. — **kill'er**, *n.* [Icel. *kolla*, hit on the head—*kollir*, head.]

killdeer (kil'dē), *n.* Large American ring-plover. [From its note.]

kiln (kil), *n.* Oven in which grain, bricks, etc., are dried. — **kiln'-dry**, *vt.* Dry in a kiln. [A. S. *clyn*—L. *culina*, kitchen.]

kilogram, **kilogramme** (kil'o-gram), *n.* Metric measure of weight = 1,000 grammes, or 2.2 lbs. avoirdupois. [Fr.—Gr. *chiliot*, 1,000, and *gramma*.]

kiloliter (kil'o-lē-tēr), *n.* Metric measure of capacity = 1,000 liters, or 264.18 American gallons. [Fr.—Gr. *chiliot*, 1,000, and *litra*, pound.]

kilometer (kil'o-mē-tēr), *n.* Metric measure of length, being 1,000 meters, = 3,280.8 ft., or 0.621 of a mile. [Fr.—Gr. *chiliot*, 1,000 and *meter*.]

kilostere (kil'o-stēr), *n.* Metric measure of volume = 1,000 cubic meters, or 35,315 American cubic feet. [Fr.—Gr. *chiliot*, 1,000, and *stereos*, solid.]

kilowatt (kil'o-wot), *n.* One thousand watts. [See **WATT**.]

kilt (kilt), *n.* Kind of short skirt, worn by the Highlandmen of Scotland. — **kilt'ing**, *n.* Flat, close plaiting like that of a Scotch kilt. — **kilt'-ed**, *a.* Wearing a kilt. [Dan. *kille*, tuck up.]

kimono (ki-mō'nō), *n.* Japanese garment for both sexes, resembling a lady's dressing gown.

kin (kin), *n.* 1. Relatives. 2. Relationship; affinity. [A. S. *cygn*. See **KIN**.]

kind (kind), *n.* 1. Sort; species. 2. Nature; style. *II. a.* Disposed to do good to others; benevolent. — **kind'-ly**, *a.* and *adv.* — **kind'liness**, *n.* — **kind'ness**, *n.* — **kind'hearted**, *a.* [A. S. *cynd*, born, natural.]

Syn. Sympathetic; humane; generous; forbearing; gentle; tractable.

kindergarten (kind'gär-tēn), *n.* Infants' school (Ger. = children-garden.)

kindle (kind'l), *v.* *vt.* 1. Set fire to; light. 2. Inflame, as the passions; excite. *II. vt.* 1. Take fire. 2. Begin to be excited or aroused. — **kind'ler**, *n.* — **kind'ling**, *n.* Material for starting a fire. [Icel. *kynda*, set fire to, — *kyndill*, torch. Akin to **CANDLE**.] *Syn.* Ignite; rouse; incite.

kiss, **fat**, **tick**, **fil**, **fall**, **filre**, above; **mā**, **met**, **hār**; **mīte**, **mit**; **nōte**, **not**, **mōve**, **wēp**, **mūte**, **hut**, **būrn**; **oil**, **owl**, **than**.

(kin'tred). I. *n.* Relatives.
 II. *a.* Related; congenial. [A. S. *cyn*,
kin, and *raden*, condition.]
kine (kin), *a. pl.* Cows. [A. S. *cy*, *pl.* of
cow.]
kinematics (kin-e-mat'iks), *a.* Science
 of pure motion without reference to
 mass.—**kinematis'm**, *a.* [Gr. *kinema*,
 motion—*kinos*, move.]
kinetic (ki-net'ik), *a.* Motory; in the
 form of motion.—**kinetics**, *a.*
 Science of motion viewed with refer-
 ence to its causes. [Gr. *kinetikos*, put-
 ting in motion—*kinos*, move.]
kinograph (ki-nō'grāf), *a.* De-
 vice for taking and reproducing pic-
 tures of moving objects. [Gr. *kinēos*,
 moving, and *graphein*, write.]
kinetoscope (ki-nē'tō-skōp), *a.* Appa-
 ratus for exhibiting pictures of ob-
 jects in motion. [Gr. *kinēos*, moving,
 and *skopein*, view.]
king (king), *a.* 1. Chief ruler of a king-
 dom; monarch. 2. Card having the
 picture of a king. 3. Most important
 piece in chess.—**king-bolt**, *a.* Iron
 bolt fastening the front axle to the
 wagon.—**king-crab**, *a.* Horseshoe
 crab.—**king-craft**, *a.* Art of govern-
 ing, mostly in a bad sense.—**king-
 dom**, *a.* 1. Territory or dominion of
 a king. 2. One of the three grand di-
 visions in Nat. Hist., the animal, veg-
 etable, or miner-
 al.—**king-fish-
 er**, *a.* Bird with
 very brilliant
 plumage, which
 feeds on fish, and
 darts vertically
 upon its prey:
halcyon.—
kingly, *a.* Be-
 longing or suitable to a king; royal;
 noble.—**king'ly**, *adv.*—**king'li-
 ness**, *a.*—**king-post**, *n.* Post rest-
 ing on the middle of tie-beam and
 upholding the rafters. [A. S. *cyming*
 —*cyn*, tribe, kin.]
kink (kingk). I. *a.* Sharp bend in a
 rope, cable, wire, string, etc. II. *vt.*
 and *vi.* Twist or run into kinks; be-
 come twisted or tangled. [Norw.]
kinsfolk (kinz'fōk), *a.* Relatives.
kinsman (kinz'man), *a.* Relative.—
fern, kinswoman.
kiosk (ki-ōsk'), *a.* Eastern garden
 pavilion. [Turk. *kiosk*.]
kipe (kip), *a.* Leather of a grade be-
 tween calf and cowhide.
kipper (kip'p). I. *n.* Salmon or her-
 ring split open, seasoned, and dried.
 II. *vt.* Cure or preserve, as a salmon
 or herring. [Norw. *kippa*.]



Kingfisher.

kirmess. See
kismet (kis'met), *a.* Fate; destiny.
kiss (kis). I. *vt.* Salute or caress by
 touching with the lips; touch gently.
 II. *n.* Salute with the lips.—**kisser**,
a. [A. S. *cœsan*, taste.]
kit (kit), *a.* 1. Small wooden tub. 2.
 Outfit. [Dut. = hooped beer-can.]
kit (kit), *a.* 1. Small violin. 2. Guitar.
 [Contracted from A. S. *cytera*, guitar.]
kitchen (kich'en), *a.* Room where
 food is cooked.—**kitchen-garden**
 (kich'en-gär'dn), *a.* Garden where
 vegetables are cultivated for the
 kitchen. [A. S. *cochen*—*L. coquina*.]
kite (kit), *a.* 1. Rapacious bird of the
 hawk kind. 2. Light frame covered
 with paper or cloth, for flying at the
 end of a string. [A. S. *cyta*.]
kitten (kit'n), *a.* Young cat.
kleptomania (klep-to-mā'n-ia), *a.*
 Mania for stealing.—**kleptomani-
 mias**, *a.* [Gr. *klepto*, steal, and *mania*.]
knack (nak), *a.* Trick of doing a thing
 cleverly; facility of performance;
 dexterity. [Cf. Ger. *knacken*, crack.]
knapsack (nap'sak), *a.* Provision-
 sack; case for necessities borne by
 soldiers and travelers. [Dut. *knappen*,
 eat, and *sak*, sack.]
knave (nāv), *a.* 1. Deceitful fellow. 2.
 Card bearing the picture of a servant
 or soldier; jack.—**knave'ry**, *a.*
 Roguery.—**knave'vish**, *a.* Fraudulent;
 roguish.—**knave'vishly**, *adv.* [A. S.
cnafa, *cnafa*, boy, youth.]
Syn. Rascal; scoundrel; villain.
knead (nēd), *vt.* Work and press to-
 gether into a mass, as flour into
 dough.—**knead'er**, *a.* [A. S. *cnadan*.]
knee (nē), *a.* 1. Joint between the
 thigh and shin bones. 2. Piece of
 timber like a bent knee.—**knee-
 breeches**, *a. pl.* Breeches which
 reach only to, or just below, the
 knees. [A. S. *cneco*, *cneco*.]
kneel (nēl), *vt.* [kneched, knelt.] Rest
 or fall on the knee or knees.
knell (nel). I. *n.* Tolling of a bell as
 a death or funeral. II. *vt.* Sound as a
 bell; toll. [A. S. *cnellan*, beat noisily.]
knaw (nū), *imp.* of **know**.
knickerbockers (nik'r-bok-ōz), *a. pl.*
 Loose knee-breeches gathered in
 just below the knee. [From the wide-
 breeched Dutchmen in "Knickerbock-
 ers" (Washington Irving's) humor-
 ous history of New York.]
knick-knack (nik'nak), *a.* Trifle;
 trinket; toy. [A. doubling of **KNACK**.]
knife (nif), *a.* [pl. knives (nifvz).] In-
 strument with blade or blades for cut-
 ting. [A. S. *cnif*. Ger. *knif*—*knofen*,
 nip.]

kiss, *fat*, *tick*, *fil*, *gill*, *flre*, *above*; *mā*, *met*, *hēr*; *mīte*, *mīz*; *nōte*, *not*, *mōve*, *wēz*;
māte, *hut*, *būra*; *oil*, *owl*, *then*.

knight (nit). I. a. 1. One admitted in feudal times to a certain military rank. **2.** In England, the holder of a title next below that of a baronet. **3.** Champion. **4.** Piece used in a game of chess. **II. st.** Create a knight. — **knight-ly, a.** and **adv.** — **knight-errant**



adventures. — knight-
errantry, n. [Fr.
errant, wandering.]
—knight-hood

(nith'od), n. 1. Character or privilege of a knight. 2. Order or fraternity of knights. [A. S. *cniht*, servant — *cyn*. See KIN.]

knit (nit), *vt.* and *vi.* [knit'ting; knit'ted or knit.] 1. Unite into network by needles. 2. Cause to grow together; unite closely; contract. — **knit'ter**, *n.* [*A. S. cneððan* — *cneððan*, knit.]

knitting (nít'ing), *n.* 1. Work of a knitter. 2. Union; junction. 3. Network formed by knitting.

knives, n. Plural of KNIFE.

knob (nob), *n.* Hard protuberance; round handle.—**knobbed** (nobd), *a.* Containing or set with knobs.—**knobby** (nob'i), *a.* Full of knobs; knotty.—**knobbiness**, *n.* [A. S. *knob*.]

Knock (nok). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Strike with something hard or heavy; drive or be driven against; rap for admittance. II. *n.* Sudden stroke; rap. — **knock'-er**, *n.* Hammer attached to a door for making a knock. — **knock-kneed** (nok'ned), *a.* Having knees that knock or touch in walking. [*A.S. cnæcian*.]

h-moll (nöl), *n.* Round billock; top of a hill. [*A.S. mōl, jump.*]

met (not), *n.* 1. Intermixture of parts of a cord or cords. 2. Bond of union. 3. Difficulty. 4. Cluster. 5. Part of a tree where a branch shoots out. 6. Division of the log-line; nautical mile. II. *vt.* [knott^{ing}; kno^{ted}.] Tie in a knot; unite closely. III. *vt.* 1. Form knots or joints. 2. Knit knots for a fringe.—*knotty*, *a.* 1. Containing knots. 2. Hard; rugged. 3. Difficult; intricate.—*knottiness*, *n.* [A. S. *cnotta*.]

Whip (now), n. Whip formerly used as an instrument of punishment in nautical service. *Whip* punishment inflicted by the *knave*.

know (nô), vt. [knô'ing; knew (nû; known (nôn).] Be informed or assured of; recognize.—**knowing**, **a.** Intelligent; cunning.—**knowingly**, **adv.**—**knowingness**, **n.** [A. S. *cnowan*.]
knowledge (nôf), **n.** 1. Clear perception. 2. That which is known. 3. Instruction; enlightenment. 4. Experience; skill. [M. E. *knowlechs*.]

Syn. Cognition; acquaintance; erudition; familiarity; experience; cognizance; information; learning.

knuckle (nuk'l). I. n. 1. Projecting joint of the fingers. 2. Knee-joint of a calf or pig. II. v. Bend.—*Knuckle down* or *under*, apply one's self earnestly; submit. [Low Ger. *knäuel*.]

kodak (kō'dak), *n.* Portable photographic camera.

ohirabi (kōi-rā'bi), n. Turnip stemmed cabbage. [Ger.—It. *capoli rana*.]

kop (kop), **kopje** (kop'ye), *n.* Top of hill. [So. African Dutch.]

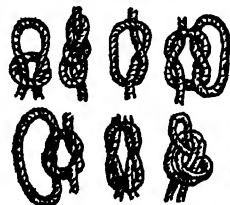
kopeck (kō'pek), *n.* Russian copper coin about the size of a cent.

Koran (kō'ran or ko-rän'), *n.* Moham-
medan bible. [Ar. *al quran*, the read-
ing.]

kosher (kō'shēr). *a.* Clean; conforming to the requirement of Jewish rites. *Opp. of tref.* (Heb. = lawful.)

krakal (král), n. Hottentot village or hut. [From *corral*.] [African Dutch.]

iron (krōn), n. Crown: top. [Sp.]



NAKED ON KNOTS

- 1 and 6. Square.
2. Overhand.
3. Bow line.
4. Single bow.
5. Loop.
7. Granny.

krypton (krip'ton), *n.* Newly discovered element in air. It is somewhat denser than nitrogen. [Gr. = hidden.]

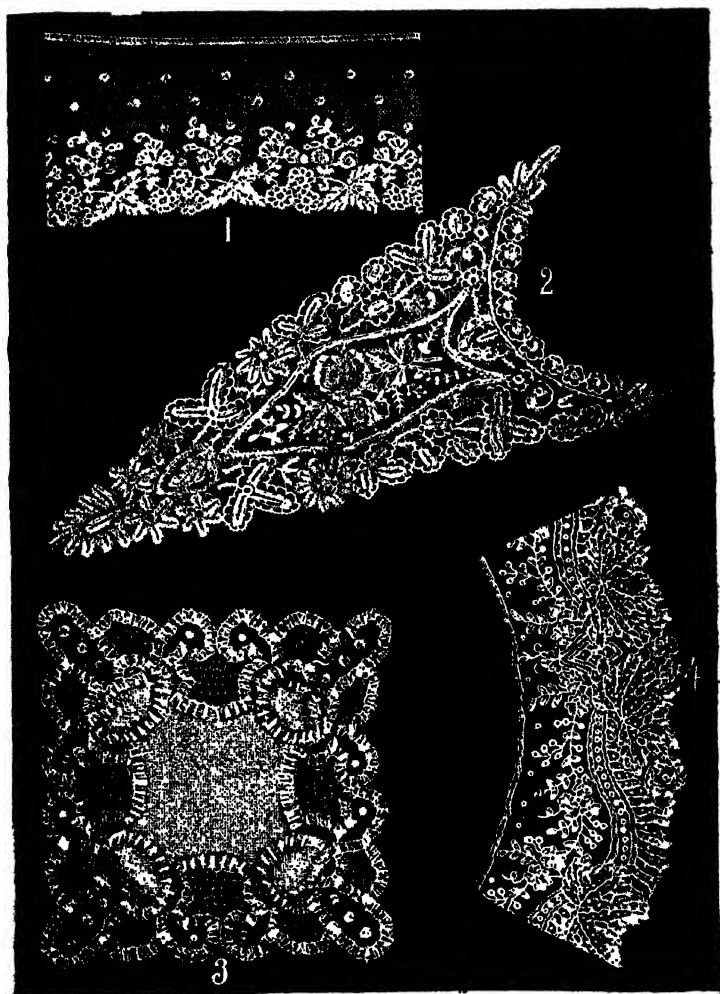
kuli (kɔl), *n.* Cave. [So. Afric. Dutch.]
kumiss (kō'mis), *n.* Carbonated or

kyanise (k'i'an-iz), vt. [*pr. p.* KY'ANIZ-].

ING; p. t. and p. p. KYANIZED (ki'an-
lzd)} Preserve from decay by inject-
ing corrosive sublimate into the pores
of the wood.

kymograph (ki'mo-graf), *n.* Instru-
ment to measure fluids, especially
blood in a blood-vessel.

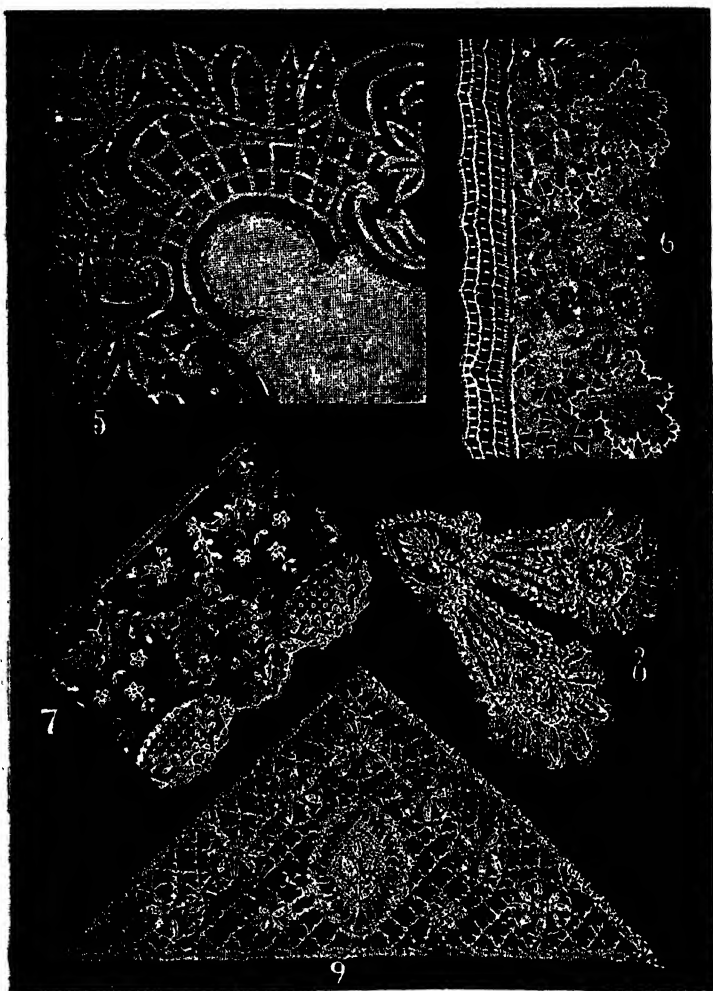
, thak, sār, gāl, sār, above; mō, met, hār; mite, mit; gūte, not, mōve, wōy
mōte, hut, bār; oil, owl, then.



SPECIMENS OF LACE

1. Point Plat Appliqué. 2. Rose Point (Duchesse Edge). 3. Point Duchesse with Linen Centre. 4. Brussels Needle-point.

(Continued on next page.)



SPECIMENS OF LACE

5. Battenberg. 6. Old Brussels Needle-point. 7. Point d'Alençon. 8. Point d'Angleterre à Brides. 9. Flemish, or Irish, Pillow Lace.

(See preceding page.)

L (el), *n.* Twelfth letter of the English alphabet. A semi-vowel, silent in *would, balm, half, talk*, etc.

L (ell), *n.* Part of a house forming an L with the main structure. [scale.] **la** (lä), *n.* Sixth tone of the musical **laager** (lä'gër), *n.* Encampment; enclosure formed of wagons [So. African Dutch.]

laagte (lä'g'te), *n.* Valley. [So. African Dutch.] **labefaction** (lab-ë-fak'shun), *n.* Weakening; downfall. [*L. — labo*, totter, and *facio*, make.]

label (lä'bël), *I. n.* Small slip of writing or printing affixed to anything to denote its contents, ownership, etc. *II. vt.* Affix a label to. [*A. S. lappa*.]

labial (lä'bi-äl), *I. a.* Pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips. *II. n.* Sound formed by the lips, as *b, p*. — **labially**, *adv.* [*Fr. — labium*, lip.]

labiodental (lä'bi-ö-den'täl), *a.* Formed by aid of the lips and teeth, as *f* and *v*.

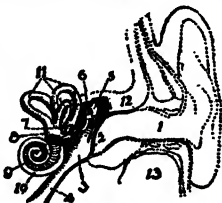
labor (lä'bür), *I. n.* 1. Toll; exertion; work done. 2. Travail. *II. vt.* 1. Undergo labor; work. 2. Take pains. 3. Be oppressed; suffer. 4. Move slowly. 5. Pitch and roll heavily. — **labored** (lä'bürd), *a.* Bearing marks of a strained effort. — **laborer**, *n.* One who does work requiring little skill. — **laborious** (lä'bör-i-us), *a.* 1. Tiresome. 2. Industrious. — **laboriously**, *adv.* — **laboriousness**, *a.*

Syn. Drudgery; effort; pitching; pangs; pains; task; duty.

laboratory (lab'or-a-tör-i), *n.* 1. Place where scientific experiments are systematically carried on. 2. Place where anything is prepared for use.

1. Exterior auditory channel. 2. Tympanum. 3. Drum cavity. 4. Eustachian tube. 5. Malleus. 6. Anvil. 7. Stirrup. 8. Anteroom of labyrinth. 9. Anteroom stairs. 10. Drum cavity stairs. 11. The three arches. 12. Temporal bone. 13. Salivary gland. See cut under **TYMPANUM**.

labyrinth (lab'i-rinth), *n.* 1. The internal ear. 2. Place full of intricate windings. 3. Maze. — **laby-**



INNER EAR.
(Magnified in part.)

rinthian, labyrinthic, labyrinthine, *a.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth; winding; intricate; perplexing. [*Gr. — lawra*, passage.]

lac (lak), *n.* 100,000. [*Hind. lak*.]

lac (lak), *n.* Resinous substance, produced on trees in the East by the lac insect, used in dyeing. [*Pers. lak*.]

lace (läs), *I. n.* 1. String for fastening. 2. Ornamental fabric of fine thread curiously wrought. *II. vt.* 1. Fasten with a lace. 2. Adorn with lace. [*O. Fr. laqs* — *L. laqueus*, noose.]

lacerate (las'er-ät), *vt.* Tear; rend; wound. — **laceration**, *n.* [*L. — lacer*, torn.]

lachrymal (lak'ri-mäl), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to tears. 2. Secreting or conveying tears. *II. n.* Same as **LACHRYMATORY**. [*L. lacrima*, tear.]

lachrymatory (lak'ri-mä-tör-i), *n.* Vessel anciently interred with a deceased person, symbolizing the tears shed for his loss.

lachrymose (lak'ri-möse), *a.* Tearful; lugubrious. — **lachrymously**, *adv.*

lacing (lä'sing), *n.* 1. Fastening with a cord through eyelet-holes. 2. Cord used in fastening.

lack (lak), *I. vt. and vi.* Want; be in want; be destitute of. *II. n.* Want; destitution. [*Low Ger lak*, blemish.]

lackadaisical (lak-a-dä'zi-käl), *a.* Affectedly sentimental. [*See ALACK*.]

lack-a-day (lak-a-dä'), *interj.* Exclamation of regret. [*From ALAS THE DAY!*]

lackey (lak'i), *I. n.* Footman or footboy. *II. vt. and vi.* Pay servile attendance, act as a footman. [*O. Fr. laquay* — *Sp. lacayo* — *Ar laka*, slave.]

laconic (la-kon'ik), **lacon'ical**, *a.* Expressing much in few words. — **lacon'ically**, *adv.* [*Gr. Lakon*, Spartan.]

Syn. Short; brief. *See CONCISE.* **lacquer, lacker** (lak'ër), *I. n.* Varnish made of lac and alcohol. *II. vt.* Cover with lacquer; varnish. [*Fr. laque*, lac.]

lacrimal. Same as **LACHRYMAL**.

lacrimose. Same as **LACHRYMOSE**.

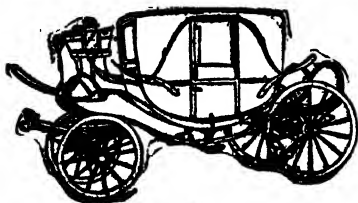
Lacrosse racket.

lacrosse (lä-kros'), *n.* Game played with a ball and long rackets (or *crosse*). [*Fr.*]

lactation (lak'të-shun), *n.* 1. Act of giving milk. 2. Period of suckling. [*See LACTAL*.]

(lto, lat, task, fär, täll, häre, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; möte, not, möve, wagh; müte, hut, büra; oil, owl, fies.)

Landers (lan'sers), *n. pl.* Kind of square dance. [Fr. *landers*.]
Landet (lan'set), *n.* 1. Surgical instrument used for opening veins, etc. 2. High and narrow window, pointed like a lance. [Fr. *lanette*, dim. of *lanee*.]
Land (land). I. *n.* 1. Solid portion of the surface of the globe. 2. Country; district. 3. Nation or people. 4. Real estate. II. *vt.* Set on, or bring to, land. III. *et.* Come on land or on shore. [A. S.]



Landau.

Landau (lan'da), *n.* Coach with a top that may be opened in the middle and thrown back. [So called from Landau in Germany.]
Landaulet (lan'da-let), *n.* Automobile with two seats and folding hood.
Landholder (land'höl-dër), *n.* Proprietor of land.
Landing (lan'ding), *n.* 1. Act of going on land from a vessel. 2. Place for getting on shore. 3. Level part of a staircase between the flights of steps.
Landlady (land'lā-di), *n.* 1. Woman who owns land or house leased to a tenant. 2. Mistress of an inn or lodging-house.
Landlock (land'lok), *et.* Inclose by landlord (land'lord), *n.* 1. Man who owns and lets real estate. 2. Man who keeps an inn.
Land-lubber (land'lub-ër), *n.* Landsman, a term used by sailors.
Landmark (land'märk), *n.* 1. Thing serving to mark the boundaries of land. 2. Object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.
Landscape (land'sküp), *n.* 1. Aspect of a country. 2. Picture representing it. [Dut. *landschap*—land, and -schap, shape.]
Landslip (land'slip), *n.* Portion of land that falls down, generally from the side of a hill, usually due to the undermining effect of water.
Landswan (land'swan), *n.* Man inexperienced in sea-faring.

landward (land'ward), *adv.* Towards the land. [street. [A. S.]]
lane (lān), *n.* Narrow passage, road, or language (lang'waj), *n.* 1. Human speech. 2. Speech particular to a nation. 3. Style or expression peculiar to an individual; diction. 4. Any manner of expressing thought. [Fr. *langage*—*langue*—*L. lingua*, tongue.]
languid lang'wid, *a.* Feeble; flag-

languish (lang'wish), *et.* Lose strength and animation. — **languishment**, *n.* 1. Act or state of languishing. 2. Tenderness of look. *Syn.* Droop; fade; pine; wither.
languor (lang'wör or -ür), *n.* State of being languid or faint; indolence. *Syn.* Dreaminess; listlessness.
lank (langk), *a.* Long and loosely built.—**lank'y**, *adv.*—**lank'ness**, *n.*—**lank'y**, *a.* [A. S. *lanc*.]
lantern (lan'tern), *n.* 1. Case for holding or carrying a light. 2. Drum-shaped structure surmounting a dome to give light. [Fr. *lanterne*—*Gr. lampas*—*lamp*, give light.]
lanyard (lan'yard), *n.* 1. Short rope used on board ship for fastening or stretching. 2. Cord for firing a cannon. [Fr. *lanière*—*L. lanius*, strap.]
Laodicean (la-od'i-si-an), *a.* (and *n.*) 1. Pertaining to Laodicea. 2. Luke-warm in religion. (Rev. iii, 14-16.)
lap (lap). I. *et.* and *et.* [lapping; lapped (lapt).] Lick up with the tongue. II. *n.* Act or sound of lapping. [A. S.]
lap (lap), *n.* 1. Overhanging flap. 2. Part of clothes lying on knees when a person sits. 3. Part of body thus covered. 4. Part lying over something. 5. Circuit around a small track. [A. S.]
lapel (la-pel), *n.* Part of the breast of a coat which folds over.—**lapelled**, *a.* [Dim. of LAP.] [lap.]
lapful (lap'fol), *n.* As much as fills a lapidary (lap'i-dar-i). I. *a.* Pertaining to the cutting of stones. II. *n.* Cutter or dealer in precious stones.—**Lapidary style**, terse style, as used in inscriptions on stone. [L. — *lapis*, stone.]
lapis lazuli (lā'pis laz'ü-l), *n.* Hard silicate stone of a rich ultramarine color, used for cameos, lamps, etc.
lappet (lap'et), *n.* Little lap or flap. [Dim. of LAP.]
lapse (laps). I. *et.* Slip; glide; pass by degrees. 2. Fall from duty or grace. 3. Become void. II. *n.* 1. Slipping; passing. 2. Falling in duty; fault. [L. *labor*, *lappus*, slip, fall.]

lapwing (lap'wing), *n.* Bird of the plover family; pewit. [A. S. *hleapwince*—*hleapan*, run, and *wink*, totter.]

Laramie (lär'a mid), *a. Geol.* The Rocky Mountain system.

larboard (lär'börd), *I. n.* Left side of ship, looking from the stern, now termed the port. *II. a.* Pertaining to the larboard side. [Corr. from LOWER BOARD.]

larcener (lär'sen-er), *n.* One who commits larceny.

larcenous (lär'sen-us), *a.* Having the character of larceny.

larceny (lär'sen-i), *n.* Theft. [Fr. *larcin*—*L. latrocinium*—*latro*, robber.]

larch (lärch), *n.* Deciduous cone-bearing kind of tree. [Gr. *larix*.]

lard (lär'd), *I. n.* Melted fat of swine. *II. vt.* Smear with lard; stuff with bacon or pork; insert strips of pork in the surface of; mix. [Fr.—*L. lardum*.]

larder (lär'dér), *n.* Place where food is kept. [From LARD.]

large (lärj), *a.* Great in size; ample; comprehensive; broad.—**largely**, *adv.*—**largeness**, *n.*—**At large**, *1.* Without restraint. *2.* For the whole state, not a district only. [L. *largus*.] *Syn.* Extensive; abundant; full.

largess (lär'jes), *n.* *1.* Liberality. *2.* Present; donation. [Fr. *largesse*.]

lariat (lär'i-at), *n.* Lasso, used for catching and for tethering animals. [Sp.] [A. S. *lawerces*.]

lark (lärk), *n.* European singing bird.

lark (lärk), *n.* Good time; frolic. [A. S. *lac*, sport.]

larrup (lär'rup), *vt.* Flog.

larva (lär'va), *n.* [*pl.* larvæ (lär'væ).] Insect in its first stage after issuing from the egg; caterpillar; maggot.—**lar'val**, *a.* [L. *larvæ*, mask.]

laryngitis (lär-in-jit'is), *n.* Inflammation of the larynx.

laryngoscope (lär-ing-o-sköp), *n.* Instrument for examining the larynx.

larynx (lär'ingks), *n.* Upper part of the windpipe; throat.—**laryn'geal**, *laryn'gean*, *a.* [Gr.]

lascar (lär'kär), *n.* Native sailor, or menial in camp. [Hindoo.]

lascivious (lär-siv'us), *a.* Lustful; tending to produce lustful emotions.—**lasciviously**, *adv.*—**lasciviousness**, *n.* [L. *lascivus*.]

lash (läh), *I. n.* *1.* Flexible part of a whip. *2.* Stroke with a whip or anything pliant; stroke of satire; sharp retort. *3.* Hair growing on the edge

of the eyelid. *II. vt.* *1.* Strike with a lash; whip; dash against. *2.* Fasten or secure with a rope or cord. *3.* Censure severely; scourge with sarcasm or satire. [Cf. Ger. *lasche*, flap.]

lashing (läh'ing), *n.* *1.* Whip, with a lash; chastisement. *2.* Rope making fast.

lass (lās), *n.* [*fem.* of LAD.] Girl, esp. a country girl. [Prob. a contr. of *laddess*, formed from LAD.]

lassitude (lās'i-tüd), *n.* Weakness; weariness; languor. [L. *lassus*, faint.]

lasso (lās'ö), *I. n.* [*pl.* lassos.] Thong or rope with a running noose for catching wild horses, etc. *II. vt.* Catch with the lasso. [Port. *lago*—*L. laqueus*, noose.]

last (läst), *n.* Wooden block on which boots and shoes are molded. [A. S. *last*, footmark.]

last (läst), *vt.* Continue; endure.

last (läst), *a. and adv.* *1.* Latest; coming after all the others; final. *2.* Next before the present. *3.* Utmost; meanest.—**lastly**, *adv.* [Contr. of LATEST.]

lastingly (läh'ing-li), *adv.* In a lasting or enduring manner.

latch (läh), *I. n.* Catch to fasten a door. *II. vt.* Fasten with a latch. [A. S. *læccan*, catch.]

latchet (läh'et), *n.* Lace or buckle for fastening a shoe. [O. Fr. *lacet*—*lace*.]

late (lät), *a.* [*lat'er*; *lat'est*.] *1.* Tardy; behindhand; coming after the expected time. *2.* Far advanced toward the close. *3.* Deceased; departed; out of office. *4.* Not long past. *5.* After the usual time.—**late**, **late'ly**, *adv.*—**lateness**, *n.* State of being late. [A. S. *laet*; Low Ger. *laet*.]

lateen (lä'teen), *a.* As used in the Mediterranean. See out. [From LATIN.]

latent (lä'tent), *a.* Concealed; not visible or apparent; not making itself known by effects.—**latency**, *n.* State of being latent.—**latently**, *adv.* [L. —*latens*, lie hidden.]

lateral (lä'tär-al), *a.* Belonging to, or lying at, the side; proceeding from, or in the direction of, the side.—**lat'erally**, *adv.* [L. —*latus*, side.]

lath (läth), *I. n.* Thin, narrow strip of wood used in slating, plastering, etc. *II. vt.* Cover with laths. [A. S. *latta*.]



Lateen sail.

Lathe (láth), n. Machine for turning and shaping articles of wood, metal, etc. [From root of Ger. *lade*, chest, tool-chest.]

lather (lath'ér). I. *n.* Foam or froth made with water and soap. II. *vt.* Spread over with lather. III. *vi.* Form a lather; become frothy. [A. S. *leather*]

Latin (lat'in). *L. a.* Pertaining to Latin or to the Latins, Romans.—*Low Latin*, Latin corrupted by barbarous ingre-

Latin corrupted by barbarous ingredients.—*Latin races*, those whose languages are derived principally from the Latin, esp. the Italian, Spanish, and French. II. *n.* Language of the ancient Romans.—*Latinitism*, *n.* Latindiom.—*Latinitist*, *n.* One who knows Latin.—*Lat'inize*, *vt.* Give a Latin form to. [*L.—Latium*, the district in which Rome was built.]

latitude (lat'-itūd), *n.* 1. Width. 2. Distance of a place from the equator. 3. Angular distance of a celestial body from the ecliptic. 4. Extent of

signification. 5. Freedom from restraint; scope. — *latitudinal*, *a.* [Fr.—*L. latitudo*, *-inis*—*latus*, broad.]

latitudinarian (lat-i-tūd-i-nē-ri-an).
I. *a.* Broad or liberal. II. *n.* One who
departs from orthodox rule.—**lati-
tudinarianism**, *n.*

latrine (la-trên), *n.* A privy. [Fr.]
latter (lăt'êr), *a.* 1. Coming or exist-
ing after. 2. Mentioned the last of

two. 3. Modern; recent.—*Latter-day Saints*, *Mormons*. — **latterly**, *adv.* Of late. [Irreg. comp. of LATE.]

Lattice (lat'is). I. *n.* Network of crossed laths or bars. II. *v.* Form into openwork; furnish with a lattice. [Fr. *lattice*—Ger. *lath*, lath.]

laud (lad), *vt.* Praise in words, or with singing; celebrate; extol.—**laud'er**, *n.*—**laud'able**, *a.* Worthy of being

laud, *v.*—**laud'store**, *n.*—Worthy of being praised.—**laud'ably**, *adv.*—**laud'a-bleness**, *n.*—**laud'atory**. I. *a.* Expressing praise. II. *n.* That which con-

landanum (lă'da-num), *n.* Tincture of
laugh (lâf). *v.* *vt.* Show mirth in

face or voice. 2. Begay or lively. II. **n.** Sound caused by merriment. — **laugh'ing-gas.** **n.** Nitrous oxide, a

laugh'ing-gas, *n.* Nitrous oxide, a gas which excites laughter, used as an anæsthetic.—**laugh'ingly**, *adv.* In a merry way; with laughter.—**laugh-**

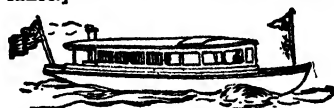
laughing-stock (lā'ing-stok), *n.* Object of ridicule. [A.S. *hlīhan*.] [laughing.]

laughter (lā'tēr), *n.* Act or noise of

launch (lanch). I. *vt*, 1. Throw, as a spear; send forth. 2. Cause to slide into the water. II. *vi*, 1. Go forth, as

into the water. II. *v.* 1. To launch, as a ship into the water. 2. Expatriate in language. III. *n.* 1. Act of launching

or moving a ship into the water. 2. Largest boat carried by a man-of-war. 3. Small open or cabin pleasure boat, propelled by steam, gas, vapor, or electric motor. [Fr. *lancer*—lance, lance.]



Steam launch.

launder (lan'dér), *vt.* Wash and iron, as clothes. [See LAVE.] [man.]

laundress (lan'dres), *n.* Washerwoman.
laundry (lan'dri), *n.* Place where clothes are washed and ironed. [O. Fr.

laureate (lâ're-ât). *L. a.* Crowned with laurel. *II. n.* Post-laureate or

laurel (la'rel), *n.* 1. Bay-tree, with aromatic leaves. 2. Crown of honor.

lava (lā'və or lā'və), *n.* Melted matter discharged from a volcano. [*It. lava*.

lavatory (lav'a-tō-ri), *n.* Place for washing. [See **LAVE**.]

lave (lāv), *vt.* and *vi.* Wash; bathe.
[Fr. *laver*—L. *lavo*, wash.]

lavender (lav'en-dēr), *n.* 1. Odorifer-

ous plant. 2. Pale-purplish color. [*Fr. lavande*. See LAVE.] [*Ing or washing.*]
laver (lā'vēr), *n.* Large vessel for lav-

lavish (lav'ish). I. *v.* Expend profusely; waste. II. *a.* Bestowing profusely; excessive.—**lav'ishly**, *adv.*—**lav'**

ishment, lav'ishness, ns. [From
obsolete *lave*, ladle out, refresh. Akin
to Ger. *laben*, refresh.]

Syn. Profuse; unstinted; exuberant; superabundant. See **EXTRAVAGANT**.
Law(la), n. 1. Rule of action established

by authority; established usage; statute; rules of a community or state. 2. Rule or principle of science or art. 3.

Whole jurisprudence or the science of law. 4. Mosaic code; the Old Testament. [A. S. *lagu*—root of LIM. Akin to LAG.]

lawful (la'fəl), *a.* According to law; legal; rightful. — *law'fully, adv.* —

lawfulness, *n.*
lawgiver (la'giv-ēr), *n.* Legislator.
lawless (la'les), *a.* Unrestrained by
law; illgal. lawlessness, *adv.*

law; illegal. — law'lessly, *adv.* — law'lessness, *n.*
lawn (lawn). *I. n.* Sort of fine linen of
cotton. — *II. n.* Made of lawn. (Orig.

cambric. II. a. Made of lawn. [*Orig. laune linen*, (from Laon, France).]

šāte, šat, šāk, šār, šall, šāro, šabove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nūte, not, nūve, wqif;
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, šag.

Lawn (lan), n. Open space between woods; space of ground covered with short grass, generally in front of or around a house. [O. Fr. *lande* heath.]

lawn-tennis (lau'ten-is), *n.* Kind of tennis played on an open lawn.

lawsuit (lā'sūt), *n.* Action at law.

lawyer (lā'yēr), *n.* One who practices, or is versed in, law; attorney; counselor. [From *law-er*.]

lax (laks), *a.* 1. Slack; loose; soft; flabby. 2. Not strict in discipline or morals. 3. Loose in the bowels. — **laxly**, *adv.* — **laxation**, *n.* — **laxative**, *n.* 1. *a.* Having the power of loosening the bowels. II. *n.* Aperient medicine. — **laxativeness**, *n.* — **laxity**, **laxness**, *n.* [*L. laxus*.]

lay, imp. of LIM, recline.

lay (lā). I. *vt.* [laying; laid.] 1. Cause to lie down; place or set down; beat down. 2. Spread on a surface. 3. Calm; appease. 4. Wager. 5. Impose. 6. Charge. 7. Present. II. *vi.* Produce eggs. [A.S. *leccan*.]

lay (lā), n. 1. Lyric or narrative poem.
2. Melody. [O. Fr. *lai*, song.]

lay (lā), **late** (lā'tk), **laical** (lā'tk-al),
a. Pertaining to the people; not clerical. [Fr. *lai*—*laicus*—Gr. *laikos*—*laos*, people.]

layer (lā'ēr),
n. Bed or
stratum;
shoot laid
for propaga-
tion. [See
LAY, *vt.*]

lay-figure
(lā'fig-ūr), n.
Jointed dum-
my, that can
be draped
and put in
any pose.

layman (lā'man), n. 1. Man not a cler-

gyman. 2. Non-professional man

Layman (lā'man), *n.* Lay-figure.
Lazar (lā'zar), *n.* One afflicted with a loathsome disease. [It. *lazzaro*—*Lazarus* of the parable in Luke xvi.]

lasy (lā'si), a. Disinclined to exertion; slothful.—**la'sily**, adv.—**la'siness**, n. [*O. Fr. lasche*—*L. laxus*, loose.] See *Sluggish*. See *lax*.

Lazzaroni (laz-zar'ō-ne), *n.* [*pl.* **lazzaroni**.] One of a class of loafers and beggars in Naples, Italy. [*It.*—**Lazzaro**.] [*pasturage.* [*A. S.* **leah**.]

lea or ley (lē), *n.* Meadow; grassland;
leach (lēch). I. *vt.* Wash, or separate,
by percolation of water. II. *n.* 1. Act

of separation, as of alkali from wood ashes, by percolation. 2. Tub used for leaching. [A. S. *leccan*, moisten.]

lead (led). I. *n.* 1. Soft, heavy metal of a bluish color. 2. Plummet for sounding at sea. 3. Thin plate of lead separating lines of type. 4. Graphite; black lead. II. *vt.* 1. Cover or fit with lead. 2. Separate lines with leads. — **lead-poisoning.** *n.* Poisoning by the absorption and diffusion of lead in the system. [A. S.; Ger. *lot.*]

lead (léd). I. *vt.* and *vi.* [lead ing; léd.] Show the way by going first; guide by the hand; direct; allure. II. *n.* 1. First place; precedence. 2. Direction; guidance. [A. S. *lædan*, make to go.]

lead(led'n), *a.* Made of lead, heavy; dull.

leader (lĕdĕr), *n.* 1. One who leads or goes first; chief. 2. Leading editorial article in a newspaper. 3. Principal wheel in a machine. — **leadership**, *n.* Office of a leader or conductor.

lead-pencil (led'-pen-sil), *n.* Pencil or instrument for drawing, etc., made of graphite (blacklead.)

leaf (lāf). I. *n.* [*pl.* leaves (lāvz).] Thin, flat part of plants; anything wide and thin like a leaf, as a thin sheet of hammered gold, etc. II. *vt.* [leafing; leafed.] Shoot out or produce leaves. [A. S.] [follage.]

leafage (lē'aj), *n.* Leaves collectively;
leafless (lē'les), *a.* Destitute of leaves.

leaflet (lē'let), *n.* Little leaf.
leafy (lē'fī), *a.* Full of leaves.— **leaf-**

league (lēg), *n.* Distance varying greatly in different countries.—A *sea-league* contains 3 geographical miles of 6,080 feet each. [O. Fr. *legue*, of Celtic origin.]

league (lēg). I. n. Union for the promotion of mutual interest. II. v. Form a league. [Fr.—L. *ligo*, bind.]
Syn. See UNION.

leaguer (lĕg'ār), *n.* Camp, esp. of a besieging army. [*Dut. leger, camp.*]

leak (lêk). *I. n.* 1. Crack or hole in a vessel through which liquid may pass. 2. Oozing of a fluid through an opening. *II. vt.* Let a fluid into or out of a vessel, through a leak.—**leak'age**, *n.* 1. That which enters or escapes by leaking. 2. Allowance for leaking.—**leak'y**, *a.* Having a leak or leaks.—**leak'iness**, *n.*

leal (lē), *a.* True-hearted; faithful.
[Norm. Fr. *leal*, *loyal*.]

lean (lên), *v.* [*lean'ing*; *leaned* or *leant* (*lent*).] *Incline*; *bend*; *rest* (against). [*A. S. hlinian.*]



Lay-figure.

mōte, mōt, mōk, fār, fāi, fāre, above; mō, met, hār; mōte, mit; mōte, met, mōve, waff;
mōte, hut hār; all owl, then.

lean (lēn). I. *a.* Wanting flesh; not fat. II. *n.* Flesh without fat. — **lean'ly**, *adv.* — **lean'mess**, *n.* [A. S. *lanc*.]

Syn. Gaunt; lank; meager; skinny; slender; thin; scant; poor.

leap (lēp). I. *vt.* [leaping; leaped or leapt (lept).] Spring upward or forward; jump; rush. II. *vt.* Bound over.

III. *n.* Act of leaping; bound; space passed by leaping. — **leap'frog**, *n.* Play in which one leaps over another. — **leap-year**, *n.* Year of 366 days, adding one in February, usually every fourth year. [A. S. *hleapan*.]

learn (lērn), *vt.* Acquire knowledge of; get to know; gain power of performing. — **learn'er**, *n.* One who learns; one who is yet in the rudiments of any subject. [A. S. *leornian*.]

learned (lērn'ed), *a.* Having learning; versed in literature, etc.; skillful. — **learn'edly**, *adv.* — **learn'edness**, *n.*

learning (lērn'ing), *n.* What is learned; knowledge; scholarship; skill in languages or science.

lease (lēz). I. *n.* 1. Letting of tenements for a definite period of time. 2. Contract for such letting. 3. Tenure. II. *vt.* 1. Let for a term of years. 2. Take a lease of. — **lease'hold**, *n.* Tenure held by lease. [O. Fr. *lessor*, *let*.]

leash (lēsh). I. *n.* 1. Lash or line by which a hawk or hound is held. 2. Brace and a half; three. II. *vt.* Hold by a leash; bind. [O. Fr. *lesse*, thong — L. *laxus*, loose.]



Bloodhounds in leash.

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least (lēst). I. *a.* (Serves as superl. of little), little beyond all others; smallest. II. *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree. [A. S. *lest*, contr. from *leaste*, from root of *less*.]

leather (lēth'ēr). I. *n.* Prepared skin of an animal. II. *a.* Consisting of leather. — **leath'ern**, *a.* Made or consisting of leather. — **leath'ery**, *a.* Resembling leather; tough. [A. S. *lether*.]

leave (lēv), *n.* 1. Permission; liberty granted. 2. Formal parting of friends; farewell. [A. S. *leaf*.]

leave (lēv), *vt.* and *vi.* [leav'ing; left.] 1. Allow to remain. 2. Abandon; resign. 3. Depart from. 4. Have remaining at death; bequeath. 5. Refer for decision. [A. S. *lafa*, leave.]

leaved (lēvd), **leafed** (lēft), *a.* Furnished with leaves; having a leaf; made with leaves or folds.

leaven (lēv'n). I. *n.* Ferment which makes dough rise in a spongy form. II. *vt.* 1. Raise with leaven. 2. Taint; imbue. [Fr. *levain* — L. *levamen* — *levo*.]

leaves (lēvz), *pl.* of LEAF. [raise.]

leavings (lēv'ingz), *n. pl.* Things left; relics; refuse.

lecher (lēch'ēr), *n.* Libertine.

lectern (lēk'tēr), *n.* Reading desk in a church.

lecture (lēk'tūr). I. *n.* 1. Instructive discourse. 2. Formal reproof. II. *vt.* Instruct by discourses or authoritatively; reprove. III. *vt.* Give a lecture or lectures. — **lec'turer**, *n.* One who lectures. [Fr. — L. *lego*, read.]

led (lēd), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of LEAD, show the way.

ledge (lēj), *n.* Shelf; that which resembles a shelf; ridge of rocks; layer; small molding. [A. S. *leccan*, lay.]

ledger (lēj'ēr), *n.* Principal book of a merchant's accounts, in which the entries in all the other books are entered.

lee (lē). I. *n.* Part toward which the wind blows. II. *a.* As in *lee-side*, the sheltered side of a ship; *lee-shore*, the shore opposite to the lee-side of a ship. [A. S. *leow*, shelter.]

leech (lēch). I. *n.* Blood-sucking worm. II. *vt.* Apply leeches to. [A. S. *leca*, physician.] [leac.]

leek (lēk), *n.* Kind of onion. [A. S. *leor*.]

leer (lēr). I. *n.* Sly, sidelong look. II. *vt.* 1. Look askance. 2. Look archly or obliquely. — **leer'ingly**, *adv.* With a leering look. [A. S. *leor*, face, cheek.]

lees (lēz), *n. pl.* Sediment or dregs that settle at the bottom of liquor. [Fr. *les*. Origin doubtful.]

leeward (lēw'ard). I. *a.* Pertaining to or in the direction of the part toward which the wind blows. II. *adv.* Toward the lee.

leeway (lēw'ā), *n.* 1. Distance a ship is driven to leeward of her true course. 2. Loss of headway; falling behind.

left (lēft), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of LEAVE.

left (lēft). I. *a.* Pertaining to that side of the body in which the heart is in man. II. *n.* Side opposite to the right. — **left-hand'ed**, *a.* 1. Having the left hand stronger and readier than the right. 2. Awkward; unlucky. [A. S. *lyft*, weak.]

leg (lēg), *n.* 1. One of the limbs by which animals walk or crawl. 2. Elongated support of anything, as of a table. 3. Anything resembling a leg. — **legged**, *a.* Having legs. [Icel. *legg*.]

legacy (lā-si), *n.* [quest of prop-
erty by will.]
— *adj.* Pertaining or accord-
ing to law. — **legally**, *adv.* — **legal-
ity**, *n.* [L. *legalis* — *lex, legis*, law.]
Syn. Lawful; legitimate; constitu-
tional; authorized; licit; rightful.
legalize (lē-gā-līz), *vt.* Make legal.
legate (lē-gāt), *n.* Ambassador, esp.
from the Pope. — **legateship**, *n.*
Office of a legate. [It. *legato* — L. *lego*,
send.] [legacy is left.]
legatee (lē-gā-tē), *n.* One to whom a
legation (lē-gā-shun), *n.* 1. Person or
persons sent as ambassadors; deputa-
tion. 2. Official residence or place of
business of an ambassador; embassy.
legend (lē-jend), *n.* 1. Marvelous or
romantic story from early times. 2.
Words on a coat of arms, medal, or
coin, etc. — **legendary**, *adj.* Consisting
of legends; romantic; fabulous. [Fr.
— L. *legendum*, to be read — *lego*, read.]
legerdemain (lē-jēr-de-mān'), *n.*
Sleight-of-hand; jugglery. [Fr. *leger
de main*, light of hand.]
leggin (lē-jin), **legging** (lē-jing), *n.*
Covering for the leg.
legible (lē-jī-bī), *adj.* That may be read;
distinct. — **legibly**, *adv.* — **legibil-
ness**, **legibility**, *n.* [L. *legibilis* —
lego, read.]
legion (lē-jun), *n.* (In ancient Rome)
body of soldiers of from three to six
thousand men; military force; great
number. [L. *legio* — *lego*, choose, levy.]
legislate (lē-jis-lāt), *vt.* Make laws.
legislation, *n.* [L. *lex, legis*, law,
and *lat-*, bear.] [ing to legislation.]
legislative (lē-jis-lī-tīv), *adj.* Pertain-
ing to legislation.
legislator (lē-jis-lā-tūr), *n.* One who
makes laws.
legislature (lē-jis-lā-tūr), *n.* Body of
men in a state who have the power of
making laws.
legitimacy (lē-jit-i-mā-si), *n.* Being
according to law; regular descent.
legitimate (lē-jit-i-māt), *adj.* I. *a.* Law-
ful; lawfully begotten; genuine; fair-
ly deduced. II. *vt.* Make lawful; give
the rights of a legitimate child to.
legitimately, *adv.* — **legitima-
tion**, *n.* [Low L. *legitimo*, — *atum* — *lex*.]
legitimist (lē-jit-i-mist), *n.* 1. One
who supports legitimate authority.
2. In France, one who supported the
older line of Bourbon, descendants of
Louis XIV.
legume (lē-gūm), *n.* Seed-vessel which
splits into two halves, having the
seeds attached to the ventral suture
only; pod, as of the pea, bean, etc. —
leguminous, *adj.* [Fr. — L. *legumen*,
that may be stripped.]

leisure (lē-zhūr or lezh'), *I. n.* Free-
dom from occupation. II. *adj.* Unoc-
cupied. — **leisurely**, *adj.* and *adv.*
Done at leisure; slow; deliberate. [O.
Fr. *laisir* — L. *lasci*, it is permitted.]

lemmings (lē-ming), *n.* Arctic species
of wandering mouse.

lemon (lē-mun), *n.* 1. Oval acid fruit.
2. Tree that bears lemons. — **lemon-
ade**, *n.* Drink made
of lemon-juice,
water, and sugar.
[Fr. *limon* — Pers.
limun.]

lemur (lē-mūr), *n.*
Monkey-like ani-
mal in Madagascar.
[L. *lemur*, ghost.]

lend (lēnd), *vt.* [lēnd-
ing; lent.] 1. Grant
the use of for a
time. 2. Afford or
grant, in general.
3. Let for hire.
— **lender**, *n.* [A. S.
lennan. See LOAN.]

length (lēnth), *n.* 1. Longest mea-
sure. 2. Continuance or extent. 3.
Detail. — **lengthen**, *vt.* and *vi.* Make
or grow longer. — **lengthways**,
lengthwise, *adv.* In the way or di-
rection of the length. — **lengthy**, *adj.*
Rather long. — **lengthily**, *adv.* —
lengthiness, *n.* [A. S.]

lenient (lē-ni-ent), *adj.* Mild; merciful.
leniency, *n.* [L. — *lenis*, soft.]

lenitive (lē-nī-tīv), *I. n.* Softening or
mitigating. II. *n.* Application for
easing pain.

lenity (lē-nī-ti), *n.* Mildness; clemency.

lens (lēnz), *n.* Piece of glass or other
transparent substance with one or
both sides convex or concave.

Lent (lēnt), *n.* Fast of forty days, be-
ginning with Ash-Wednesday and
continuing till Easter. [A. S. *lenten*,
spring.] [used in Lent; meager.]

lentic (lēntēn), *adj.* Relating to or
lenticular (lēn-tī-kū-lar), **lenticform**
(lēn-tī-farm), *adj.* Resembling a lens or
lentic; double convex. — **lenticular-
ly**, *adv.* [L. *lenti-
cula*, dim. of *lens*,
lentic.]

lentil (lēn-tīl), *n.* 1. Annual leguminous
plant. 2. Its edible
seeds of a flat, cir-
cular shape. [Fr. *len-
tille* — L. *lens*.]

Leo (lēō), *n.* Constel-
lation of the zodiac.

leontine (lēō-nīn), *adj.* 1. Like a lion.
2. Consisting of riming hexameters



Lemur.



Leo. (♌)

ard (lep'ard), *n.* Ferocious animal of the cat-kind, with a spotted skin, in Asia and Africa. [Gr. *leon*, lion, and *pardos*, pard.]

leper (lep'ér),

n. One affected with leprosy.

leprosy (lep-ro-si), *n.* Contagious disease of the skin caused by a bacillus and marked

by a scurfy scab.—**leprous** (lep'rus),

a. Affected with leprosy. [L.—Gr. *lepra*, leprosy, —*lepos*, scale.]

lese-majesty (lész-maj'es-ti), *n.* High treason. [Fr.—injured majesty.]

lesion (lészhun), *n.* Injury; wound. [Fr.—L. *lasio*.]

less (les), *i. a.* (Serves as comp. of **LITTLE**). Diminished; smaller. *II. adv.* Not so much; in a lower degree. [A. S. *lessa*—*las*, weak.]

lessee (lész-sé), *n.* One to whom a lease is granted.

lessen (les'n), *I. vt.* Make less; weaken; degrade. *II. vi.* Become less.

lesser (les'ér), *a.* Smaller; inferior. [A double comp., formed from **LESS**.]

lesson (les'n), *I. n. 1.* Part read or learned at one time. *2.* Precept or doctrine inculcated; instruction derived from experience. *3.* Portion of Scripture read in divine service. *4.* Severe lecture. *II. vt.* Instruct; teach. [Fr. *leçon*—L. *lectio*—*lego*, read.]

lessor (lész-sér), *n.* One who grants a lease.

lest (lest), *conj.* That... not; for fear that. [A. S. *thy las the*, that the less.]

let (let), *vt.* [let'ting; let.] *1.* Give leave or power to; allow; permit; suffer. *2.* Grant to a tenant or hirer; rent; lease. [A. S. *letan*, permit.]

let (let), *I. vt.* Hinder; retard. *II. n.* Obstruction; delay. [A. S. *lettan*, make late.] [ly. [L.—*letum*, death.]

lethal (lészthal), *a.* Blotting out; deadly.

lethargy (lész'ar-jí), *n. 1.* Heavy unnatural slumber; dullness. *2.* Inactivity; indifference. — **lethargic** (lész'ar-jík), *a.* [Gr. *lethargia*—*lethe*, forgetfulness.]

Lethe (lészthé), *n. 1.* Fabled river of hell said to cause forgetfulness of the past to all who drank of its waters. *2.* Oblivion.—**lethæan** (lészthé'an), *a.* [Gr.]

letter (let'ér), *I. n. 1.* Conventional mark to represent a sound. *2.* Written or printed message. *3.* Literal meaning.—*pl.* Learning. *II. vt.* Stamp



Leopard.

or inscribe letters upon. — **lettered**, *n.*—**Letter-of-credit**, *n.* Letter authorizing credit or cash of a certain sum to be paid to the bearer.—**Letter-of-marque** (márk), *n.* Commission given to a private ship by a government to make reprisals on the vessels of another state.—**Letters-patent**, *n.* Writing conferring a patent or authorizing a person to enjoy some privilege. [Fr. *lettre*—L. *littera*—*lino*, *litum*, smear; stroke.]

lettered (let'ér'd), *a. 1.* Marked with letters. *2.* Educated; versed in literature. *3.* Belonging to learning.

lettering (let'ér-ing), *n. 1.* Act of impressing letters. *2.* Letters impressed.

letterpress (let'ér-pres), *n.* Matter printed from type, as distinguished from engraving.

lettuce (let'is), *n.* Plant the leaves of which are used as a salad. [O. Fr. *lactuca*—L. *lactuca*—*lac*, milk, from its milky juice.]

leucous (lú'kus), *a.* White. [Gr. *leukos*.]

Levant (le-vant'), *n. 1.* The coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy. *2.* Easterly wind on the Mediterranean. [It.—rising (sun).] [Eastern.]

levant (le-vant'), *a. 1.* Rising. *2.* **Levant** (le-vant'), *vt.* Run away without paying; decamp. [Sp. *levantar el campo*, break up camp.] [to the Levant.]

levantine (le-van'tin), *a.* Belonging to visitors. *2.* Assembly received by a sovereign or other great personage. *3.* Embankment along a river, to prevent inundation. [Fr. *levée*, rising—*lever*.]

level (lev'el), *I. n. 1.* Horizontal line or plane. *2.* Proper position. *3.* Usual or average elevation. *4.* State of equality. *5.* Line of direction. *6.* Instrument for showing the horizontal. *II. a.* Horizontal; even with anything else. *III. vt.* Make horizontal; make flat or smooth. *2.* Make equal; take aim with, as a gun.—**leveler**, *n.*—**leveling**, *n. 1.* Making level. *2.* Act of determining the levels of different points.—**levelness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *level*—L. *libella*, plummet,—*libra*, balance.]

lever (lev'ér or lev'ér), *n.* Bar of metal or wood turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop, for moving weights.—**leverage** (lev'ér-aj or lev'ér-aj), *n.* Mechanical power gained by the use of the lever. [Fr. *levier*—*lever*—L. *levo*, raise.]

leveret (lev'ér-et), *n.* Hare in its first year. [O. Fr. *levraut*—L. *lepus*, hare.]

leviable (lev'i-a-bl), *a.* That may be assessed and collected.

leviathan (le-vi'-than), *n.* 1. Huge aquatic animal, described in the book of Job. 2. Anything of huge size. [Heb. *Leviathan*.]

levigate (lev'i-gat), *vt.* Free from grit; work smooth; mix thoroughly. [*L.—levi*, smooth.]

Levite (lě'vit), *n.* 1. Descendant of Levi. 2. Inferior priest of the ancient Jewish Church. — **Levitical**, *a.* [From *Levi*, son of Jacob.]

Leviticus (lě-vit'i-kus), *n.* Third book of the Old Testament containing the ceremonial law.

levity (lev'i-ti), *n.* 1. Lightness of weight. 2. Lack of earnestness or due respect. [*L. levitas—levi*, light.]

Syn. Flightiness; thoughtlessness.

levy (lev'i), *v.* Collect by authority, as an army or a tax. *II. n.* 1. Act of collecting by authority. 2. Troops or money so collected. 3. Legal seizure of property. [Fr. *lever*—*L. levo* raise.]

Lewis (lū'is), *n.* Wedge-shaped tenon, fitted into a mortise in a large stone, and used to hoist it.

lewd (lūd or lōd), *a.* Licentious; unchaste. — **lewdly**, *adv.*

— **lewdness**, *n.* [*A. S. leowed*, vulgar.]

lexicographer (leks-i-kog'rā-fer), *n.* One who compiles a dictionary.

lexicography (leks-i-kog'rā-fī), *n.* Act or art of writing a dictionary.

lexicographic, *a.* [*Gr. lexikon*, and *grapho*, write.]

lexicon (leks'i-kon), *n.* Dictionary, esp. Greek or Hebrew. [*Gr.—lexis*, word.]

Leyden-jar (lě-den-jär), *n.* Glass-jar lined inside and outside with tinfoil for about two thirds of its height, used as a condenser of electricity.

liability (li-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being liable. 2. Debt; obligation.

liable (li-ā-bl), *a.* 1. Bound in law or equity; answerable. 2. Exposed to error, evil, etc. — **liableness**, *n.* [Fr. — *liar*—*L. ligare*, bind.]

Syn. Responsible; apt; subject; fit; likely; prone.

liaison (li-ā-sōng), *n.* Love-affair; association. [Fr.]

liar (lī-ar), *n.* One who lies, or utters falsehood. [Fr.]

libation (li-bā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of pouring out wine in honor of a deity. 2. Liquid poured. [*L.—Gr. libeo*, pour.]

libel (lī-bel). *I. n.* 1. Malicious defamatory publication. 2. Statement of a

plaintiff's grounds of complaint in a court of admiralty. *II. vt.* 1. Defame by libel; satirize unfairly; lampoon. 2. Proceed against, in a court of admiralty. — **libeler**, *n.* — **libelous**, *a.* Containing a libel; defamatory. — **libelously**, *adv.* [*L. libellus*, dim. of *liber*, book.]

liberal (lib'er-al). *I. a.* 1. Generous; noble minded. 2. Broad; not orthodox or conservative. 3. Ample; profuse. *II. n.* One who advocates greater freedom in religious or political institutions. — **liberalism**, *n.* Principles of a liberal in politics or religion. — **liberality**, *n.* Quality of being liberal; generosity; largeness or nobleness of mind. — **liberally**, *adv.* [*L.—liber*, free.]

liberate (lib'er-āt), *vt.* Set free; release from restraint, confinement, or bondage. — **liberation**, *n.* — **liberator** (lib'er-ā-tūr), *n.* One who liberates or frees.

libertine (lib'er-tin), *n.* One who leads a licentious life; rake. [*L. libertinus*, freedman.]

liberty (lib'er-ti), *n.* 1. Freedom from restraint. 2. Unrestrained enjoyment of natural rights. 3. Privilege. 4. Transgression of another's rights; act of impudence. 5. Power of choice. [*L. libertas*.]

Libra (lī'bra), *n.* Zodiacal constellation. [*L.* = pair of scales.]

librarian (li-brā-ri-an), *n.* Keeper of a library. — **librarianship**, *n.* [*L. librarius*, transcriber.]

library (lī-brā-ri), *n.* 1. Collection of books. 2. Building or room containing a collection of books. [*L.—liber*, book.]

libretto (li-bret'tō), *n.* Book containing the words of an opera or other musical composition. [*It.* dim. of *libro*—*L. liber*, book.] [*a. libretto*.]

librettist (li-bret'tist), *n.* Composer of libretto. [*pl.* of *libretto*.]

license (lī-sens). *I. n.* 1. Leave; permission. 2. Document by which authority is conferred. 3. Excess or abuse of freedom. *II. vt.* 1. Grant license to. 2. Authorize; permit. [Fr. — *L. licentia*—*licet*, it is allowed.]

licentiate (lī-sen'shi-āt), *n.* 1. One who has a license to exercise a profession. 2. University degree between those of bachelor and doctor.



Battery of
Leyden-jars.



Libra. (L)

Frivolous; gay; lively; amusing. 11. Not of legal weight. 12. Loose; sandy. —**lightly**, *adv.* Easily; carelessly. —**lightness**, *n.* [A.S. *leht*. Ger. *leicht*.] **Light** (lit), *vt.* [light'ing; lighted or lit.] 1. Descend from flight, as a bird. 2. Descend from a horse or carriage. 3. Come (upon) by chance or suddenly. [=Relieve (a horse) of his burden.] **Lighten** (lī'tn), *v.* 1. *vt.* Make light or clear; illuminate with knowledge. 2. *vi.* 1. Shine like lightning; flash. 2. Become less dark. **Lighten** (lī'tn), *vt.* Make lighter or less heavy; alleviate; cheer. **Lighter** (lī'tēr) *n.* Large open boat used in unloading and loading ships too large to reach the wharf. — **lighterman**, *n.* **Lighthouse** (līt'hows), *n.* Tower or structure with a light at the top to guide mariners at night. **Lightning** (līt'ning), *n.* Electric flash, usually followed by thunder. — **lightning-rod** (līt'ning-rod), *n.* Metallic rod for protecting buildings from lightning. **Lights** (līts), *n. pl.* Lungs of animals. [From their light weight.] **Lightship** (līt'ship), *n.* Vessel carrying aloft warning lights. **Lightsome** (līt'sum), *a.* Light, lively, gay, cheering. — **light-someness**, *n.* **Lignaceous** (līg-ne-us), *a.* Wooden; woody; made of wood. [L. *ligneus*—*lignum*, wood.] **Lignite** (līg'nīt), *n.* Coal retaining the texture of wood. — **lignite**, *a.* **Lignum-vitæ** (līg-num-vītē), *n.* South American tree with very hard wood. **Ligule** (līg'ūl), *n.* 1. Flat part of the leaf of a grass. 2. Strap-shaped petal. [L. *ligula*. dim. of *lingua*, tongue.] **Like** (lik), *i. a.* Equal in quantity, quality, or degree; similar. II. *n.* 1. Like thing or person; resemblance. 2. Liking. III. *adv.* In the same manner. [A.S. *ge-līc* — *līc*, body.] **like** (lik), *vt.* Be pleased with; approve; enjoy. [A.S. *līcan*, be pleasing (orig. used impersonally: *it likes me*, pleases me.) — *līc*, like.] **likely** (līk'li), *i. a.* Credible; probable; having reason to be expected; agreeable; good looking. II. *adv.* Probably. — **like-lihood**, *n.*



Lighthouse, sectional view.

like (lī'kn), *vt.* Compare. **likeness** (līk'ness), *a.* 1. Resemblance. 2. One who or that which resembles. *Syn.* Similarity; similitude; parallel; picture; portrait; effigy. **likewise** (līk'wīz), *adv.* 1. In like wise or manner. 2. Also; moreover; too. **Liking** (lī'king), *n.* Inclination; satisfaction; preference; pleasure. **lilac** (lī'lak), *i. a.* Pretty, fragrant, flowering shrub. II. *a.* Of the color of lilac flowers; pale purple. [Per. *līlaj*.] **Lilliputian** (lī-lī-pū'shan), *i. a.* 1. Inhabitant of the island of Lilliput, described by Swift in his *Gulliver's Travels*. 2. Person of small size, a dwarf. II. *a.* Of small size; dwarfish. **lily** (lī'lī), *n.* Bulbous plant, with showy flowers. — **Lily of the valley**, well-known flower of the lily genus. [A.S. *līle*—*L. liliūm*.] **limb** (lim), *i. n.* 1. Jointed part in animals, as leg, arm. 2. Projecting part; branch of a tree. II. *vt.* Cut or tear off the limbs. [A.S. *lim*.] **limb** (lim), *n.* Edge or border, as of the sun, etc.; edge of a sextant, disk, etc. [L. *limbus*.] **limber** (lim'bēr), *i. n.* Part of a gun-carriage consisting of two wheels and a shaft to which the horses are attached. II. *vt.* Attach to the limbers, as a gun. [Icel. *limar*, bough.] **limber** (lim'bēr), *i. a.* Pliant, flexible. II. *vt.* Make pliant. — **limberness**, *n.* [From LIMP.] **limbo** (lim'bō), **limbus** (lim'bus), *n.* 1. Place on the borders of hell, in which the souls of the pious who died before the time of Christ, awaited his coming, and where the souls of unbaptized infants remain (Roman Catholic theology). 2. Place of confinement. [It. *limbo*—*L. limbus*, border.] **lime** (lim), *i. n.* 1. Any silty or gluey material; birdlime. 2. White caustic earth from limestone, used with sand to make mortar. II. *vt.* Cover with birdlime; insnare. [A.S. *līm*, glue.] **lime** (lim), *n.* Kind of citron or lemon tree and its fruit. [Fr. See LEMON.] **lime-juice** (līm'jōs), *n.* Acid juice of the lime, used at sea as a specific against scurvy.



Lily of the valley.

līte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; aīte, noē, aīve, wplē; mīte, hū, bār; oil, owl, thea.

limékiln (lim'kil), *n.* Kiln or furnace in which limestone is burned to lime.
limestone (lim'stôn), *n.* Stone from which lime is procured by burning.
lime-tree (lim'trē), *n.* Linden-tree. [From *lin*—Ger. *linde*.]

limewater (lim'wē-tēr), *n.* Solution of lime, used as a tonic and antacid.
limit (lim'it), *1. n.* Utmost extent. *II. vt.* Confine within bounds; restrain.—**limitable**, *a.* That may be limited.—**limitation**, *n.* *1.* Act of limiting. *2.* State of being limited. *3.* Time within which something must be done, and esp. an action at law will lie.—**limited**, *a.* Within limits; narrow; restricted to first class coaches, as a train.—**limited liability**, in a joint-stock company means that the members are liable only in a fixed proportion to each share.—**limitless**, *a.* Boundless; immense; infinite. [Fr.—*L. limēs*, sill.]

Syn. Restriction; hindrance; boundary; border; edge; confine.

limb (lim), *vt.* Draw or paint, esp. in water-colors.—**limmer** (lim'nēr), *n.* [Fr. *illumineur*, illuminate.]

limp (limp), *a.* *1.* Wanting stiffness, flexible. *2.* Weak, flaccid. [Icel. *limpa*, weakness.]

limp (limp), *1. vt.* Walk lamely. *II. a.* Act of limping; halt. [A. S. *limpan*, lame.]

limpet (lim'pet), *n.* Small shell-fish, which clings to rocks. [A. S. *limpeðe*, probably corr.—*lampæda*, lamprey.]

limpid (lim'pid), *a.* Clear; lucid; pure.—**limpidity**, *n.* [L. probably corr. from *liquidus*.]

Syn. Transparent; translucent.

limy (lim'i), *a.* *1.* Glutinous; sticky. *2.* Containing, resembling, or like lime.

linchpin (linch'pin), *n.* Pin used to keep the wheel of a carriage on the axle. [A. S. *lynse*, axle.]

linden (lin'den), *n.* Tree with heart-shaped leaves and panicles of yellowish flowers, called, also, lime-tree. [A. S., Sw., Icel. *linde*, Ger. *linde*, O. Ger. *linda*.]

line (lin), *n.* *1.* Slender cord. *2.* That which has length without breadth or thickness. *3.* Straight row; verse, in poetry. *4.* Course. *5.* Department. *6.* Series; succession. *7.* Mark or lineament, hence a characteristic. *8.* Short letter or note. *9.* In pl. Military works of defence. *10.* Lineage. *11.* Regular infantry of an army. *12. pl.* Reins. *13.* Twelfth part of an inch. *14.* Series of public conveyances, as steamers. *15.* Particular stock of goods. [L. *linea*—*linum*, flax.]

line (lin), *1. vt.* *1.* Mark out with lines. *2.* Cover with lines. *3.* Place or form in a line. *II. vt.* Form in line, as soldiers. [linen or other material.]

line (lin), *vt.* Cover on the inside with

lineage (lin'e-aj), *n.* Descendents in a line from a common progenitor; race; family.

lineal (lin'e-al), *a.* Of or belonging to a line; composed of lines; in the direction of a line; descended in a direct line from an ancestor.—**lineally**, *adv.*

lineament (lin'e-a-ment), *n.* Feature; distinguishing mark in the form, esp. of the face.

linear (lin'e-ar), *a.* Of or belonging to a line; consisting of or having the form of lines; straight; narrow.—**linearly**, *adv.*

linen (lin'en), *1. n.* *1.* Cloth made of flax. *2.* Underclothing. *II. a.* Made of flax. [A. S. *lin*—*L. linum*, flax.]

liner (lin'ēr), *n.* *1.* One who lines. *2.* Vessel belonging to a regular line of steamships.

linger (lin'jēr), *vt.* Remain; loiter.—**lingering**, *a.* Protracted. [A. S. *lengan*, protract,—*lang*, long.] *Syn.* Tarry; hesitate. See *LAS*.

lingerie (lang-žer'), *n.* Linen goods, especially women's underwear. [Fr.]

linge (ling'gō), *n.* Language; speech; dialect. [Port.—*L. lingua*, tongue.]

lingual (ling'gwāl), *1. a.* Pertaining to the tongue. *II. n.* Letter produced mainly by the tongue, as *l*.—**lingually**, *adv.* [From *L. lingua*, tongue.]

linguist (ling'gwist), *n.* One versed in languages.—**linguistic** (ling'gwistik), *a.* Pertaining to languages.—**linguistics**, *n.* Science of languages.

liniment (lin'i-ment), *n.* Stimulating or healing lotion. [L. *linimentum*—*linio*, besmear.]

lining (lin'ing), *n.* *1.* Act of drawing lines, or covering the inside. *2.* Inside covering.

link (link), *1. n.* *1.* Loop or ring of a chain. *2.* Anything that connects. *3.* Single part of a series. *II. vt.* and *vi.* Connect as by a link; join. [A. S. *hlence*, Ger. *gelenk*.]

link (link), *n.* Torch of pitch and tow.—**link-boy**, *n.* Boy who carries a torch to light travelers. [Prob. corr. from Dut. *loot*, gunner's match of tow (lin).]

links (links), *n. pl.* Stretch of flat or gently undulating ground on which the game of golf is played. [Scotch.]

Minnet (mī'net), *n.* Small singing-bird, that feeds on the seed of flax. [Fr. *Minet*.]

linoleum (līn-ō'le-um), *n.* Floor cloth made of ground cork and hardened linseed-oil on a canvas backing. [L. — *linum*, and *oleum*, oil.]



Minnet.

linotype (līn'ō-tip, or līn'-), *n.* Machine that produces words in stereotyped lines from matrices of type automatically set. [Eng. *LINE* and *TYPE*.]

linseed (līn'sēd), *n.* Flax seed.—**linseed-cake**, *n.* Cake remaining when the oil is pressed out of flax seed.—**linseed-oil**, *n.* Oil from flax seed. [From *LINT*.]

linsey-woolsey (līn'ze-wol'se), *I. a.* Made of linen and wool mixed. *II. n.* Thin coarse stuff of linen and wool mixed.

lint (līnt), *n.* 1. Flax. 2. Linen scraped into a soft woolly substance to lay on wounds. 3. Down.

lintel (līn'tel), *n.* Piece of timber or stone over a doorway. [O. Fr. — Low L. *lintellus*—*linēs*, all.]

lion (lī'un), *n.* 1. Large and fierce quadruped of Africa, remarkable for its strength and courage. 2. Man strong or fierce as a lion. 3. Constellation and sign of the zodiac. See cut under *LEO*. 4. One who is made much of, or is regarded and treated as a hero.—**lioness**, *fem.*—**lion-heart-ed**, *a.* Having the heart or courage of a lion.—**lionize**, *vt.* Treat as a hero or popular favorite. — *Lion's share*, unduly large share. [O. Fr. — L. *leo*.]

lip (līp), *n.* 1. Muscular border in front of the teeth by which drink, food and other things are taken in to the mouth. 2. Edge. [A. S. *līppa*.]

lipped (līpt), *n.* Having lips; having a raised and rounded edge like a lip.

liquefaction (līk-we-fak'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of making liquid. 2. State of being melted.

liquefy (līk-we'fi), *I. vt.* Convert into liquid; dissolve. *II. vi.* Become liquid. [L. — *liqueo*, beliquid, and *facio*, make.]

liqueur (līk-ēr'), *n.* Flavored spirit; cordial. [Fr.]

liquid (līk-wīd), *I. a.* Flowing; fluid; soft; smooth; clear. *II. n.* 1. Flowing substance. 2. Letter of a smooth sound, as *l* and *r*.—**Liquid air**, colorless dry liquid of a temperature of 312° F. below zero, obtained by subjecting air to great pressure and

depriving it of its heat.—**liquidify**, **liquidness**, *n.* [L. *liquidus*—*liqueo*, be fluid.]

liquidate (līk-wī-dāt) *vt* 1. Make clear or settle, esp. an account by agreement or litigation. 2. Arrange or wind up the affairs of a bankrupt estate.—**liquidation**, *n.* Clearing up of money affairs of a bankrupt estate. [2. Alcoholic drink.]

liquor (līk-ūr), *n.* 1. Anything liquid. **liquorice** (līk'ūr-is), *n.* Same as *LICORICE*.

lisp (līsp), *I. vt.* 1. Pronouncing *th* for *s* or *z*. 2. Articulate as a child; utter imperfectly. *II. vt.* Pronounce with a lisp. *III. n.* Act of or habit of lisping. [A. S. *līspen*.] [A. S. *līsta*.]

list (līst), *n.* Stripe or border of cloth.

list (līst), *I. a.* Catalogue or roll. *II. vt.* 1. Place in a list or catalogue. 2. Engage for the public service, as soldiers. [Fr. *liste*—O. Ger. *līsta*, stripe, border. A. S. *līst*.]

list (līst), *n.* Line inclosing a piece of ground, esp. for combat.—*pl. Lists*, the ground inclosed for a contest.—*Enter the lists*, engage in contest. [Fr. *lice*, *It. lista*—Low L. *līsta*, barriers, of unknown origin.]

list (līst), *vt.* Desire; like or please, choose. [A. S. *līstan*, desire.]

list (līst), *vt.* or *vi.* Listen.

listen (līs'n), *I. vt.* Hear or attend to. *II. vt.* Give ear or hearken; follow advice.—**listener** (līs'n-ēr), *n.* One who listens or hearkens. [A. S. *līstian*.]

listless (līs'tles), *a.* Having no desire or wish; careless; uninterested; weary; indolent.—**listlessly**, *adv.*—**listlessness**, *n.*

lit, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *LIGHT*, lighten, and *LIGHT*, alight.

litany (lī'tā-nī), *n.* Form of supplication in public worship. [Gr. *lītanō*—*līte*, prayer.]

literal (lī'tér-al), *a.* According to the letter; plain; not figurative or metaphorical; following the letter or exact meaning, word for word.—**literally**, *adv.*—**literalness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *līteralis*—*lītera*, letter.]

literary (lī'tér-ār-ī), *a.* 1. Belonging to letters or learning; pertaining to men of letters. 2. Derived from learning; skilled in learning. 3. Consisting of written or printed compositions. [L. *līterarius*.]

literate (lī'tér-āt), *I. a.* Acquainted with letters or learned. *II. n.* Educated person. [L. *līteratus*.]

literati (lī'tér-ā'tī), *n. pl.* Men of letters; the learned

līte, līt, līak, līr, fāl, fīre, above; mē, met, hēr, mīte, mīt; nēte, not, mōve, wēllē
mīte, hut, bērn; oīl, owl, thēn

literature (lit'ér-a-tŭr), *n.* 1. Science of letters or what is written. 2. Whole body of literary compositions in a language, or on a given subject. 3. All literary productions except those relating to positive science and art; belles-lettres. [*L. literatura.*]

litharge (lith'arj), *n.* Semi-vitrified oxide of lead separated from silver in refining. [*Gr. lithargyros—lithos, stone and argyros, silver.*]

lithe (lith), *a.* Flexible; supple; active. —**lithe'ness**, *n.* [*A. S. lithe, linthe; Ger. ge-lind, soft, tender.*]

lithesome (lith'sum), *a.* Lithe; supple; nimble. —**lithe'someness**, *n.*

lithia (lith'i-a), *n.* Oxide of lithium, soluble in water.

lithic (lith'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to stone. 2. Pertaining to stone in the bladder.

lithium (lith'i-um), *n.* Lightest of all known solid elements, a silver-white metal.

lithograph (lith'o-graph), *I. vt.* Write or engrave on stone and transfer to paper by printing. *II. n.* Print from stone. [*Gr. lithos, stone, and grapho, write.*]

lithographer (lith-o-gra-fēr), *n.* One who practices the art of lithography.

lithographic (lith-o-graf'ik), *a.* Belonging to lithography. —**lithographically**, *adv.*

lithography (lith-o-gra-fī), *n.* Art of writing or engraving on stone and printing therefrom.

lithology (li-thol'o-jī), *n.* 1. Science of the composition of rocks. 2. Science of calculi found in the human body.

lithotripsy (li-thot'ri-tī), *n.* Crushing of stone in the bladder.

litigant (lit'i-gant), *I. a.* Contending at law. *II. n.* Person engaged in a lawsuit.

litigate (lit'i-gāt), *I. vt.* Contest in law. *II. vt.* Carry on a lawsuit. —**liti-gation**, *n.* [*L. litigo—lit, strife, and ago, do.*]

litigious (li-tij'us), *a.* 1. Inclined to engage in lawsuits. 2. Subject to contention.

litmus paper (lit'mus pā'pēr), *n.* Blue paper which turns red in an acid. An alkali restores the blue.

litter (lit'ēr), *I. n.* Heap of straw, etc., for animals to lie upon. 2. Any scattered collection of objects, esp. of little value. 3. Vehicle containing a bed, for carrying about. 4. Brood of small quadrupeds. *II. vt. I.* Cover or supply with litter; scatter carelessly about. 2. Give birth to. *III. vt.* Produce a litter or brood. [*Fr. litère—Low L. lectaria—L. lectus, bed.*]

little (lit'l), *I. a.* [less; least.] Small in quantity or extent; weak; poor; brief; insignificant; narrow; mean. *II. n.* That which is small in quantity or extent. *III. adv.* Small quantity; not much. —**lit'leness**, *n.* [*A. S. lytel.*]

littoral (lit'o-ral), *I. a.* Belonging to the sea-shore. *II. n.* Shore; tract bordering shore of the sea. [*L. litus, -oris, shore.*]

liturgy (lit'ūr-jī), *n.* Form of service or established ritual of a church [*Gr. leitourgia—leitōs, public—laos, people, and ergo, work.*]

live (liv), *I. vt. I.* Have life; continue in life. 2. Last. 3. Subsist. 4. Enjoy life; be in a state of happiness. 5. Be nourished or supported. 6. Dwell. *II. vt. I.* Spend. 2. Act in conformity (to). [*A. S. lifian, lybban.*]

live (liv), *a.* 1. Having life; alive; not dead. 2. Active; containing fire; burning; vivid. —**lived** (livd), used in compounds, as **long-lived**.

livelihood (liv'li-hōd), *n.* Means of living; support.

livelong (liv'lang), *a.* 1. That lives or lasts long. 2. As long as life. 3. Passing slowly; tedious.

lively (liv'li), *I. a.* Having or showing life; vigorous; active. *II. adv.* Vivaciously; vigorously. —**liveliness**, *n.* *Syn.* Sprightly; strong; vivid; brisk.

liver (liv'ēr), *n.* Largest gland in the body; secretes the bile. [*A. S. lifer.*]

livered (liv'ēr-id), *a.* Having or wearing a livery.

liverwort (liv'ēr-wūrt), *n.* Iceland-moss. [*From A. S. wurt, plant.*]

livery (liv'ēr-i), *n.* 1. Uniform worn by servants. 2. Any characteristic dress. 3. Being kept and fed at a certain rate, as horses. [*Fr. livrer—liver—Low L. libero, give or hand over. See DELIVER.*]

liveryman (liv'ēr-i-man), *n.* 1. Livered servant. 2. Freeman of the city of London. 3. Man who keeps a livery-stable.

livery-stable (liv'ēr-i-stā-bl), *n.* Stable where horses are kept for hire, or boarded.

livestock (liv'stok), *n.* Animals employed or reared on a farm.

livid (liv'id), *a.* Black and blue; of a lead color; discolored. —**lividness**, *n.* [*L. livor, be of a lead color.*]

living (liv'ing), *I. a.* Having life; active; lively. 2. Producing action or vigor. 3. Running or flowing. 4. Burning. *II. n. I.* Life; manner of living. 2. Means of subsistence; livelihood. 3. (in England), benefice of a clergyman. — *The living*, those alive.

lizzivate (lîks-iv'i-ât), *vt.* Leach.
lizard (lîz'ard), *n.* Genus of four-footed reptiles. [Fr. *lizard*, It. *lucerta*—*L. laeerta*.]

llama (lâ'ma), *n.*
Animal peculiar to S. America, allied to the camel. [Peruvian.]

llano (lâ'nô), *n.*
Vast steppe or plain in northern South America. [Sp. from *L. planus*, plain.]



Llama.

lo (lô), *interj.*

Look! behold! [A. S. *la*.]

loch (lôch), *n.* Small European river fish. [Fr. *loche*.]

load (lôd). I. *vt.* 1. Put on as much as can be carried; heap on. 2. Confer or give in great abundance. 3. Charge, as a gun. II. *n.* 1. Burden; as much as can be carried at once; freight or cargo. 2. Quantity sustained with difficulty; that which burdens or grieves; weight or encumbrance. 3. Charge, as for a gun. [A. S. *ladian*.]

loadstar. Same as **LODESTAR**.

loadstone. Same as **LODESTONE**.

loaf (lôf), *n.*—[*pl.* loaves (lôvz).] Regularly shaped mass, as of bread, sugar, etc.—**loaf-sugar** (lôf-shôg'ar), *n.* Refined sugar in the form of a cone. [A. S. *hlaf*, Ger. *laib*.]

loaf (lôf), *vt.* Loiter; pass time idly.—

loafer, *n.* [Ger. *laufer*, run.]

loam (lôm). I. *n.* Muddy soil; clay, sand, and animal and vegetable matter. II. *vt.* Cover with loam.—**loamy**, *a.* Consisting of or resembling loam. [A. S. *lam*. Ger. *lehm*. Akin to *E. lime*.]

loan (lôn). I. *n.* 1. Act of lending; permission to use. 2. That which is lent; money lent for interest. II. *vt.* Lend.—

loan-office, *n.* Pawnshop. [A. S. *læn*.]

loath (lôth), *a.* Disliking; reluctant; unwilling.—**loath'ly**, *adv.*—**loath'mess**, *n.* [A. S. *lath*, hateful, painful.]

loathe (lôth), *vt.* Dislike greatly; feel disgust at. [A. S. *lathian*. Ger. *leiden*.]

Syn. Abominate; detest; hate.

loathful (lôth'fûl), *a.* 1. Full of abhorrence. 2. Exciting disgust.

loathing (lôth'ing), *n.* Extreme hate or disgust; abhorrence.

loathsome (lôth'sûm), *a.* Exciting loathing or abhorrence; detestable.

loaves (lôvz), *pl.* of **LOAF**.

lob (lob). I. *n.* 1. Lump. 2. Lump; clung mass. II. *vt.* Throw; toss.

lobar (lô'bar), *a.* Pertaining to a lobe.
lobate (lô'bât), **lobed** (lôbd), *a.* Having or consisting of lobes.

lobby (lob'i). I. *n.* 1. Small hall or waiting room. 2. Anteroom of a legislative hall. 3. Those who frequent the lobby for the purpose of influencing the legislators. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Seek to influence legislation by personal solicitation of legislators. [Low *L. lobia*—O. Ger. *loube*. Ger. *laube*, arbor.]

lobe (lôb), *n.* Rounded projection or part, as the lower part of the ear, division of the lungs, brain, a leaf, etc.—**lobular**, *a.* [Fr.—Gr. *lobos*.]

lobelia (lô-bêl'i-a), *n.* Ornamental flower, the roots of which are used in medicine. [Lobel, Flemish botanist.]

lobster (lob'stêr), *n.* Marine shellfish with large claws, used as food.—**lobster-pot**, *n.* Trap to catch lobsters, of many patterns. The most common one is a cylindrical basket with a conical entrance at each end. (See cut under **PO**.) A hand-pot consists of a bag-net mounted on an iron hoop, over which wooden bows are fixed holding the bait. [A. S. *lop pestre*, a corr. of *L. locusta*, lobster.]
local (lô'kal), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to place. 2. Confined to a spot or district.—**locally**, *adv.* [L. *localis*—*locus*, place.]

locality (lô-kal'i-ti), *n.* 1. Existence in a place. 2. Limitation to a place. 3. Position; district. 4. Power of remembering relative positions of places.

localize (lô'kal-iz), *vt.* Make local; put into, or limit to, a place.—**localization**, *n.*

locate (lô'kât). I. *vt.* Place; set in a particular position; designate or determine the place of. II. *vi.* Settle.

location (lô-kê'shun), *n.* 1. Act of locating or placing. 2. Situation.

loch (lok), *n.* 1. Lake. 2. Arm of the sea. [Gael. and Ir. *loch*.]

lock (lok). I. *n.* 1. Fastening for doors, etc. 2. Inclosure in a canal for raising or lowering boats. 3. Part of a firearm by which it is discharged. 4. Grapple in wrestling. 5. State of being immovable. 6. Narrow confined place. II. *vt.* 1. Fasten with a lock. 2. Fasten so as to impede motion. 3. Shut up. 4. Close fast. 5. Embrace closely. 6. Furnish with locks. III. *vi.* 1. Become fast. 2. Unite closely. [A. S. *loca*, lock.]

lock (lok), *n.* 1. Tuft or ringlet of hair. 2. Flock of wool, etc. [A. S. *locc*.]

lockage(lok'aj), *n.* 1. Locks of a canal. 2. Difference in their levels. 3. Materials used for them. 4. Tolls paid for passing through them.

locker (lok'ēr), *n.* 1. One who locks.
2. Closed place that may be locked.

locket (lok'et), *n.* Small ornamental case of gold or silver, containing a picture, lock of hair, etc.

lockjaw (lok'ja), *n.* Contraction of the muscles of the jaw by which its motion is suspended; tetanus.

lockout (lok'out), *n.* Temporary closing of a factory or shop as a means of coercing employees.

locksmith (lok'smith), *n.* Smith who makes and mends locks.

lockstep (lok'step), *n.* March-step made in as close file as possible, and with hands placed on shoulders of man in front.

lockstitch (lok'stich), *n.* Stitch formed by the locking of two threads together, so that they will not ravel.

lockup (lok'up), *n.* Place for confining persons for a short time

locomobile (lō-ko-mō'bil), *n.* 1. Traction engine. 2. Automobile.

locomotion (lō-ko-mō'shun), *n.* Act or power of moving from place to place.

locomotive (lō-ko-mō'tiv). I. a. 1. Moving from place to place. 2. Capable of or assisting in locomotion. II. n. Locomotive machine; railway engine. [L.—*locus*, place, and *moveo*, move.]

locomotor ataxia. See ATAXIA.

locust (lō'kust),
n. 1. Migratory winged in-

—*Seventeen-year locust*, periodical cicada. 2. Name of several plants and trees, as the acacia. [*L. locusta*.]

lode (lōd), *n.* Vein containing metallic ore. [A.S. *lad*, course—*lithan*, lead.]

lodestar (lōd'stär), *n.* Star that leads or guides; pole-star. [oxide of iron.

lodestone (lôd'stôn), *n.* Magnetic
lodge (lôj). I. *n.* 1. Small house; cottage
of a gatekeeper. 2. Retreat. 3. Secret
association; also, their place of meet-
ing. II. *vt.* 1. Furnish with a tempo-
rary dwelling. 2. Infix; settle. 3.
Drive to cover. 4. Lay flat, as grain.
III. *vt.* 1. Reside; rest; dwell for a
time. 2. Lie flat, as grain. [Fr. *loge*-
root of LOBBY.] [hired room.]

lodger (loj'ēr), *n.* One who occupies a

lodging (loj'ing), *n.* 1. Temporary habitation. 2. Room or rooms hired.

lodgment (loj'ment), *n.* 1. Act of lodging, or state of being lodged. 2. Accumulation of something that remains at rest. 3. Occupation of a position by a besieging party, and the works thrown up to maintain it.

loft (left), *n.* 1. Room or space immediately under a roof. 2. Gallery in a hall or church. [A S. *luff*. See **LIFT**.]

lofty (laf'ti), *a.* 1. High in position, character, or sentiment. 2. Haughty. —**loftily**, *adv.* —**loftiness**, *n.*

Syn. Exalted; sublime; majestic.

log (log), *n.* 1. Bulky piece of wood. 2. Device for measuring the speed of a ship. 3. Log-book, or journal of a vessel's progress and occurrences from day to day. [*Icel. lag*, felled tree.]

logarithm (log'a-rithm), *n.* Exponent of the power to which it is necessary to raise a fixed number, called the base, to produce the given number. [*Gr. logos*, ratio, and *arithmos*, number.]

loggerhead (log'ēr-hed), *n.* 1. Block head; dunce. 2. Round piece of timber, in a whale-boat, over which the line is passed. 3. Species of sea-turtle. 4. *pl.* Quarrel; dispute.

logic (loj'ik), *n.* Science or art of reasoning correctly or of formal thought. [Gr. *logike* (*techne*).]

logical (loj'ik-al), *a.* 1. According to the rules of logic. 2. Skilled in logic; discriminating.—**log'ically**, *adv.*

logician (lo-jish'an), *n.* One skilled in logic.

log-rolling (log'rōl-ing), *n.* 1. Rolling logs to the stream, on which they are to be floated to the market. 2. Mutual furtherance of schemes by politicians.

logwood (log'wud), n. Red wood much used in dyeing.

loin (loin), *n.* 1. Part of a beast lying between the haunchbone and the last false rib. 2. In man, *pl.* The reins; lower part of back. [O. Fr. *logne* — *L. lumbus*, loin.]

loiter (lo'îter), *vt.* Delay; be slow in moving; linger. — **lo'iterer**, *n.* [Dut. *leuteren*, trifle; Ger. *lotter*, worthless.]

loll (lol). I. *vt.* 1. Lie lazily about; lounge. 2. Hang out from the mouth. II. *vi.* Thrust out (the tongue). [O.]

lollipops (lol'p-ops). *n.* Coarse candy

lone (lōn), **lonely** (lōn'li), *a.* Alone; solitary: retired: standing by itself.

lonesome (lōn'sum), *a.* Solitary; dismal. — **lone'somely**, *adv.* — **lone'someness**, *n.*



Locust.

šite, fat, tisk, škr, fall, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqif,
mūte, hut, būrn : oil, owl, shen.

long (lɒŋ). I. *a*. 1. Extended; not short. 2. Slow in coming; tedious. II. *adv.* To a great extent in space or time; through the whole; all along. III. *vt.* Desire earnestly; have an eager appetite. [A. S. *lang*.]

longanimity (lɒŋ-ɡə-nim-i-ti), *n.* Endurance; patience.

longboat (lɒŋ'bɔ:t), *n.* Longest boat

longbow (lɒŋ'bɔ:), *n.* Bow drawn by hand, as distinguished from a crossbow.

longevity (lɒŋ-jev-i-ti), *n.* Long life;

long-headed (lɒŋ'hed-ed), *a.* Far-seeing; shrewd.

longhee (lɒŋ'he), *n.* Long East India scarf wound around the loins.

longing (lɒŋ'ɪŋ), *n.* Eager desire; craving.

longitude (lɒn'jɪ-ti), *n.* 1. Length.

2. Distance of a place east or west of a given meridian. 3. Distance in degrees from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic. — **longitudinal**, *a.* 1.

Pertaining to longitude or length. 2. Extending lengthwise. — **longitudinally**, *adv.* [L.]

long measure (lɒŋ'mezh'ər), *n.* Measure of length.

long primer (lɒŋ'prim'ər), *n.* Size of type between small pica and bourgeois.

long-sighted (lɒŋ'saɪ-ted), *a.* Able to see at a long distance; sagacious. — **long-sightedness**, *n.*

long-suffering (lɒŋ'suf-ər-ɪŋ), *a.* Suffering or enduring long.

long-winded (lɒŋ'wɪnd-ed), *a.* Tedious; consuming much time.

loo (lʊ). I. *n.* Game at cards. II. *vt.* Beat in the game 'loo', by taking every trick. [Formerly *lanterloo* — Fr. *lanterneau*, nonsense.]

loof (lʊf), *n.* See **LUFF**.

loofah (lʊ'fə), *n.* Fibrous interior of the *Luffa Egyptiaca*, or towel-gourd, used as a sponge and flesh-brush. [Arab.]

look (lʊk). I. *vt.* 1. Turn the eye so as to see; direct the attention; gaze. 2.

Watch. 3. Seem. 4. Face, as a house. II. *vt.* 1. Express by a look. 2. Influence by look. — **Look after**, attend to or take care of. — **Look for**, expect. — **Look into**, inspect closely. — **Look on**, regard; view; think. — **Look out**, watch; select. — **Look to**, take care of; depend on. — **Look through**, penetrate with the eye or the understanding. [A. S. *loccan*, see.]

look (lʊk), *n.* 1. Act of looking or seeing. 2. Sight. 3. Air of the face. 4. Appearance.

looker-on (lʊk'ər-on), *n.* Spectator.

looking (lʊk'ɪŋ), *n.* Seeing; search or searching. — **Looking-glass**, glass which reflects the image of the person looking into it; mirror.

lookout (lʊk'əwt), *n.* 1. Careful looking or watching for. 2. Elevated place from which to observe. 3. One engaged in watching.

loom (lʊm), *n.* 1. Frame or machine for weaving cloth. 2. Handle of an oar, or the part within the rowlock. [A. S. *geloma*, furniture, utensils.]

loom (lʊm), *vt.* 1. Appear above the horizon. 2. Appear larger than the real size, as in a mist. 3. Be seen at a distance, in the mind's eye, as something in the future. [A. S. *loomian*, shine — *leoma*, beam of light.]

loon (lʊn), *n.* Low fellow; ninny. [O. Dut. *loen*.]

loon (lʊn), *n.* Web-footed aquatic bird, with short wings, and legs placed very far back, also called diver. [Icel. *lomr*.]

loop (lʊp). I. *n.* 1. Doubling of a cord through which another may pass. 2. Ornamental doubling in fringes; any doubling resembling a loop. 3. Loop formed by a rail-track either on the level, or vertically in the air. II. *vt.* Fasten or ornament with loops. [Prob. from Celt. *lub*, bend, fold.]

loophole (lʊp'hɔ:l), *n.* 1. Small hole in a wall, etc., through which small arms may be fired. 2. Means of escape. — **loopholed**, *a.*

looper (lʊp'ər), *n.* Caterpillar which moves by drawing up the hindpart of the body to the head, forming a loop.

loose (lʊs), *a.* 1. Slack; free; unbound; not confined. 2. Not compact or connected. 3. Not strict; unrestrained; licentious. 4. Inattentive. 5. Vague. 6. Lax; not constipated. — **loosely**, *adv.* — **looseness**, *n.* — **Break loose**, escape from confinement. — **Let loose**, set at liberty. [A. S. *leas*, loose, weak.]

loose (lʊs), *vt.* Free; release; relax. [A. S. *loasian*.]

loosen (lʊs'n), *v.* 1. Make loose; relax. 2. Make less dense. 3. Open, as the bowels. II. *vt.* Become loose; become less tight.

loot (lʊt). I. *n.* 1. Act of plundering, esp. in a conquered city. 2. Plunder. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Plunder. [Hindoo, *lūt*.]

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Loon.

lep (lep), *vt.* [lop'ping; lopped.] 1. Out of the top or extreme parts, esp. of a tree. 2. Cut away superfluous parts. 3. Cut half through and permit to drop.—**lep-eared**, *a.* Having ears that droop.—**lep-sided**, *a.* Of uneven sides; not balanced. [Dut. *ludden*, cut.]

lepe (lep). I. *vi.* Leap; run with easy, long strides. II. *n.* Leap; easy canter.

loquacious (lō-kwā'shus), *a.* Talkative.—**loquaciously**, *adv.*—**loquaciousness**, **loquacity** (lō-kwā's-ti), *ns.* [L. *loquax*—*loquor*, speak.]

Syn. Blabbing. See GARRULOUS.

lord (lard). I. *n.* 1. Master; ruler. 2. English peer. 3. (cap.) Supreme Being. 4. (cap.) Jesus Christ. II. *vi.* Act the lord; tyrannize.—**Lord's day**, first day of the week.—**Lord-lieutenant**, title of the viceroy or governor of Ireland. [M. E. *loved*—A. S. *hlaford*—*hlaf*, loaf, bread, and *weard*, warder.]

lordling (lard'ling), *n.* Little lord; would-be lord.

lordly (lard'li), *a.* 1. Like, becoming, or pertaining to a lord. 2. Dignified. 3. Haughty; tyrannical.—**lord'ly**, *adv.*—**lordliness**, *n.*

lordship (lard'ship), *n.* 1. State or condition of being a lord. 2. Territory belonging to a lord. 3. Title of a lord. 4. Dominion; authority.

lore (lōr), *n.* Learning; erudition. [A. S. *lor*, from root of LEARN.]

lorgnette (lar'nyet), *n.* Opera-glass. [Fr.—*lorgner*, spy.]

lorgnon (lar'nyang), *n.* Eye-glasses shutting into a handle. [Fr.]

loricate (lō'ri-kāt), *a.* 1. Covered with defensive armor. 2. Imbricated.

lorn (larn), *a.* Lost; forsaken; forlorn.

lorry (lō'rri), *n.* Truck.

lose (lōz), *vt.* [lō'sing; lost.] 1. Cease to have. 2. Be deprived of. 3. Mislaid. 4. Waste, as time. 5. Miss. 6. Fail to obtain.—**lo'ser**, *n.* [A. S. *losian*.]

less (lēz), *a.* 1. Act of losing. 2. Injury. 3. That which is lost; waste.—**At a loss**, perplexed, as a dog who has lost the scent. [A. S. *los*.]

Syn. Destruction; privation; failure; defeat; decrease; damage.

lost (lōst), *a.* Parted with; no longer possessed; not gained; squandered; unable to find the way; ruined.

lot (lot). I. *n.* 1. That which falls to one as his fortune; fate. 2. That which decides by chance. 3. Separate portion. 4. Piece of land. 5. Large amount or number, often in the plural. (*Colloquial*.) II. *vt.* [lot'ting; lot'ted.] 1. Allot. 2. Separate into lots; catalogue. [A. S. *lōt*.]

loth (lōth), *a.* Same as LOATE.

lotion (lō'shun), *n.* Liquid for external application to a wound, bruise, etc. [L. *lotio*—*lavo*, *lotum*, wash.]

lottery (lot'ē-ri), *n.* Distribution of prizes by lot or chance; game of chance.

lotte (lot'ō), *n.* Game of chance, played with number-cards and disks. [It.]

lotus (lō'tus),

lotos (lō'tos),

n. 1. Water-

lily of Egypt.

2. Tree in N.

Africa, fabled

to make all

who ate of its

fruits forget

their home.

3. Genus of

leguminous

plants.—**le-**

tus-eater, *n.* Devotee of voluptu-

ous indolence. [Gr. *lotos*.]

loud (lowd), *a.* 1. Making great sound; striking the ear with great force; noisy. 2. Clamorous. 3. Gaudy; flashy.—**loud'ly**, *adv.*—**loudness**, *n.* [A. S. *hlūd*.]

lough (lok), *n.* Irish form of LOCH.

Louis d'or (lō'ē-dōr), *n.* French gold coin, first struck by Louis XIII. in 1640, superseded in 1795 by the 20-franc piece. Its value varied from \$4.00 to \$4.60. [Fr.—*Louis* and *or*, gold.]

Louis-Quatorze (lō'ē ka-tar'z), *a.* In the style prevalent under the reign of Louis XIV of France, 1643-1715.

lounge (lounj), I. *vi.* 1. Recline at one's ease. 2. Loaf; loiter. II. *n.* 1. Act or state of lounging. 2. Idle stroll. 3. Place for lounging; kind of sofa.—**lounger**, *n.* [Eym. doubtful.]

louse (lows), *n.* [pl. lice (lis).] Parasitic insect. [A. S. *lus*, pl. *lys*.]

lousy (low'zi), *a.* Infested with lice.—**lousiness**, *n.*

lout (lowt), *n.* Clown; mean, awkward fellow.—**loutish**, *a.* [A. S. *lutan*, stoop.]

louver, **louvre** (lō'vēr), *n.* Opening in the roofs of ancient houses serving for a skylight, often in the form of a turret or small lantern.—**Louver-window**, an open window in a church tower, crossed by a series of sloping boards. [O. Fr. *louver*—*louver*, open space.] [amiable.]

lovable (luv'a-bl), *a.* Worthy of love;

love (luv). I. *n.* 1. Affection of the mind caused by that which delights.

2. Fondness; strong attachment. 3. Pre-eminent kindness. 4. Reverential



Lotus.

- regard. 5. Devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex. 6. Object of affection. II. *vt.* Be fond of; have great liking for; regard with affection; delight in with exclusive affection. [A.S. *lyfa*, love.] [ship.]
- Syn.** Tenderness; devotion; court-
- love-lock** (luv'lok), *n.* Single lock of hair hanging down conspicuously.
- love-love** (luv'larn), *a.* Forsaken by, or pining for, one's love.
- lovely** (luv'li), *a.* Exciting love or admiration.—**love-ness**, *n.*
- Syn.** Amiable; delightful; pleasing.
- lover** (luv'är), *n.* One who loves, esp. one in love with a person of the opposite sex.
- loving** (luv'ing), *a.* Having love or kindness; affectionate; fond; expressing love.—**lovingly**, *adv.*—**lov-ness**, *n.*
- loving-kindness** (luv-ing-kind'ness), *a.* Kindness full of love; tender regard; mercy; favor.
- low** (lō), *i. vt.* Make the loud noise of oxen; bellow. II. *n.* Noise made by lowing. [A. S. *lowan*.]
- low** (lō), *i. a.* 1. Not high; base; shallow. 2. Moderate; cheap. 3. Dejected; mean; plain. 4. In poor circumstances; humble. II. *adv.* 1. Not aloft. 2. Cheaply. 3. Measly. 4. In subjection, poverty, or disgrace. 5. Not loudly.—**low-ness**, *n.* [Icel. *lagr*. Dut. *laag*. Allied to A. S. *lōgan*, lie.]
- lower** (lō'är), *i. vt.* Bring low; depress; degrade; diminish. II. *vt.* Fall; sink; grow less.
- lower** (lō'är), *vt.* Gather and appear gloomy, as the clouds; threaten a storm; frown. [Dut. *loeren*, lurk.]
- lowering** (lō'är-ing), *i. n.* Act of bringing low or reducing. II. *a.* Letting down; sinking; degrading.
- lowering** (lō'är-ing), *a.* Looking sullen; appearing dark and threatening.—**loweringly**, *adv.*
- lowest** (lō'är-mōst), *a.* Lowest.
- lowing** (lō'ing), *i. a.* Bellowing, or making the loud noise of oxen. II. *n.* Bellowing or cry of cattle.
- lowly** (lō'li), *a.* Of a low or humble mind; not high in rank or social standing; meek; modest.—**low-ness**, *n.*
- low-pressure** (lō-presh'är), *a.* Employing or exerting a low degree of pressure (less than 60 lbs. to the sq. inch). [car.]
- lowry** (lō'ri), *n.* Open railroad box-
- low-spirited** (lō-spir'it-ed), *a.* Not lively; dejected; sad.—**low-spirit-ness**, *n.*
- low-water** (lō-wa'tär), *n.* The lowest point of the tide at ebb.
- loxodromics** (lōks-ō-drom'iks), *a.* Art or science of sailing by the "thumb", a line cutting every meridian at the same angle.
- loyal** (lō'al), *a.* Faithful to one's sovereign or country, true in allegiance; true to a lover or friend.—**loy-ally**, *adv.*—**loyalty**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *legalis*, lawful.]
- loyalist** (lō'al-ist), *n.* Loyal adherent of his sovereign; esp. 1. In English history, a partisan of the Stuarts. 2. In the Revolutionary War, one that sided with the British troops.
- lozenge** (lō'zenj), *n.* 1. Oblique-angled parallelogram; rhombus. 2. Small cake of flavored or medicated sugar. [O. Fr. *losange*, flattery. In English the meaning changed successively to epithaph, gravestone, rhomb, window-pane, diamond-shaped cake.]
- lubber** (lub'är), *n.* Awkward, clumsy fellow.—**lubber-line**, *n.* Black vertical line inside the compass-box, representing the ship's head.—**lubberly**, *a.* and *adv.* [W. *llob*, doit.]
- lubricate** (lō'bri-kät), *vt.* Make smooth or slippery, so as to lessen friction.—**lubricator**, *n.*—**lubrication**, *n.*—**lubricant**, *n.* [L. *lubrico*.]
- lucerne** (lō'sern'), *n.* Leguminous fodder-plant; alfalfa; medic. [Fr. *lucerne*.]
- lucid** (lō'sid), *a.* Shining; transparent; easily understood; intellectually bright; not darkened with madness.—**lucidly**, *adv.*—**lucidity**, *n.*—**lucidity**, *n.* [L. *lucidus*—*lux*, light.]
- Syn.** Resplendent. See **LUMINOUS**.
- Lucifer** (lō'si-fēr), *n.* 1. Planet Venus when it is the morning star. 2. Satan.—**lucifer-match**, *n.* Friction match. [L.—*lux*, light, and *fero*, bring.]
- luck** (luk), *n.* Fortune, good or bad; chance; lot; good fortune. [Dut. *luk*, Ger. *gluck*.]
- luckless** (luk'les), *a.* Without good luck; unhappy.—**luck-lessly**, *adv.*—**lucklessness**, *n.*
- lucky** (luk'i), *a.* Having good luck; fortunate; auspicious.—**luckily**, *adv.*—**luckiness**, *n.*
- lucrative** (lō'krä-tiv), *a.* Bringing gain; profitable.—**lucratively**, *adv.*
- lucre** (lō'kär), *n.* Gain (esp. sordid gain). [Fr.—L. *lucrum*, gain.]
- lucubrate** (lō'kü-brät), *i. vt.* Work or study by lamplight; work earnestly. II. *vt.* Elaborate by hard work.—**lucubration**, *n.* 1. Study by lamplight. 2. That which is composed by night; composition produced in retirement.—**lucubratory**, *a.* Composed by candle-light.

läte, fat, täk, fär, fäl, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wölfe
mäte, hut, büte; oil, owl, täte.

ludicrous (lō'di-kru:s), *a.* Laughable; comic. — **ludicrously**, *adv.* — **ludicrousness**, *n.* [*L. = ludo, play.*]
luff (luf), *I. n.* 1. Windward side of a ship. 2. Act of sailing a ship close to the wind. 3. Fullest and broadest part of a ship's bow, also called *loof*. *II. vt.* Turn a ship towards the wind; sail nearer to the wind. [*Dut. loef, weather-gage.*]
lug (lug), *I. vt.* [lug'ging; lugged.] Pull along; drag; pull with difficulty. *II. n.* Anything slow or sluggish. [*Sw. lugga, pull by the hair.*]
lug (lug), *n.* 1. Ear-lobe; ear. 2. Part projecting like an ear. [*traveler.*]
luggage (lug'gij), *n.* Baggage of a **lugger** (lug'gēr), *n.* Small vessel with two or three masts, a running bowsprit, and long or lugsails.
lugsail (lug'sail), *n.* Square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.
lugubrious (lō-gū'brī-us), *a.* Mournful; sorrowful. — **lugubriously**, *adv.* [*L. = lugere, mourn.*]
lukewarm (lōk'wārm), *a.* Moderately warm; tepid; indifferent. — **lukewarmly**, *adv.* — **lukewarmness**, *n.* [*Etymology doubtful.*]
lull (lul), *I. vt.* Soothe; compose; quiet. *II. vt.* Become calm; subside. *III. n.* Season of calm. [*Imitative word.*]
lullaby (lul'ā-bī), *n.* Song to lull children to sleep.
lumbago (lum-bā'gō), *n.* Rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back. [*L. = lumbus, loin.*]
lumber (lum'bar), *a.* Pertaining to or near the loins.
lumber (lum'bēr), *I. n.* 1. Anything cumbersome or useless. 2. Timber sawed or split for use. *II. vt.* Fill with lumber; heap together in confusion. *III. vt.* 1. Move heavily and laboriously. 2. Cut lumber. [*Prob. — Ger. rumpel.*]
lumbering (lum'bēr-ing), *I. a.* 1. Filling with lumber; putting in confusion. 2. Moving heavily. *II. n.* Business of cutting lumber or bringing it to the market.
luminary (lō'mīn-ār-ī), *n.* 1. Body which gives light. 2. One who illustrates a subject or instructs mankind. [*L. = lumen, light.*]
luminous (lō'mīn-us), *a.* Giving light; illuminated; clear. — **luminously**, *adv.* — **luminousness**, **luminosity**, *n.* [*epicuous; intelligent.*]
Syn. Bright; lucid; shining; per-lump (—mp). *I. a.* 1. Small shapeless mass. 2. The whole together. *II. vt.* 1. Throw into a mass. 2. Take in

the gross. — **Lump sum**, one sum to cover several items. — **lump'ish**, *a.* Like a lump; heavy; gross; dull; inert. — **lump'ishly**, *adv.* — **lump'ishness**, *n.* — **lump'y**, *a.* Full of lumps. [*Norw. lump, block.*]
lunacy (lō'nā-sī), *n.* Kind of madness formerly supposed to be affected by the changes of the moon; insanity.
lunar (lō'nār), *a.* 1. Belonging to the moon. 2. Measured by the revolutions of the moon. 3. Caused by the moon. 4. Like the moon. — **Lunar caustic**, fused crystals of nitrate of silver, applied to ulcers, etc. [*L. lunaris = luna, moon.*]
lunate (lō'nāt), **lu'nated**, *a.* Formed like a half-moon; crescent-shaped.
lunatic (lō'nā-tīk), *I. a.* Affected with lunacy. *II. n.* Insane person.
lunation (lō'nā'shun), *n.* Time between two revolutions of the moon; lunar month.
lunch (lunch), **luncheon** (lunch'un), *I. n.* Slight repast between breakfast and dinner. *II. vt.* Take a lunch. [*Form of LUMP.*]
lu-nette (lū-nēt'), *n.* 1. A little moon; a satellite. 2. A crescent or half moon. 3. A kind of convex-concave lens for spectacles.
lung (lung), *n.* One of the organs of breathing in air-breathing vertebrates. — **lunged**, *a.* [*A. S. lungan, the lungs; from root of LIGHT.*]
lunge (lunj), *I. n.* Sudden thrust in fencing. *II. vt.* Give such a thrust. [*Fr. allonger, lengthen.*] [*a crescent.*]
lunifarm (lō'nī-farm), *a.* Shaped like
lunisolar (lō'nī-sō-lar), *a.* Caused by the influence of both sun and moon.
lunular (lō'nū-lar), *a.* Shaped like a crescent. [*wolfish. [L. lupus, wolf.]*]
lupine (lō'pin), *a.* Like a wolf;
lupus (lō'pus), *n.* Kind of skin-disease appearing mostly in the face.
lurch (lürch), *n.* Snare; trap; hole. — *Leave in the lurch*, leave in a difficult situation, without help. [*O.Fr. fourche.*]
lurch (lürch), *I. vt.* 1. Roll or pitch suddenly to one side. 2. Walk unsteadily. 3. Lurk. *II. n.* 1. Sudden roll of a ship to one side. 2. Sudden shift. 3. Inclination. [*From LURK.*]
lurchee (lürch'ēr), *n.* 1. One who lurks or lies in wait; one who watches to steal, or to betray or entrap; poacher. 2. Kind of hunting dog (a cross between the greyhound and collie).
lure (lör), *I. n.* Enticement; bait; decoy. *II. vt.* Entice. [*Fr. lever.*]
lurid (lōrid), *a.* Ghastly pale; wan; gloomy. [*L.*]

läte, fat, täck, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nöte, sot, növe, wolf, müte, hut, büra; oil, owl, then.

lurk (lürk), *v.* Lie in wait; be concealed. [Prob. from Scand., as in Sw. *lurka*, lurk.]

luscious (lush'us), *a.* Sweet in a great degree; delightful. 2. Fulsome, as flattery.—**lusciously**, *adv.*—**lusciousness**, *s.* [From LUSTY or LUXURIOUS.] [LUSCIOUS.]

Lush (lush), *a.* Rich and juicy. [From **Lusitanian** (lŭ-si-tā'ni-an). *I. a.* Pertaining to Lusitania, a province of ancient Spain, comprising Portugal; **Portuguese**. *II. a.* Portuguese.

lust (lust). I. n. Longing desire; eagerness to possess; carnal appetite. II. v. Desire eagerly; have carnal desire. [A. S.]

luster, **lustre** (luster), *n.* 1. Brightness; splendor; renown. 2. Candlestick ornamented with pendants of cut-glass. — **lusterless**, *a.* Destitute of luster. [Fr. — *L. lucco*, shine.]

lustring (lus'tring), *n.* Kind of glossy silk cloth. [Fr. *lustrine*.]

lustrous (lus'trus), *a.* Bright; shining; luminous.—**lustrously**, *adv.*

Austrum (Ius'trum), *n.* Period of five years. [L.]

lusty (lŭst'ŭ), *a.* Vigorous; healthful; stout; bulky.—**lust'ily**, *adv.*—**lust'hood**, **lust'iness**, *ns.*

lute (lūt), *n.* Stringed instrument of music resembling the guitar. [O. Fr. *lout*, Fr. *luth*; Ger. *laute*.—Ar. *al-ud-al*, the and *ud*, wood, the lute.]

Lutheran (lŭth'ĕ-rən). I. *a.* Pertaining to Luther, the German Protestant reformer (1483-1546), or to his doctrines. II. *a.* Follower of Luther.

luxe (lux), *n.* Luxury.—*Edition de luxe*, edition of exceptional excellence and beauty in printing, binding, and artistic illustration. [Fr.]

luxuriant (lugz-ô'ri-ant or luk-shô-),
a. Exuberant in growth; overabund-
ant. — **luxu'riantly**, *adv.* — **luxu'**
riance, **luxu'riancy**, *n.*

luxuriate (lugz-ō'ri-āt) or luk-shō'-)
 vt. 1. Be luxuriant; grow exuberantly
 2. Live luxuriously.

luxurious (lūg-ŏ'ri-us or lūk-shŏ'-)
a. 1. Given or administering to luxury. 2. Softening by pleasure. -luxu'
riously, adv. -luxu'riousness, n.

luxury (luks'û-ri or luks'hô-ri), *n.* 1. Free indulgence in rich diet, costly things, etc. 2. Expensive rarity. [*L.*].
Syn. Epicurism; sensuality; volup-
tuousness; lasciviousness; effeminacy

lyceum (li-s'um), *n.* 1. Place devoted to instruction by lectures. 2. (In Europe) high school, preparatory to the university. 3. Association for literary improvement. [Orig. the place where Aristotle, the Greek philo-
sophy, taught, the temple of Apollo the Wolf-Slayer.—*lykos*, wolf.]

lyddite (lid'it), n. An exceedingly powerful explosive.

lye (li), n. Caustic solution of alkali.
lying (li'ing). I. a. Addicted to telling lies. II. n. Habit of telling lies.—
lyingly, adv.

lymph (limf), *n.* 1. Colorless nutritive fluid in animal bodies. 2. Vaccine virus. [*L. lymphæ.*]

lymphatic(lim-fat'ik). I. a. 1. Pertaining to lymph. 2. Sluggish; slow. — II. n. Vessel which conveys the lymph.

lynch (linch), *vt.* Judge and punish without the usual forms of law.—**lynch-law**, *n.* Summary justice exercised by the people in cases where the regular law is thought inadequate. [From *Charles Lynch*, of Virginia, who so acted.]

lynx (lings), *n.*
Wild animal of
the cat-kind
noted for its
sharp sight. —
lynx-eyed, *a.*
Sharp-sighted
like the lynx.
[L. and Gr. *lynx*.]

Lyonnaise (lō-nās), *a.* Lyons style, said of potatoes cut in small pieces, boiled and served in a sauce of butter, parsley and sometimes onion.

lyre (lir), *n.* 1. Ancient musical instrument similar to the harp. 2. Lyra, one of the northern constellations.—

lyrist, *n.* 1. Player on the lyre or harp.
2. Lyric poet. [Gr. *lyra*.]
lyrebird (*Alcedo*),
n. Australian bird about the size of a pheasant, having the 16 tail-feathers of the male, when spread, arranged in the form of a lyre.

lyric (lī'rik), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the lyre. 2. Fitted to be sung to the lyre. 3. Expressive of the individual emotions of the poet. *II. n.* Lyric poem. **lysis** (lī'zis), *n.* Gradual recess of a disease.—opposed to **CALUSIS**.





m (em), *n.* Thirteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is silent before *s* at the beginning of a word, as in *maestronics*.

ma, **ema** (em), *n.* Quad; quadrat; type with a square face, used as measurement for type.

ma(mā), *n.* Abbreviated form of MAMA.
ma'am (mām or mam), *n.* Contraction of MADAM.

manila (ma-bō'la), *n.* Tree common in the Philippine Islands, bearing edible fruit. [Native name.]

macadamize (mak-ad'am-iz), *vt.* Cover a road with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface. — **macadamization**, *n.* [From *Macadam*, who introduced this method into England, 1756-1836.]

macaroni (mak-a-rō'nī), *n.* 1. Preparation of wheat flour in long slender tubes. 2. Fool, top. [It. *maccheroni*, crush.]

macaroon (mak-a-rōn), *n.* Small cake made chiefly of almonds, white of egg and sugar [It. *macarons*.]

macaw (ma-kā'), *n.* Large, beautiful bird of tropical America, closely allied to the parrot. [Native name in the W. India Islands.]



Macaw.

mace (mās), *n.* 1. Staff used as an ensign of authority. 2. Heavy rod used in billiards. 3. Formerly staff headed with a heavy spiked ball of iron. [O. Fr.]

mace (mās), *n.* Spice, the second coat of the nutmeg. [L. *macer*—Gr. *makros*.]

macerate (ma-sēr'āt), *vt.* 1. Soften by steeping. 2. Conquer one's desires by fasting; mortify the flesh.—**maceration**, *n.* [L.]

machete (ma-chē'tē), *n.* 1. Heavy knife used in Spanish-American countries.

Machiavelian (mak-i-a-vē'l'yan), *l. a.* Politically cunning; crafty; perfidious. II. *a.* One who imitates Machiavel.

machinate (mak'i-nāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Contrive; plot; scheme.—**machination**, *n.* 1. Act of contriving a scheme, esp. an evil one. 2. Artful design or plot. [L. *machinor*.]

machine (ma-shē'n), *n.* 1. Artificial means or contrivance; instrument formed by combining two or more of the mechanical powers; engine. 2. Supernatural agency in a poem. 3. One who can do only what he is told. 4. Controlling influence in party management. [Gr. *mechanē*, contrivance.]

machinery (ma-shē'nē-ē), *n.* 1. Machines in general. 2. Parts of a machine. 3. Means for keeping in action. 4. Supernatural agency in a poem.

machinist (ma-shē'nist), *n.* 1. Constructor of machines; one well versed in machinery. 2. One who works a machine.

mackerel (mak'er-el), *n.* Sea-fish largely used for food. [O. Fr. *makereil*, prob. —L. *macula*, stain.]



Mackerel.

mackintosh (mak'in-tosh), *n.* Waterproof overcoat. [Inventor's name.]

macrocosm (mak'ro-kōzm), *n.* Whole universe. — opp. to **microcosm** (mī'krō-kōzm). [Gr. *makros*, great, *kosmos*, world.]

macron (mak'ron), *a.* The sign of length over a vowel, as in ā, ē, ī, ō, ū. **maculate** (mak'ū-lāt), *l. vt.* Stain; blur. II. *a.* Spotted; blurred; impure.

mad (mad), *a.* [mad der; mad'dest.] 1. Disordered in intellect. 2. Proceeding from madness. 3. Violent; furious. 4. (Colloq.) Angry. — **madly**, *adv.* — **madness**, *a.* [A.S. *ge-mæd*.]

Syn. Deranged; insane; crazy; chimerical; enraged; rabid; frenzied. **madam** (mad'am), *n.* Courteous form of address to a lady, lady. [Fr.—*ma, my, and, dame*, lady.]

madame (ma-dām'), *n.* [*pl.* mesdames (mā-dām').] My lady; French term in addressing a married lady.

madcap (mad'kap), *n.* Wild, rash, hot-headed person.

madden (mad'n), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become mad; enrage, act as one mad.

madder (mad'er), *n.* Plant whose root affords a red dye. [A.S. *maðers*.]

madging (mad'ing), *a.* Raging; furious; mad; wild.

made (mād), *pa. & pp.* of MAKE.

mademoiselle (mad-mwā-zel'), *n.* Courteous form of address to a young lady; Miss. [Fr.—*ma, my, and, demoiselle*. See DAMSEL.]

madhouse (mad'hōws), *n.* Insane

madman (mad'man), *n.* Lunatic; insane person. [Etymol. doubtful.]

Madonna (ma-don'a), *n.* The Virgin Mary, esp. as represented in art. [It. = my lady.]

mate, fat, thick, fair, gall, hare, above; mā, met, hār; mite, mit; mōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mātē, hat, bāse; all owl, than.

madrepore (mad're-pōr), *n.* Common coral. [Etymology doubtful.]

madrigal (mad'rī-gal), *n.* 1. Elaborate vocal composition in five or six parts. 2. Short poem expressing a graceful and tender thought. [It. *madrigale*, pastoral.]

madstone (mad'stōn), *n.* Stone reputed to be efficacious in hydrophobia, drawing out the virus when applied to the wound.

maelstrom (māl'strōm), *n.* Celebrated whirlpool off the coast of Norway. [Norw. = grinding stream.]

magazine (mag-a-zēn'), *n.* 1. Storehouse; receptacle for military stores; gunpowder-room in a ship. 2. Receptacle from which cartridges are fed automatically to a gun. 3. Periodical containing miscellaneous compositions. [Ar. *makhzan*, storehouse.]

magenta (ma-jen'ta), *n.* Delicate pink color. [From the battle of Magenta in N. Italy, 1859.]

maggot (mag'ut), *n.* 1. Footless worm; grub. 2. Whim.—**maggoty**, *a.* Full of maggots. [Wel. *magad*, brood.]

Magi (mā'ji), *n. pl.* Priests of the Persians; wise men of the east.—**Magian**, *L. a.* Pertaining to the Magi. *II. n.* One of the Magi.—**Magianism**, *n.* Philosophy or doctrines of the Magi. [Of Chaldean origin.]

magic (maj'ik), *n.* Pretended art of producing marvellous results, generally by evoking spirits; enchantment; sorcery. [Fr. See **MAGI**.]

magic (maj'ik), **magical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, used in, or done by, magic. 2. Imposing or startling in performance.—**magically**, *adv.*—**Magician**, *n.* Optical instrument which throws a magnified image of a picture on a screen.

magician (maj'ish'an), *n.* One skilled in magic; sorcerer; necromancer.

magisterial (maj'is-tē'ri-āl), *a.* Pertaining to a magistrate or master.

Syn. Authoritative; despotic; imperious; dogmatical; dictatorial.

magistracy (maj'is-trā-si), *n.* 1. Office or dignity of a magistrate. 2. Body of magistrates. [See **MASTER**.]

magistrate (maj'is-trāt), *n.* Public civil officer invested with authority.

Magna Charta (mag'na kār'ta), *n.* 1. Great Charter obtained from King John, 1215 A. D. 2. Any fundamental law of similar importance. [*L.*]

magnanimity (mag-na-nim'i-ti), *n.* Greatness of soul; mental elevation or dignity; generosity. [*L. magnus*, great. and *animus*, mind.]

magnanimous (mag-nan'i-mus), *a.* Elevated in soul or sentiment; nobly unselfish.—**magnanimously**, *adv.*

magnate (mag'nā), *n.* 1. Noble. 2. Man of rank or wealth. [Title of nobles of Hungary and Poland.—*L. magnus*, great.]

agnesia (mag'nē-shi-ā), *n.* Single oxide of magnesium, occurring as a light, white powder.—**magnesian**, *a.*—**magnesium**, *n.* Metallic base of agnesia. It burns with a flame of dazzling whiteness. [From Magnesia, a city in Thessaly.]

magnet (mag'net), *n.* Lodestone; iron ore which attracts iron, and, when freely suspended, points to the poles; bar or piece of steel to which the properties of the lodestone have been imparted.—**Horseshoe magnet**, a magnet bent so that the two poles are near together. An electric horseshoe magnet is constructed by placing two bobbins side by side and connecting their cores at one end by a bar of soft iron. [Gr. *magnes*, properly "Magnesian" stone, from Magnesia, in Thessaly, where it was first found or noticed.]

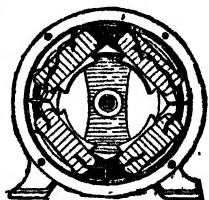
magnetic (mag-net'ik), **magnetical**, *a.* Pertaining to the magnet;

having the properties of the magnet; attractive.—**Magnetic curves**, arrangement of iron filings spread on a sheet of paper and lightly shaken over a magnet. The curves show the direction of the lines of magnetic influence in the magnetic field.—**Magnetic field**, region affected by a magnet, or by magnetic force from a conductor carrying an electric current.—**magnetically**, *adv.*

magnetism (mag-net'izm), *n.* 1. Cause of attractive power of the magnet; attraction. 2. Science which treats of the properties of the magnet.



Horseshoe magnet and magnetic curves.



Magnetic field.

zāte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōre, wōld; mūte, but, būrn; oil, owl, shen.

magnetize (mag'net-iz), *v.* 1. Render magnetic. 2. Attract as if by a magnet. II. *vt.* Become magnetic.—**magnetizer**, *n.*
magnificent (mag-nif'i-sent), *a.* Displaying splendor or grand power.—**magnificently**, *adv.*—**magnificence**, *n.* [L. *magnus*, great, and *fado*, make.]

Syn. Glorious; sublime; superb; gorgeous; brilliant. See **GRAND**.

magnify (mag-ni-fi), *vt.* 1. Make great or greater. 2. Exaggerate. 3. Praise highly. [Fr.—L. *magnifico*.]

magniloquent (mag-ni-lo-kwent), *a.* Speaking in a pompous style; bombastic.—**magniloquently**, *adv.*—**magniloquence**, *n.* [L.—*magnus*, great, and *loquor*, speak.]

magnitude (mag-ni-tud), *n.* Great size; extent; importance. [L. *magnitudo*—*magnus*, great.]

magnolia (mag-nol'i-a), *n.* Species of trees of beautiful flower and foliage, found chiefly in N. America. [From *Pierre Magnol*, professor of botany at Montpellier.]

magpie (mag-pi), *n.* Chattering bird allied to the jay, with pied feathers. [From *Mag* (Margaret).]

Magyar (ma-jär'), *n.* 1. One of the dominant race in Hungary. 2. Their language.

Maharajah (ma-hä-rä-jä), *n.* Sovereign prince in India. [Native name.]

Mahatma (ma-hat'ma), *n.* One of a supposed community of Buddhist adepts, dwelling in the deserts of Tibet. [Sansk.=great-souled one.]

Mahdi (mä'dé), *n.* Leader of the faithful Mohammedans against the infidels. [Ar.=guide.]

mahstick (mä'stik). See **MAULSTICK**.

mahogany (ma-hog'a-ni), *n.* 1. Tree of tropical America. 2. Its wood, of beautiful color and grain. [Native So. American name.] [MOHAMMEDAN.]

Mahomedan, **Mahometan**. See **MAHOMEDAN**.

mahout (ma-howt'), *n.* Driver or keeper of an elephant. [Hind.]

maid (mä'd), **maiden** (mä'dn), *n.* Unmarried woman, esp. a young one; virgin. 2. Female servant. [A. S. *mæden*, maid.]

maiden (mä'dn), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a virgin or young woman. 2. Fresh; new. 3. First.

maidenhair (mä'dn-här), *n.* Name given to a fern, from the fine hair-like stalks of its fronds.

maidenhood (mä'dn-hod), *n.* Virginity, purity, chastity, state of an unmarried female.

maidenly (mä'dn-li), *a.* Becoming a maiden; gentle; modest.

mail (mä'l). I. *n.* Defensive armor for the body, formed of steel rings or network; armor generally. II. *vt.* Clothe in mail. [Fr. *mailler*—L. *macula*, mesh.]

mail (mä'l). I. *n.* 1. Bag for the conveyance of letters, etc. 2. Letters, papers, books, etc., conveyed by the government postal service. 3. Person or conveyance by which the mail is carried. II. *vt.* Deliver to the post office. [Fr. *maille*, trunk—O. Ger. *malaha*, sack.]

mailable (mä'l-a-bl), *a.* Fit to be sent by mail.

main (mä'm). I. *n.* Injury; mutilation; deprivation of an essential part. II. *vt.* Bruise; disfigure; injure; lame or cripple; render defective. [O. Fr. *meiaing*, bruise; defect.]

main (män), *n.* Might; strength. [A. S. *mægen*—*mag*, root of **MAX**.]

main (män). I. *a.* Chief; first in importance; leading. II. *n.* 1. Chief or principal part. 2. Ocean. 3. Continent. 4. Principal pipe.—**mainly**, *adv.* [O. Fr. *maine*—L. *magnus*, great.]

maindeck (mä'n-dek), *n.* Principal deck of a ship. So in other compounds, **mainmast**, **main'sail**, **main'spring**, **main'top**, **main'yard**, etc.

maintain (mä'n-tän'), I. *vt.* 1. Keep; keep possession of. 2. Carry on; keep up; support. 3. Make good; support by argument; affirm; defend.—**maintainable**, *a.* That can be supported or defended.—**maintenance**, *n.* [Fr. *maintien*—L. *manus*, hand, and *tenere*, hold.]

Syn. Vindicate. See **ALLEGH**.

maize (mä'z), *n.* Plant, and its fruit, called also Indian corn or wheat. [Sp. *maiz*—Haitian *maizis*.]

majestic (ma-jes'tik), *a.* Having or exhibiting majesty; stately; sublime.

majesty (maj'es-ti), *n.* 1. Grandeur; dignity; elevation of manner or style. 2. Title of kings and emperors. [L. *majestas*—*majus*, comp. of *magnus*, great.]

majolica (ma-jol'i-ka), *n.* Kind of painted or enamelled earthenware first made on the island of *Majorca*.

major (mä'jür). I. *a.* 1. Greater. 2. More important or comprehensive. II. *n.* 1. Person of full age. 2. Officer in rank between a captain and a lieut-



Magpie.

tenant-colonel. — **ma-jer-de'mo**, *n.* Steward. — **ma-jer-gen'eral**, *n.* Officer in the army next in rank below a lieutenant-general. [*L.* comp. of *mag-nus*, great.]

majority (ma-jor'i-ti), *n.* 1. Greater number. 2. Amount by which one number exceeds all the others together. 3. Full age (at 21). 4. Office or rank of major.

make (māk), *v.* [*mā'king*; *made*.] 1. Fashion, frame, or form. 2. Produce; bring about; perform. 3. Force. 4. Render. 5. Represent, or cause to appear to be. 6. Turn; occasion; bring into a state or condition. 7. Obtain; reach. *II.* *vt.* 1. Tend; move. 2. Contribute. 3. Feign or pretend. — *Make away with*, put out of the way, destroy. — *Make for*, move toward; tend to the advantage of. — *Make of*, understand by; effect; esteem. — *Make out*, discover; prove; furnish; succeed. — *Make over*, transfer. — *Make up to*, approach; become friendly. — *Make up for*, compensate. — **make-believe**, *I. n.* Pretense. *II. a.* Pretended; insincere. — **ma'ker**, *n.* — **make'shift**, *n.* Temporary expedient. [*A.S. macian*.]

make (māk), *n.* Form; texture; manufacture; brand.

mal-, *prefix*. Bad; evil; ill; wrong; defective. [*Fr. mal*—*L. male*, bad.]

malachite (mal'a-kit), *n.* Green-colored mineral, composed essentially of carbonate of copper, much used for inlaid work. [*Gr.*—*malache*, mallow, a green plant.]

malacology (mal-a-kol'o-ji), *n.* Science that treats of mollusks. [*G. malakos*, soft, and *logos*, doctrine.]

maladministration (mal-ad-min-is-trā'shun), *n.* Bad management, esp. of public affairs. [*awkward*. [*Fr.*]

mal adroit (mal-a-droit'), *a.* Clumsy; **malady** (mal'a-di), *n.* Disease, bodily or mental. [*Fr. malade*—*L. male habet*, in ill condition.]

Syn. Indisposition. See **DISEASE**.

malapert (mal'a-pert), *a.* Saucy; impudent. — **malapertly**, *adv.* — **mal-apertness**, *n.* [*O. Fr.*—*ill-bred*.]

malapropos (mal-a-prō-pō'), *adv.* Unsuitably; out of place. [*Fr. mal*, ill, and *à propos*, to the purpose.]

malaria (ma-lē'ri-a), *n.* 1. Noxious exhalations of marshy districts, producing fever, etc.; miasma. 2. Disease so produced. — **malaria'ous**, **malaria'ial**, *a.* [*It. mala aria*, bad air.]

malcontent (mal'kon-tent), *I. a.* Dissatisfied, esp. in political matters. *II. n.* One who is discontented. — **mal-content'edness**, *n.*

male (māl), *I. a.* Masculine. *II. n.* One of the male sex. [*Fr. mâle*—*L. masculus*.] **malediction** (mal-e-dik'shun), *n.* Invocation of evil. [*L. mal*, and *dico*, speak.] [*n.* Evil-doer. [*L.*]

malefactor (mal-e-fak'tūr or mal'e-), **malevolent** (mal-ev'ō-lent), *a.* Evil; malicious. — **malevolently**, *adv.*

malfeasance (mal-fē'zans), *n.* Illegal or wrongful act; official misconduct.

malformation (mal-far-mā'shun), *n.* Irregular, anomalous structure.

malice (mal'is), *n.* Disposition to harm others; deliberate mischief. [*Fr.*—*L. malitia*—*malus*, bad.]

Syn. Malevolence; malignity; animosity; virulence; rancor; grudge; bitterness; spite; pique.

malicious (mal-ish'us), *a.* Bearing ill-will or spite; prompted by hatred or ill-will; with mischievous intentions. — **maliciously**, *adv.* — **maliciousness**, *n.*

malign (ma-lin'), *I. a.* 1. Of evil nature or disposition towards others; malicious. 2. Unfavorable; pernicious. *II. vt.* Speak evil of; traduce; vilify; slander. — **malignly**, *adv.* — **malign'er**, *n.* — **malignity** (mal-ign-i-ti), *n.* Extreme malevolence; virulence; deadly quality. [*Fr. malin*—*L. malignus*, for *malignus*, of evil disposition.]

malignant (ma-lig'nant), *I. a.* Bent on evil; acting maliciously; actuated by extreme enmity; tending to destroy life. *II. n.* One who has ill-will or evil intentions. — **malignantly**, *adv.* — **malignancy**, *n.* [*L.*]

malinger (ma-ling-gēr), *vt.* Feign sickness in order to avoid duty. [*Fr. malinger*, sickly, from *mal*, and *O. Fr. heingre*, emaciated—*L. aeger*, sick.]

mall (mal), *I. n.* 1. Mallet. 2. Game played with mallets. 3. (mal) Grounds for playing the game; shaded straight walk. *II. vt.* Beat with a mallet; maul. [*Fr. mail*—*L. malleus*.]

mallard (mal'ard), *n.* Common duck in its wild state; wild drake. [*Fr. malart*—*mdle*, male, and suffix *-ard*.]

malleable (mal'e-ā-bl), *a.* That may be beaten out or shaped by hammering. — **malleable-ness**, **malleability**, *n.* [*Fr.*—*L. malleus*, hammer.]

mallet (mal'et), *n.* Wooden hammer. [*Dim.* of *MALL*, hammer.]



Mallard.

šeo, šat, šak, šir, šall, širo, šrove; mē, met, hār; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wolt; mūte, hut, hāra; oil, owl, then.

malloes (ma'lo-us), *n.* Bone of the ear. See cut of LABRINTH.

mallow (ma'lo), *malloes* (ma'loz), *n.* Plant having soft downy leaves and relaxing properties. [A. S. *malwe*.]

malmsay (mām'sei), *n.* Sweet Greek wine. [Fr. *malvoisie*.]

malpractice (mal-prak'tis), *n.* 1. Evil practice or conduct. 2. Improper medical or surgical treatment.

malt (malt), *n.* 1. Barley or other grain steeped in water, allowed to sprout, and dried in a kiln. II. *vt.* Make into malt. III. *vt.* Become malt. IV. *a.* Containing or made with malt. [A. S. *malit*, *pa. t.* of *meltan*, *melt*.]

Maltese (mal-tēz'), *a.* Pertaining to the island of Malta in the Mediterranean. — *Maltese cross*, see cut under CROSS.

maltreat (mal-trēt'), *vt.* Abuse; use roughly or unkindly. — **maltreatment**, *n.*

maltster (malt'stēr), *n.* One who makes, or trades in, malt.

malversation (mal-vēr-sā'shun), *n.* Fraudulent artifices; corruption in office. [Fr. — *L. male*, badly, and *versor*, turn.]

mama, mamma (ma-mā' or mā'ma), *n.* Mother — used chiefly by young children. [*Ma-ma*, a repetition of *ma*, the first syllable a child utters.]

mammal (mam'al), *n.* In *zool.* One of the Mammalia. [*L. mamma*, breast.]

Mammalia (mam-mā'li-a), *n. pl.* In *zool.* Class of animals that suckle their young. — **mammalian**, *a.*

mammon (mam'un), *n.* 1. (cap) God of riches. 2. Riches; wealth. [Gr. *ma-monas*.]

mammoth (mam'uth), *n.* Extinct species of elephant. II. *a.* Resembling the mammoth in size; very large. [Russ. *mamant*.]

man (man), *n.* *pl. men.* 1. Human being. 2. Grown-up male. 3. Mankind. 4. Males of human race. 5. One of many qualities. 6. Male attendant. 7. Husband. 8. Piece used in playing chess or draughts. — *Man of war*, warship. II. *vt.* [mann'ing; manned.] 1. ply with men. 2. Strengthen or fortify. [A. S. *mann*.]

manacle (man'a-kl), *n.* Shackle for the wrist. II. *vt.* Put manacles on. [*L. manacula*, dim. of *manica*, sleeve — *manus*, hand.]

manage (man'aj). I. *vt.* I. Control. 2. Conduct or treat carefully; husband. 3. Contrive. II. *vt.* Conduct affairs. — **manager**, *n.* [Fr. *manège* — *It. maneggio* — *L. manus*, hand.]

Byn. Guide; divert; command; govern; handle; order; transact.

manageable (man'aj-a-bl), *a.* That can be managed; governable.

management (man'aj-ment), *n.* 1. Manner of directing or using. 2. Administration. 3. Skillful treatment. 4. Managers.

mandamus (man-dē'mus), *n.* Order by a higher court to a lower one to perform a certain duty. [*L.* = *we command*.]

mandarin (man-da-rēn'), *n.* 1. Chinese official, civil or military. 2. Small, thin-skinned kind of orange. [Malayan *mantri*, counsellor.]

mandatory (man'da-tār-i), *n.* One to whom a mandate is given.

mandate (man'dāt), *n.* Charge; authoritative command. [*L. mandatum*, from *mando*, give into hand — *manus*, hand, and *do*, give.]

mandatory (man'da-tō-ri), *a.* Containing a mandate or command, preceptive; directory.

mandible (man'di-bl), *n.* 1. Lower jawbone. 2. Either part of a bird's bill or beak. 3. Anterior part of mouth organs in insects, etc. —

mandibular, *a.* [*L. mandibula* — *mando*, chew.]

mandolin (man'dō-lin), *n.* Instrument of the lute class, with an almond-shaped body. [Fr. *mandoline*.]

mandrake (man'drāk), *n.* Narcotic plant; May-apple. [A corr. of A. S. *mandragora* — Gr. *mandragoras*.]

mandrel (man'drel), *n.* Revolving shank to which turners fix their work in the lathe. [A corr. of Fr. *mandrin*, mandrel.]

mandrill (man'dril), *n.* Large kind of African baboon with blue and red-striped cheeks. [Fr.]

mane (mān), *n.* Long hair flowing from the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse and lion. [A. S. *manu*.]

manège (man-āzh'), *n.* 1. Art of horsemanship or horse training. 2. Riding-school. [Fr. See MANAGE.]

maneuver. Same as MANŒUVRE.

manes (mā'nēz), *n. pl.* Spirits of dead ancestors. [*L.*]



Mandolin.



Mandrill.

fitte, fat, tāk, fār, fāll, fāre, ābove; mō, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wēf; mōne, hōk, bōrn; all owl, thōn.

manful (man'fol), *a.* Full of manliness; bold; courageous.—**man'fully**, *adv.*—**man'fulness**, *n.*

manganese (man-g-nee), *n.* Hard and brittle metal of a reddish-white color, an element. [From **MAGNESIUM**.]

mange (mang), *n.* Scab or itch of domestic animals. [From **MANGY**.]

manger (man'jer), *n.* Eating-trough for horses and cattle. [Fr. *mangeoire*—*manger*, eat.]

mangle (mang'l), *vt.* Cut and bruise; tear in cutting; mutilate; take by piecemeal.—**mang'ler**, *n.* [Freq. of *M. E. manken*, mutilate—*A. S. mancian*—*L. mancus*, maimed.]

mangle (mang'gl), *i. n.* Rolling-press for smoothing linen. *II. vt.* Smooth with a mangle; calender.—**mang'ler**, *n.* [Dut. *mangelen*.]

mango (mang'gō), *n.* 1. Fruit of the mango-tree of the East Indies. 2. Green musk-melon pickled. [Malay *mangga*.]

man Grove (man'grōv), *n.* Tree of the E. and W. Indies, whose bark is used for tanning. [Malayan.]

man'gy (man'ji), *a.* Scabby.—**man'giness**, *n.* [From Fr. *mangé*, eaten.]

man'hood (man'hōd), *n.* 1. State of being a man. 2. Manly character.

mania (mā'nī-ā), *n.* 1. Violent madness; insanity. 2. Excessive or unreasonable desire. [Gr.]

man'iac (mā'nī-ak), *n.* One affected with mania; madman.—**man'iacal** (mā'nī-ak-al), *a.*

man'icure (man'ī-kūr), *n.* One who treats persons' hands and finger nails. [L. *manus*, hand, and *cure*, care.]

man'ifest (man'ī-est), *i. a.* Evident to the senses or the mind. *II. vt.* Show plainly. *III. n.* Invoice of a ship's cargo to be exhibited at the custom-house.—**man'ifesta'tion**, *n.*—**man'ifestly**, *adv.* [L. *manifestus*, palpable—*manus*, hand, and *fendo*, strike.]

Syn. Apparent; clear; evident; visible; obvious; plain; conspicuous.

man'ifeste (man'ī-estē), *n.* Public written declaration of the intentions of a sovereign or state. [It.]

man'ifold (man'ī-fōld), *i. a.* Various in kind or quality; many in number; multiplied. *II. vt.* Make several copies of at one time.—**man'ifoldly**, *adv.* [*A. S. manig-feald*. See **MANY** and **FOLD**.]

man'ikin (man'ī-kin), *n.* 1. Little man. 2. Model, exhibiting the different parts and organs of the human body. [O. Dut. *manniken*, dim. of *man*.]

man'ioe (man'ī-ok), *n.* Refined tapioca. [Braz. *manihoc*, cassava plant.]

man'iple (man'ī-pl), *n.* 1. Company of foot-soldiers in the Roman army. 2. Kind of scarf worn by a R. Cath. priest on the left arm. [L. *manipulus*—*manus*, hand, and *pleo*, fill.]

man'ipulate (man'ī-pū-lāt), *vt. and vt.* Work with the hands; manage; use the hands.—**man'ipulation**, *n.*—**man'ipulator**, *n.* [Low L. *manipulo*.]

man'kind (man-kind'), *n.* 1. Human race. 2. Men in general, as distinguished from women. [*A. S. mancynn*. See **KIN**.]

man'ly (man'li), *a.* Becoming a man; brave; dignified; noble; not childish or womanish.—**man'liness**, *n.*

man'na (man'a), *n.* 1. Food supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of Arabia. 2. Sweetish exudation from many trees, as the ash of Sicily. [Heb.—*man*, gift.]

man'ner (man'ēr), *n.* 1. Mode of action; way of performing. 2. Peculiar habit or style. 3. Way; degree. 4. *pl.* Morals; deportment. [*F. maniere*—*L. manus*, hand.]

Syn. Custom; fashion; method; carriage; form; kind; mien; look.

man'nerism (man'ēr-izm), *n.* Strange peculiarity of manner, esp. in literary composition.—**man'nerist**, *n.* One addicted to mannerism.

man'nerly (man'ēr-li), *i. a.* Showing good-manners; decent in deportment; not rude. *II. adv.* With good manners; civilly.—**man'nerliness**, *n.*

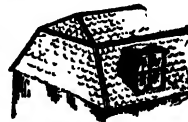
man'nish (man'ish), *a.* As applied to a woman, masculine; unwomanly.

man'œuvre (ma-nū'vēr or ma-nū'), *i. n.* A dexterous management; stratagem; adroit movement in military or naval tactics. *II. vt.* Perform a manœuvre; manage with art; change the position of troops or ships.—**man'œuvre**, *n.* [Fr.—*man*, hand, and *œuvre*—*L. opera*, work.] [*of-war*.]

man-of-war (man-of-war'), *n.* Ship.

man'or (man'ūr), *n.* Land belonging to a noble man, or so much as he formerly kept for his own use; jurisdiction of a court baron.—**man'or house**, *n.* House or seat belonging to a manor. [Fr. *manoir*—*L. maneo*, stay.]

man'sard (man'sārd), *n.* Roof having two slopes of different angle on every side.



Mansard-roof.

manse (mans), *n.* 1. Dwelling house. 2. Residence of a clergyman. [Low L. *mansa*, farm — *maneo*, remain.]

mansion (man'shun), *n.* House; large, fine house; manor-house. [L. *mansio*.]

manslaughter (man'sla-tér), *n.* Killing of one unlawfully, but without malice or premeditation.

mantel (man'tl), *n.* Shelf over a fireplace; jambs and top of a fireplace; also *man'tel-piece*, *man'tel-shelf*. [Doublet of *MANTLE*.]

mantilla (man-ti'la), *n.* Lace head-covering for women. [Sp.]

mantle (man'tl), *I. n.* 1. Cloak; loose outer garment. 2. Thin fleshy membrane lining the shell of a mollusk. 3. Conical net-work impregnated with a metallic oxide that becomes incandescent when heated; used over a gas-jet to produce incandescent gaslight. *II. vt.* Cover, as with a mantle; hide; disguise. *III. vt.* 1. Expand or spread like a mantle. 2. Rush to the face and impart a crimson glow, as blood. [O. Fr. *mantel*, Fr. *manteau* — L. *mantellum*, napkin.]

mantua (man'tü-a), *n.* 1. Lady's cloak or mantle. 2. Lady's gown. — *mantua-maker*, *n.* Maker of ladies' dresses. [Prob. arose through confusion of Fr. *manteau* (It. *mantlo*), with *Mantua*, in Italy.]

manual (man'ü-al), *I. a.* Pertaining to, made, or used by, the hand. *II. n.* 1. Handbook; handy compendium of a large subject. 2. Keyboard of an organ. 3. Military drill. — *man'uallly*, *adv.* [L. *manuallis* — *manus*, hand.]

Syn. Compend; vade mecum.

manufactory (man-ü-fak'tö-ri), *n.* Place where goods are manufactured.

manufacture (man'ü-fak'tür), *I. vt.* Make from raw materials into a form suitable for use. *II. vt.* Be occupied in manufactures. *III. n.* 1. Process of manufacturing. 2. Anything manufactured. — *manufacturer*, *n.* [L. — *manus*, hand, and *factura*, making.]

manumission (man-ü-mish'un), *n.* Act of freeing from slavery.

manumit (man-ü-mit'), *vt.* [man'ü-mit'-ting; man'ü-mit'-ed.] Release from slavery. [L. — *manus*, hand, and *mitto*, send.]

manure (ma-nür'), *I. vt.* Enrich land with a fertilizing substance. *II. n.* Substance used for fertilizing land. — *manur'er*, *n.* [From *MANŒUVRE*.]

manuscript (man'ü-skript), *I. a.* Written by the hand. *II. n.* Book or paper written by the hand. [L. — *manus*, hand, and *scribo*, write.]

Manx (mangks), *I. n.* Language (Celtic) of the Isle of *Man*. *II. a.* Pertaining to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants.

many (men'i), *I. a.* [more; most.] Great number of individuals; not few; numerous. *II. n.* 1. Great number. 2. The people. — *man'ywhere*, *adv.* In many places. [A. S. *manig*.]

map (map), *I. n.* 1. Representation of the surface of the earth, or of part of it; chart. 2. Representation of the celestial sphere. *II. vt.* [map'ping; mapped.] Draw, as the figure of any portion of land; describe clearly. [L. *mappa*, napkin.]

maple (mä'pl), *n.* Tree of many species, from the sap of one of which, the sugar-maple, sugar is made. [A. S. *mapul*.]

mar (mär), *vt.* [mar'ring; marred.] Injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding; damage; spoil; disfigure. [A. S. *marra*.] [of the flesh. [Gr.]

marasmus (ma-ras'mus), *n.* Wasting

maraud (ma-rad'), *vt.* Pillage; plunder. — *marauder*, *n.* [Fr. = *rogue*.]

marble (mär-bl), *I. n.* 1. Species of lime stone taking a high polish. 2. That which is made of marble, as a work of art. 3. Little ball used by boys in play. *II. a.* 1. Made of marble; veined like marble. 2. Hard; insensible. *III. vt.* Stain or vein like marble. [Fr. *marbre* — Gr. *marmaros* — *marmaro*, sparkle.] [of or resembling marble.]

marbly (mär-bl), *adv.* In the manner

March (märch), *n.* Third month of the year, named from *Mars*, the god of war. [L. *Martínus* (*mensis*), (month) of Mars.]

march (märch), *n.* Border; frontier of a territory (used chiefly in pl.) [A. S. *mearc*. Doublet of *MARK*.]

march (märch), *I. vt.* Move in order, as soldiers; walk in a grave or stately manner. *II. vt.* Cause to march. *III. n.* 1. Movement of troops; regular advance. 2. Piece of music fitted for marching to. 3. Distance passed over.

marquioness (mär'shun-ess), *fem.* of *MARQUIS*.

Marcogram (mär-kö'n-gram), *n.* Wireless telegram.

Mardi gras (mär'dé-grä), *n.* Fantastic celebration of the last day of carnival; Shrove Tuesday. [Fr. = *fat Tuesday*.]

mare (mär), *n.* Female of the horse. — *Mare's nest*, absurd, imaginary discovery. [A. S. *mare*, fem. of horse.]

margarin (mär'ga-rin), *n.* Preparation made from lard or vegetable oils. [Fr.] [MARGIN.]

marge (märj), *n.* Edge; brink. [See

Site, fat, mak, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nôte, not, möre, wölfe; müte, hut, bürn: oil, owl, then.

margin (mār'jin), *n.* 1. Edge; border; blank edge on the page of a book. 2. Difference between cost and selling price. 3. Latitude on which to work or depend.—**marginal**, *a.* Pertaining to or placed in the margin.—**marginally**, *adv.* [*L. margo.*]

Syn. Brim; security. See **BORDER**.

margrave (mār'grāv), *n.* 1. Lord or keeper of the frontiers (*marches*). 2. German nobleman of the same rank as an English *marquis*.—*fem.* **margravine** (mār'grā-vēn). [*Ger. markgraf*—*mark*, border, and *graf*, count.] [*Fr.*]

marguerite (mār'ge-rēt), *n.* Daisy.

marigold (mar'i-gōld), *n.* Plant of the aster family bearing a yellow flower. [*MARK* and *GOLD*.]

marine (mā-rēn'), *i. a.* Of or belonging to the sea. *II. n.* 1. Soldier serving on shipboard. 2. Whole navy of a country. 3. Naval affairs. 4. Picture of a sea subject. [*Fr.*—*L. marinus*—*mare*, sea, akin to *n. MERE*.]

mariner (mar'i-nēr), *n.* Seaman; sailor. [*Fr. marinier*.]

marionette (mar-i-o-net'), *n.* Puppet moved by strings. [*Fr.*]

marital (mar'i-tal), *a.* Pertaining to a husband or to marriage. [*L. maritalis*—*maritus*, husband.]

maritime (mar'i-tim), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the sea; relating to navigation or naval affairs. 2. Situated near the sea; having a navy and naval commerce. [*L. maritimus*—*mare*, sea.]

marjoram (mār'jo-rām), *n.* Aromatic plant used as a seasoning in cookery.

mark (mārk), *L. n.* 1. Visible sign as a dot, line, etc. 2. Object serving as a guide. 3. That by which anything is known. 4. Visible effect. 5. Thing aimed at. 6. Distinction. *II. vt.* 1. Make a mark on. 2. Take notice of.—**mark'er**, *n.* One who marks the score at games, as billiards. [*A. S. marc.*]

Syn. Badge; proof; trace; symptom; token; characteristic; stamp; standard; imprint; impress; eminence.

mark (mārk), *n.* 1. Obsolete English coin, value about \$3.22. 2. Monetary unit and silver coin of the present German Empire, containing exactly 5 grams of fine silver, value 23.82 cents. 3. Obsolete silver coin of Hamburg, value about 32c.

market (mār'ket), *i. n.* 1. Public place for the purpose of buying and selling. 2. Sale; rate of sale; value. *II. vt. and vi.* Deal at a market; buy and sell.—**marketable**, *a.* Fit for the market; salable. [*A. S.*—*L. mercatus*, market—*merz*, merchandise.]

marksman (mārks'man), *n.* One good at hitting a mark; one who shoots well.

marl (mā'l), *L. n.* Clay mixture often used as manure. *II. vt.* Manure with marl. [*Etym. doubtful.*]

marl (mār'l), *vt.* Wind (a rope) with marline, twine or the like, securing every turn by a peculiar hitch.

marline (mār'līn), *i. n.* Small line for winding round a rope. *II. vt.* Bind or wind round with marline. [*Dut. marijn*—*marren*, bind, and *ijn*, rope.]

marlinespike (mār'līn-spīk), *n.* Iron tool, like a spike, for separating the strands of a rope.

marmalade (mār'ma-lād), *n.* Jam or preserve, orig. of quinces. [*Fr.* from *Port. marmelo*, quince.]

marmoset (mār-mo-zet'), *n.* Small variety of American monkey. [*Fr. marmouset*, grotesque figure in marble.]

marmot (mār-mot), *n.* 1. Rodent animal about the size of a rabbit, which inhabits the higher parts of the Alps and Pyrenees. 2. Prairie dog. [*It. marmotta*,—*L. mus*, mouse, and *mons*, mountain.]

maroon (ma-rōn'), *a.* Brownish crimson. [*Fr. marron*, chestnut.]

maroon (ma-rōn'), *i. n.* Fugitive slave living on the mountains, in the W. Indies. *II. vt.* Put on shore on a desolate island. [*Fr. marron*—*Sp. cimarron*—*cima*, mountain peak.]

marplot (mār'plot), *n.* One who defeats an undertaking by officious or blundering interference. [*MAR* and *PILOT*.]

marque (mārk), *n.* 1. License to make reprisals. 2. Ship commissioned for making captures. — *Letters of marque*, license given to a private citizen to cruise and take the enemy's ships. [*Fr.*]

marquee (mār-kē'), *n.* Large field-tent. [*Fr. marquise*, orig. a marchioness' tent.]

marquetry (mār'ket-ri), *n.* Mosaic; inlaid work. [*Fr.* from root of **MARK**.]

marquis (mār'kwis), *n.* **marquess** (mār'kwes), *n.* Title of nobility next below that of a duke. — *fem.* **marquise**. [*Fr.* from the root of **MARK**, **MARK**, frontier.]



Marmoset.

mär, fat, thäk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, hër, mite, mit; nöte, not, növa, wöte; müte, hut, bërä; öll, owl, thäm.

marquise (mār'kwis-ēt), *n.* Dignity or rank of a marquis.

marquissette (mār'kz-zēt'; -kwī-zēt'), *n.* [Fr.] A sheer material, similar to scrim, with an open square mesh.

marriage (mar'ij), *n.* Ceremony by which a man and woman become husband and wife; the union of husband and wife. [See MARRY.] [ding.]

Syn. Matrimony; wedlock; wed-
marriageable (mar'ij-a-bl), *a.* Suitable for marriage; capable of union.

marrow (mar'ō), *n.* Soft, fatty matter in the cavities of the bones; pith of certain plants; essence or best part.—**marrowy**, *adv.*—**mar-row-bone**, *n.* Bone containing marrow. [A. S. *marh*.]

marry (mar'ij), *I. vt.* Take for husband or wife; unite in matrimony. *II. vi.* Enter into the marriage state; take a husband or a wife. [Fr. *marier*—L. *mas, maris*, male.]

Mars (mārz), *n.*
1. *Rom. Myth.* God of war. 2. *Astron.* Next planet beyond the earth. [L.]

Marsala (mār-sā'la), *n.* Light wine resembling sherry, from Marsala in Sicily.

Marseillaise (mār-sāl-yāz'), *n.* French revolutionary hymn, first sung by men of Marseilles brought to Paris to aid in the Revolution in 1792.

marsh (mārsh), *n.* Tract of low wet land; morass; swamp; fen. [A. S. *marsh*. See MERE, pool.]

marshal (mār'shal), *n.* 1. In France, officer of the highest military rank. 2. In the United States, civil officer of a federal judicial district, corresponding to the sheriff of a county. 3. Chief officer of some city department, as *fire-marshal*. 4. One who arranges and directs the order of a procession, etc.; master of ceremonies. *II. vt.* Arrange in order; lead, as a herald. [Fr. *maréchal*—O. Ger. *marah*, horse, and *schalh* (Ger. *schalk*), servant.]

marsh-mallow (mārsh'māl-ō), *n.* 1. Species of mallow common in meadows and marshes. 2. Confection made from the mucilaginous root of the plant.

marshy (mārsh'i), *a.* Pertaining to or like a marsh; abounding in marshes.—**marshiness**, *n.*



The planet Mars.

marsupial (mār-sū'pi-əl), *I. a.* Carrying young in a pouch. *II. n.* Marsupial animal. [Gr. *marruption*, pouch.]

mart (mārt), *n.* Market. [A contraction of MARKET.]

marten (mār'ten), *n.* Destructive kind of weasel valued for its fur. [A. S. *meorth*; Icel. *morðr*; Ger. *marder*. From root of MURDER.]

martial (mār'shal), *a.* Belonging to Mars, either the god of war, or the planet; belonging to war; warlike.—**Martial law**, law administered by the army in times of war or sedition, under suspension of the civil law. [L. —*Mars*.]

Martin (mār'tin), *n.* Bird of the swallow kind. [Named after St. Martin.]

martinet (mār'tin-et'), *n.* Strict disciplinarian; stickler for regularity in details. [From *Martinet*, officer in the army of Louis XIV. of France.]

martingale (mār'tin-gāl), *n.* 1. Strap fastened to a horse's girth to hold its head down. 2. Short, perpendicular spar under the bowsprit. [Fr.]

Martinmas (mār'tin-mās), *n.* Church festival in honor of St. Martin, on Nov. 11.

martyr (mār'tēr), *I. n.* 1. One who suffers death for his belief. 2. One who submits to persecution or suffering for any cause. *II. vt.* Put to death for one's belief. [Gr.=witness.]

martyrdom (mār'tēr-dum), *n.* Sufferings or death of a martyr.

martyrology (mār'tēr-ol'ō-jī), *n.* History of martyrs.—**martyrologist**, *n.*

marvel (mār'vel), *I. n.* Anything astonishing. *II. vt.* Wonder. [Fr. *merveille*—L. *mirabilis*, wonderful.]

marvelous (mār'vel-us), *a.* Astonishing beyond belief.—**marvelously**, *adv.*—**marvelousness**, *n.*

Syn. Surprising; wonderful; incredible; miraculous; astounding; improbable; amazing.

mascoot (mas'kot), *n.* Object, animate or not, whose presence is supposed to bring luck. [Fr.]

masculine (mas'kü-lin), *a.* 1. Having the qualities of a man; resembling a man; robust; bold. 3. Expressing the male gender.—**masculinely**, *adv.*—**masculineness**, *n.* [L. —*mas*, male.]



mask (mask). I. *vt.* 1. Beat into a mixed mass; bruise. 2. In *brewing*, mix malt and hot water together. II. *n.* 1. Mixture of ingredients beaten together. 2. Mixture of crushed malt and hot water. 3. (Slang), object of admiration.—**mask'ry**, *a.* [A. S. *masc*, akin to *MIX*.]

mask, **masque** (másk). I. *n.* 1. Anything disguising or concealing the face. 2. Anything that disguises; pretence. 3. Masquerade. 4. Dramatic performance in which the actors appear masked. 5. Death-mask; cast of the face of a dead person. 6. Masker. II. *vt.* Cover the face with a mask; disguise; hide. III. *vt.* Join in a mask or masquerade; be disguised; revel.—**mask'er**, *n.* One who wears a mask. [Fr. *masque*—Sp. *maskara*—Ar. *maskharat*, jester.]

mason (má'sn), *n.* 1. One who cuts, prepares, and lays stones; builder in stone. 2. Freemason. [Fr. *maçon*—Low L. *macio*, prob.—O. H. G. *mezzo*. Cf. Ger. *steinmetz*, mason, and *messer*, knife.] [freemasonry.]

masonic (ma-son'ik), *a.* Relating to **masonry** (má'sn-ri), *n.* 1. Work of a mason; structure of stone or brick. 2. Art of building in stone. 3. Freemasonry. See **MASK**. [masonry.]

masquerade (másk-ér-ád'). I. *n.* 1. Assembly of persons wearing masks, generally at a ball. 2. Disguise. II. *vt.* Put into disguise. III. *vt.* Join in a masquerade; go in disguise.—**masquerader**, *n.* [Fr. *mascarade*.]

mass (má's). I. *n.* 1. Lump of matter; quantity; collected body; large quantity; principal part; main body. 2. Quantity of matter in a body. 3. *pl.* The lower classes. II. *vt.* Form into a mass; assemble in masses. [Fr. *masse*—Gr. *masa*, barley-cake.]

mass (má's), *n.* Celebration of the Lord's Supper in R. Cath. churches. [Fr. *messe*, from the Latin words *ite, missa est*, "go, (the congregation) is dismissed," said at the close of the service.]

massacre (mas'a-kér). I. *n.* Indiscriminate slaughter, esp. with cruelty; carnage. II. *vt.* Kill with violence and cruelty; slaughter. [Fr.—the Teut.—Cf. Low Ger. *matken*, cut; Ger. *metzer*, butcher.]

massage (ma-sáz'h). I. *n.* Method of treating or developing the muscles and tissues by manipulations, such as surface friction, kneading and slight pounding with the hand. II. *vt.* Treat by this process. [Fr.]

masse (má's-sé'), *n.* In *billiards*, sharp vertical stroke. [Fr.—*masser*, knead.] **masseur** (má's-sér'), *n.* One who practices *massage*.—*fem.* *masseuse* (má's-séz'). [Fr.]

massive (má'siv), *a.* Bulky; weighty.—**massively**, *adv.*—**massiveness**, *n.* **mass-meeting** (má's-mé-ting), *n.* General meeting for some specific purpose, usually political. [iness, *n.*]

massy (má's'i), *a.* Massive.—**mass'**, **mast** (má'st), *n.* Long upright pole for sustaining the yards, rigging, etc., in a ship. [A. S. *mást*.]

mast (má'st), *n.* Fruit of the oak, beech, chestnut, and other forest trees, on which swine feed; nuts; acorns. [A. S. *mást*. Akin to *MEAT*.]

master (má's-tér). I. *n.* 1. One who commands; lord or owner; leader or ruler; teacher; employer; commander of a merchant-ship; officer who navigates a ship-of-war under the captain. 2. Degree in universities. 3. One eminently skilled in anything. 4. Common title of address to a young gentleman. II. *a.* Belonging to a master; chief; principal. III. *vt.* Become master of; overcome; become skillful in; execute with skill.—**Master-at-arms**, *n.* Non-commissioned officer of the first-class on a warship; chief police officer on a man-of-war. [O. Fr. *maître*—L. *magister*.]

masterkey (má's-tér-ké), *n.* 1. Key that opens many locks. 2. General clue out of many difficulties.

masterless (má's-tér-less), *a.* Without a master or owner; ungoverned; unsubdued.

masterly (má's-tér-li), *a.* and *adv.* Like a master; with the skill of a master; skillful; excellent.

masterpiece (má's-tér-pés), *n.* Piece or work worthy of a master; work of superior skill; chief excellence.

mastership (má's-tér-ship), *n.* 1. Office of master; rule; dominion. 2. Superiority.

mastersroke (má's-tér-strók), *n.* Stroke or performance worthy of a master; superior performance.

mastery (má's-tér-i), *n.* 1. Power or authority of a master. 2. Dominion; victory; superiority.

mastic (má's'tik), *n.* 1. Species of gum-resin from the lentisk-tree. 2. Cement from mastic. 3. Tree producing mastic. [Fr.—Gr. *mastike*—*masadonai*, chew.]

masticate (má's-ti-kát), *vt.* Chew; grind with the teeth.—**mastication**, *n.* [L. *mastico*. See **MASTIC**.]

mastiff (mäs'tif), *n.* Large and strong variety of dog. [O.Fr. *mestif*, mongrel.]

mastodon (mas'-to-don), *n.* Extinct animal, resembling the elephant, with nipple-like projections on its teeth. [Gr. *mastos*, nipple, and *odous*, tooth.]



Mastiff.

mat (mat). *I. n.*

1. Texture of sedge, rushes, etc., for wiping the feet on, or for covering the floor, etc. 2. Plate or cardboard laid over a picture, forming a border and keeping it from abrasion by the glass. *II. vt.* [mat'ing; mat'-ed.] Cover with mats; interweave; entangle. [A. S. *meatta*—*L. matta*.]

matadore (mat'a-dör), *n.* Man who kills the bull in bull-fights. [Sp.—*mator*—*L. macto*, kill.]

match (mach), *n.* 1. Splint or strip of combustible material tipped at one end with a composition that ignites by friction. 2. Fuse; slow-match. [Fr. *mèche*—Gr. *myxa*, wick of a lamp.]

match (mach). *I. n.* 1. Anything which agrees with or suits another thing; equal; one able to cope with another. 2. Contest. 3. Marriage; one to be gained in marriage. *II. vt.* Be of the same make, size, etc. *III. vt. 1.* Be equal to; be able to compete with. 2. Find an equal to; set against as equal; suit. 3. Give in marriage.—**match'er**, *n.* [A. S. *gemaca*, companion, mate.]

matchless (mach'les), *a.* Having no match or equal.

matchlock (mach'lok), *n.* 1. Lock of an old form of musket containing a match for firing it. 2. Musket so fired.

mate (mät). *I. n.* 1. Companion; equal, male or female of animals that go in pairs. 2. In a merchant-ship, the second in command; assistant. *II. vt.* Match; marry. *III. vt.* Pair; become married. [A. S. *ge-maca*. Dut. *maat*.] *for companion.*

mateless (mät'les), *a.* Without a mate

material (ma'tê-ri-al). *I. a.* 1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual; substantial. 2. Essential; important. *II. n.* Esp. in *pl.* That out of which anything is to be made.—**materially**, *adv.*—**materialness**, *n.* [L.]

materialism (ma'tê-ri-al-izm), *n.* Doctrine that denies the independent existence of spirit, and maintains that there is but one substance—*vis matter*.

materialist (ma'tê-ri-al-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of materialism.

materialistic (ma'tê-ri-al-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to materialism.

materialize (ma'tê-ri-al-ize). *I. vt. 1.* Reduce to or regard as matter. 2. Occupy with material interests. 3. Make visible, as a spirit. *II. vt.* Become tangible, real.

matériel (ma-tâ-ri-el'), *n.* That which constitutes the materials or instruments employed in a complex system, as distinguished from the *personnel*, or men employed. [Fr.]

maternal (ma-têr-nal), *a.* Belonging to a mother; motherly.—**maternally**, *adv.* [L. *maternus*—*mater*, mother.] [being a mother.]

maternity (ma-têr-ni-ti), *n.* State of mathematic

mathematic (math-e-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or done by mathematics; very accurate.—**mathematically**, *adv.*

mathematician (math-e-matish'an), *n.* One versed in mathematics.

mathematics (math-e-mat'iks), *n.* Science of number and quantity, and of all their relations. [Gr. *mathema*, learning, science—*mathano*, learn.]

matin (mat'in). *I. a.* Morning; used in the morning. *II. n.* in *pl.* Morning prayers or service. [Fr.—*L. matutinum*, morning.]

matinée (mat-i-nê'), *n.* Entertainment in the afternoon. [Fr.—*matin*, morning, early.] [*pl.* of **MATRIX**.]

matrices (mat'ri-sêz or mäs'), *n.* Plur.

matricide (mat'ri-sid), *n.* 1. Murderer of his mother. 2. Murder of one's mother.—**matricidal**, *a.* [L. *mater*, and *cado*, kill.]

matriculate (ma-trik'ü-lät). *I. vt.* and *vi.* Admit or be admitted to membership by registering, esp. in a college; enter a university. *II. n.* One thus admitted to membership.—**matriculation**, *n.* [matricula, register, dim. of *matris*.]

matrimony (mat'ri-mō-ni), *n.* Union of husband and wife; nuptial state.—**matrimonial**, *a.*—**matrimonially**, *adv.* [L. *matrimonium*—*mater*.]

Syn. Hymeneal; conjugal; connubial; nuptial; sponsal.

matrix (mä'triks or mat'riks), *n.* [*pl.* **MATRICES**.] 1. Cavity in which anything is formed; mold; die. 2. Womb. [L.—*mater*, mother.]

mate, fat, tæk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mäs, met, hër; mite, mit; môte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

matron (mā'trūn), *n.* 1. Married woman; motherly, dignified woman. 2. Female superintendent in a public institution, as a hospital.—**matronage** (mā'trūn-aj), *n.* **matronhood** (mā'trūn-hōd), *n.* State of a matron.—**matromal** (mā'trūn-al), *a.* Pertaining or suitable to a matron motherly; grave.—**matronly** (mā'trūn-lī), *a.* Like, becoming, or belonging to a matron; elderly; sedate. [L. *matrona*—*mater*, mother.]

matter (mat'ér), *I. n.* 1. That which occupies space, and with which we become acquainted by our bodily senses. 2. That out of which anything is made. 3. Subject or thing treated of; that with which one has to do; condition; state. 4. Cause of a thing. 5. Thing of consequence. 6. Secretion; pus. 7. Type composed and ready to be used in printing. *II. vt.* Be of importance; signify.—**matterless**, *a.*—**matter-of-fact**, *a.* Not fanciful; dry; commonplace; business-like. [L. *materia*, matter.]

matting (mat'ing), *n.* 1. Texture for covering floors, composed of hemp, jute, rushes, grass, etc. 2. Material for making mats.

mattock (mat'uk), *n.* Kind of pickaxe having the iron ends broad instead of pointed. [A. S. *matuc*.]

matress (mat'res), *n.* Sort of quilted bed stuffed with wool, horse-hair, etc. [O. Fr. *materas*—Ar. *matrah*, rubbish heap.]

maturate (mat'ū-rāt), *I. vt.* Promote the suppurating of. *II. vt.* Suppurate perfectly.—**maturat'ion**, *n.* [L. *maturus*—*maturus*, ripe.]

maturative (ma-tū-rā-tiv), *I. a.* Maturating; promoting suppurating. *II. n.* Medicine promoting suppurating.

mature (ma-tūr), *I. a.* Fully developed; ripe. *II. vt.* Bring to perfection; prepare for use. *III. vt.* 1. Become ripe. 2. Become payable, as a bill.—**maturely**, *adv.*—**matureness**, *n.* **maturity**, *n.* [L. *maturus*, ripe.]

Syn. Perfected; finished; prepared; completed; digested; ready.

matutinal (ma-tū-tī-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the morning; early. [See **MATIN**.]

maudlin (ma'dlin), *a.* Weeping; silly, as if half drunk; sickly sentimental. [From *Magdalen*.]

manger, **mauger** (ma'gér), *prep.* In spite of. [O. Fr. *mangré*. Fr. *malgré*—L. *male*, badly, and *gratum*, agreeable.]

maul, **mali** (maī), *I. n.* Heavy wooden hammer. *II. vt.* Beat with a maul or something heavy; abuse; beat. [O. Fr.—L. *malleus*, mallet.]

maulstick (ma'stik), *n.* Stick by painters to steady their hand when working. [Ger. *malerstock*—*maler*, painter, and *stock*, stick.]

Maundy-Thursday (ma'ndi-thūrs-dā), *n.* Thursday in Passion-week, when royal charity is distributed to the poor at Whitehall, London, Eng. [M. E. *maundes*—O. Fr. *mands*—L. *mandatum*, command, *i. e.* the "new Commandment," to love one another, John XIII, 34.]

mausoleum (ma-so-lē-um), *n.* Magnificent tomb or monument. [Gr. *Mausoleion*—*Mausolus*, king of Caria, to whom his widow erected a splendid tomb.]

mauve (mōv), *n.* Delicate purple color. [Fr.—L. *malva*, mallow.]

maverick

[mav'ér-ik], *n.* Unbranded cow or calf, subject to be taken up by the finder as "unowned." [From name of a Texas cattle-raiser whose mark of identification was the absence of a brand.]

maw (ma), *n.* 1. Stomach. 2. Caw, in birds. [A. S. *maga*. Ger. *magen*.]

mawkish (ma'kish), *a.* 1. Disgusting. 2. Easily disgusted; squeamish.—**maw'kishly**, *adv.*—**maw'kishness**, *n.* [From **MAGGOTISH**.]

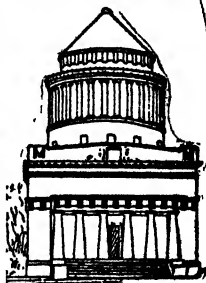
maxilla (maks'il-ā), *n.* **maxillary**, *a.* Pertaining to the jawbone or jaw. [L.—*maxilla*, jawbone—root of **MAXILLATE**.]

maxim (maks'im), *n.* General principle, usually of a practical nature; proverb; axiom; aphorism. [L. *maxima* (*sententia*), chief (opinion).]

maximum (maks'i-mum), *I. a.* Greatest. *II. n.* Greatest number, quantity, or degree.—*pl.* *maxima*. [L., superl. of *magnus*, great.]

may (mā), *vt.* [pa. *t.* might (mīt).] Be able, allowed, possible; be by chance; [A. S. *mag*, pr. *t.* of *magan*, be able, pa. *t.* *meahte*, might.]

May (mā), *n.* 1. Fifth month of the year. 2. Early or gay part of life. [L. *Maius* (*mensis*, month), sacred to *Maiā*, (the mother of Mercury)—root *mag*, grow.]



Mausoleum.

mate, **fat**, **task**, **fär**, **spil**, **färe**, **above**; **mā**, **met**, **här**; **mīte**, **mīt**; **note**, **not**, **mōve**, **wēll**; **mīte**, **bat**, **būrn**; **oil**, **owl**, **than**.

may (mā), *n.* English hawthorn, which blossoms in May. [*mandrake*.]
May-apple (mā'ap-l), *n.* Fruit of the *Mayday* (mā'dā), *a.* First day of May.
may-flower (mā'flōw-ēr), *n.* 1. In England, hawthorn. 2. In the U. S., trailing arbutus. [appears in May.]
Mayfly (mā'fli), *n.* Ephemeral fly which mayhem (mā'hēm), *a.* Crime of violently crippling a person. [See *MAIM*.]
maying (mā'ing), *n.* Observing May-day festivities.
mayonnaise (mā-on-āz'), *n.* Sauce made of yolks of eggs, oil, and vinegar. [*Fr.*] [*Fr. maitre* — *L. major*, comp. of *magnus*, great.]
mayor (mā'ūr), *n.* Chief magistrate of a city or borough. — **mayoralty** (mā'ūr-āl-ti), *n.* Office or term of a mayor. [*Fr. maitre* — *L. major*, comp. of *magnus*, great.]
Maypole (mā'pōl), *n.* Pole erected for dancing round on May-day.
May-queen (mā'kwēn), *n.* Young woman crowned with flowers as queen on May-day.
maze (māz), *l. n.* Place full of intricate windings; confusion of thought; perplexity. *II. vt.* Bewilder; confuse. [From root of *Norw. masa*, ponder.]
mazy (mā'zi), *a.* Intricate. — **mazily**, *adv.* **maziness**, *n.* [of *I.* [*A.S.*]]
me (mē), *personal pron.* Objective case
mead (mēd), *n.* Honey and water fermented and flavored. [*A. S. með.*]
mead (mēd), *n.* meadow (mēd'ō), *n.* Rich pasture-ground. [*A. S. mæd-mæwan*, mow.]
meadow-lark (mēd'ō-lārk), *n.* In America, species of oriole, which frequents meadows and fields. It has a sweet, liquid note, but it is not a lark.
meager, meagre (mē'gēr), *a.* Lean; poor; scanty; without strength; barren. — **meagrelly**, *adv.* — **meagreness**, *n.* [*Fr. maigre* — *L. macer*, lean.]
meal (mēl), *n.* Food taken at one time; act or the time of taking food; repast. [*A. S. mæl*, time.] [*A. S. melu*.]
meal (mēl), *n.* Grain coarsely ground.
meal (mēl), *a.* Resembling meal; besprinkled as with meal. — **mealiness**, *a.* — **meal-mouthed**, *a.* Too cautious in speech; hypocritical.
mean (mēn), *a.* 1. Low; common. 2. Base; sordid. 3. Contemptible. — **meanly**, *adv.* — **meanness**, *n.* [*A. S. mæne*, wicked.] [*vulgar*; paltry. *Syn.* Humble; ignoble; abject; vile.]
mean (mēn), *l. a.* Middle; coming between; moderate. *II. n.* 1. Middle point, quantity, value, or degree. 2. Instrument. 3. *pl.* Income; estate; instrument. [*O. Fr. mēlan* (*Fr. moyen*) — *L. medianus* — *medius*, middle.]

mean (mēn), *l. vt.* [mean'ing; meant (ment).] 1. Have in the mind or thoughts; intend. 2. Signify. *II. vt.* Be minded or disposed. [*A. S. mēnan*. *Ger. meinen*.]

meander (mē-an'dēr), *l. n.* Winding course; maze; perplexity. *II. vt. and vt.* Flow or run in a winding course; flow round. — **meandering**, *l. a.* Winding in a course. *II. n.* Winding course. [*Gr.*, name of a winding river in Asia Minor.]

meaning (mē'ning), *l. n.* That which is in the mind or thoughts; signification; sense intended; purpose. *II. a.* Significant. — **meaningly**, *adv.*
meanness (mēn'es), *n.* 1. Baseness or dishonorableness of mind. 2. Low, or dishonorable thoughts or actions. 3. Sordidness; niggardliness.

meant, *pa. t. and pa. p. of MEAN, vt.*

measles (mēz'liz), *n.* Contagious fever accompanied with small red spots upon the skin. — **measly** (mēz'lī), *a.* 1. Infected with measles. 2. Infected with larval tape-worms. [*Dut. massien*, measles, from *masa*, spot.]

measurable (mez'hūr-ā-bl), *a.* That may be measured or computed; moderate. — **measurably**, *adv.*

measure (mez'hūr), *l. n.* 1. That by which extent is ascertained or expressed. 2. Extent; proportion; stated quantity; degree. 3. Rule by which anything is adjusted. 4. Moderation. 5. Means to an end. 6. Metre; musical time. *II. vt.* Ascertain the dimensions of; adjust; mark out; allot. *III. vt.* Have a certain extent. [*Fr. mesurer* — *L. mensura*.]

measured (mez'hūr'd), *a.* Equal; uniform; steady; restricted.

measureless (mez'hūr-less), *a.* Boundless; steady; restricted.

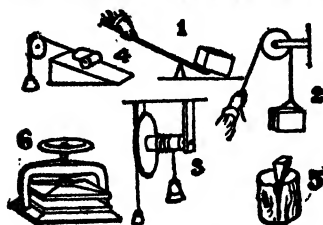
measurement (mez'hūr-ment), *n.* 1. Act of measuring. 2. Quantity found by measuring.

meat (mēt), *n.* 1. Anything eaten as food. 2. Flesh of animals used as food. 3. Animal food other than fish. 4. Edible portion of fruit, nuts, eggs, etc. [*A. S. mēte* — *metan*, measure, deal out.]

mechanic (me-kan'ik), **mechanical** (me-kan'ik-əl), *l. a.* Pertaining to machines or mechanics. 2. Constructed according to the laws of mechanics. 3. Acting by physical power. 4. Done by a machine. 5. Pertaining to artisans. 6. Done simply by force of habit. *II. n.* One engaged in a mechanical trade; an artisan. — **mechanically**, *adv.* — **Mechanical**

Me, fat, thick, fair, fall, fire, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mīt; mōte, not, mōve, wōif; mūtē, hut, būn; oil, owl, them.

powers, means of converting a small force acting through a great space



MECHANICAL POWERS.

1, Lever; 2, Pulley; 3, Wheel and axle. 4, Inclined plane; 5, Wedge; 6, Screw.

into a great force acting through a small space, or *vice versa*: the lever and the inclined plane, with their applications.

mechanician (mek-an-ish'an), **mechanist** (mek'an-ist), *n.* One skilled in mechanics.

mechanics (me-kan'iks), *n.* 1. Science which treats of machines. 2. Science which determines the effect produced by forces on a body.

mechanism (mek'an-izm), *n.* 1. Arrangement and action of a machine. 2. That which acts according to mechanical laws. 3. Mechanical action.

medal (med'al), *n.* Piece of metal in the form of a coin bearing some device or inscription, bestowed as a reward of merit. [Fr. *médaille*—*L. metallum*, metal.]

medallion (med'al-yun), *n.* 1. Large medal; memorial coin. 2. Bass-relief of a round form. [Fr.]

meddle (med'l), *vt.* Interfere officiously (with or in); have to do (with). —**meddler**, *n.* —**meddlesome**, *a.* Given to meddling. —**meddlesomeness**, *n.* —**meddling**, *i. a.* Interfering in the concerns of others; officious. *ii. a.* Officious interposition.

medieval. Same as **MEDIEVAL**.

medial (mē'di-əl), *a.* Noting a mean or average. [Low *L. medialis* — *L. medius*, middle.]

median (mē'di-an), *a.* Situated in, or passing through or along the middle. [*L. medianus* — *medius*, middle.]

mediate (mē'di-āt), *i. a.* 1. Middle; between two extremes. 2. Acting by or as a means. 3. Intervening; interposed. *ii. vt.* Interpose between parties as a friend of each; intercede.

III. vt. Effect by mediation. —**mediately**, *adv.* —**mediation**, *n.* —**mediator**, *n.* —**mediatorial**, *a.* —**mediatorially**, *adv.* [Low *L. mediator* — *L. medius*, middle.] [be healed.] **medicable** (med'i-ka-bl), *a.* That may be healed. **medical** (med'i-kal), *a.* 1. Relating to the art of healing diseases. 2. Containing that which heals. 3. Intended to promote the study of medicine. —**medically**, *adv.* [Low *L. medicinalis* — *L. medicus*, pertaining to healing. —*medeor*, heal.]

medicament (med'i-ka-ment), *n.* Medicine; healing application.

medicate (med'i-kāt), *vt.* 1. Treat with medicine. 2. Impregnate with anything medicinal. —**medication**, *n.* [tending to heal.]

medicative (med'i-kā-tiv), *a.* Healing; medicinal. —**medicinal** (mē-dis'in-əl), *a.* Relating to medicine; fitted to cure or lessen disease or pain. —**medicinally**, *adv.*

medicine (med'i-sin), *n.* Anything applied for the cure or lessening of disease or pain. [*L. medicina*.]

medieval, **medieval** (mē-di-ē-val), *a.* Relating or appropriate to the middle ages. [*L. medius*, middle, and *ævum*, age.]

medicore (mē-di-ō-kēr), *a.* Middling; ordinary. —**medicosity** (mē-di-ōk'ri-ti), *n.* [*L. medicosis*.]

meditate (med'i-tāt), *i. vt.* Think deeply; ponder. *ii. vt.* Think on; plan. —**meditation**, *n.* Absorbed thought. —**meditative**, *a.* Given to meditation. —**meditatively**, *adv.*

Syn. Contemplate; consider; revolve; muse; weigh; study; reflect; purpose; intend.

medium (mē'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* *media* or *media*.] 1. Middle place or degree. 2. Anything intervening. 3. Means or instrument. 4. Substance in which bodies exist, or through which they move. 5. Person through whom spirits are alleged to make their communications. [*L.* See **MEDIAL** and **MID**.]

medlar (med'lar), *n.* Small European tree, with fruit like a small apple. [*O. Fr. medlar* — *Gr. mēpilōn*.]

medley (med'li), *n.* 1. Mingled and confused mass. 2. Parts of different musical compositions or songs run together; potpourri. [*O. Fr. medlar*, mix.]

medulla (med-ul'a), *n.* 1. Marrow. 2. Pith. —**medullar**, **medullary**, *a.* [*L.*]

need (nēd), *n.* Deserved reward; that which is bestowed for merit. [*A. S. need*. Ger. *nieth*, hire.]

ñite, fat, tiak, fñr, fñl, fñre, above; mñ, met, hñr; mñte, mñt; nñte, not, mñve, wñt; mñte, hut, bñrn; oil, owl, then.

meek (mēk), *a.* Submissive.—**meek-ly**, *adv.*—**meek-ness**, *n.* [*See MEET.*]
Syn. Patient; humble; gentle.

meerschauum (mēr'shām), *n.* 1. Fine white clay used for making tobacco pipes. 2. Pipe made of this material. [*Ger. meer, the sea, and schaum, foam.*]

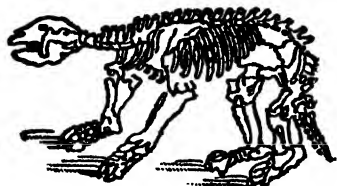
meet (mēt), *a.* Fitting; qualified; adapted.—**meetly**, *adv.*—**meet-ness**, *n.* [*A.S. gemet, fit. See MEET.*]

meet (mēt), *v.* [*meet'ing; met.*] 1. Come face to face; encounter. 2. Find; receive, as a welcome. 3. Answer or satisfy. *II. vt.* 1. Come together; assemble. 2. Have an encounter. *III. n.* Meeting, as of hunters. [*A.S. melan. Low Ger. moeten. Cf. MOOT.*]

meeting (mē'ting), *n.* 1. Interview. 2. Assembly.—**meeting-house** (mē'ting-hōus), *n.* Building where people meet for public worship.

megaphone (meg'a-fōn), *n.* 1. Instrument for perceiving ordinary sounds at great distances. 2. Large funnel-shaped speaking trumpet.

megalosaurus (meg-a-lō-sā-rus), *n.* Extinct gigantic reptile, 40 feet long. [*From Gr. megale, large, and sauros, lizard.*]



Skeleton of megatherium.

megatherium (meg-a-thēr-i-um), *n.* Extinct gigantic sloth, 18 feet long, exclusive of the five foot tail. [*From Gr. megas, large, and therion, beast.*]

megrim (mē'grim), *n.* Periodical headache, usually affecting but one side of the head [*Fr. migraine, corr. of Gr. hemikrania—hemi, half, and kranion, skull.*]

melancholic (mel'an-kol-ik or -kol'-ik), *a.* Affected with melancholy; dejected; mournful; dismal; sad.

melancholy (mel'an-kol-i), *I. n.* Disease causing gloomy, groundless fears, and general depression of spirits; habitual dejection. *II. a.* Gloomy; producing grief. [*Gr.—melan, black, and chole, bile.*] [*mixture.* [*Fr.*]

mélange (mā-lāngzh'), *n.* Medley;

mêlée (mā-lā), *n.* Hand-to-hand fight; scuffle. [*Fr.*]

melinite (mē'līn-it), *n.* High explosive, composed of picric acid, gum cotton, and gum arabic. [*Gr. melinos, pale gold-yellow color.*]

meliorate (mē'lī-or-āt), *vt.* Make better; improve.—**melioration**, *n.* [*L. melior, better.*]

melliferous (mel-lifēr-us), *a.* Honey-producing. [*L. mel, honey, and fero, produce.*]

mellifluent (mel-lif'lō-ent), **mellifluous** (mel-lif'lō-us), *a.* Flowing with honey or sweetness; smooth.—**mellifluently**, **mellifluously**, *adv.*—**mellifluence**, *n.* [*L. mel, and fluens—flu, flow.*]

mellow (mel'ō), *I. a.* Soft and ripe; well matured; soft to touch. *II. vt.* Soften by ripeness or age; mature. *III. vi.* Become soft; be matured.—**mellowness**, *n.* [*A.S. mearu. Ger. mollig.*]

melodeon (me-lō'dē-un), *n.* Small melodious (me-lō'dī-us), *a.* Full of melody; harmonious.—**melo'dious-ly**, *adv.*—**melo'diousness**, *n.*

melodrama (mel-o-drā-ma or drā-ma), *n.* Sensational, romantic drama, formerly largely intermixed with songs.—**melo'dramatic** (mel-o-drā-mat'ik), *a.* Of the nature of the melodrama; overstrained; sensational. [*From Gr. melos, song, and drama, drama.*]

melody (mel'o-dī), *n.* 1. Air; tune; music. 2. Agreeable succession of a series of single musical sounds.—**mel'odist**, *n.* [*Gr. melodia—melos, song, and ode, ode.*]

melon (mel'un), *n.* Fruit of an annual trailing plant (*cucumis melo*), comprehending the muskmelon and watermelon. [*It. melone—Gr. melon, apple.*]

melt (melt), *vt. and vi.* 1. Make or become liquid; dissolve. 2. Soften. 3. Waste away. [*A.S. meltan.*]

Syn. Liquefy; thaw; fuse; dissolve; relax; mollify; weaken.

member (mem'bēr), *n.* 1. Limb of other functional part of an animal. 2. Clause. 3. One of a community. 4. Representative in a legislative body.—**mem'bered**, *a.* Having limbs.—**mem'bership**, *n.* 1. State of being a member or one of a society. 2. The members collectively. [*L. membrum.*]

membrane (mem'brān), *n.* 1. Thin tissue which covers the members or parts of the body. 2. Film containing the seeds of a plant.—**mem'braneous**, **membraneous**, *a.* [*Fr.—L. membrana—membrum.*]

memento (me-men'tō), *n.* [*pl.* memento's.] Suggestion or notice to awaken memory. [*L.* imper. of *memento*, remember.]

memoir (mem'wār or mē-mor'), *n.* 1. Familiar narrative of anything as remembered by the writer. 2. Short biographical sketch. 3. Record of researches on any subject. 4. Transactions of a society. [*Fr. mémoire—L. memoria*, memory.]

memorable (mem'or-a-bl), *a.* Deserving to be remembered; remarkable.—**memorably**, *adv.*

memorandum (mem-or-an'dum), *n.* [*pl.* memoranda, memoranda.] Something to be remembered; a note to assist the memory.

memorial (me-mō'ri-āl), *I. a.* Bringing to memory; commemorative. *II. n.* 1. That which serves to keep in remembrance; monument. 2. Written statement with a petition, laid before a legislative or other body.—**memorialist**, *n.* One who writes, signs, or presents a memorial.—**memorialize**, *vt.* 1. Commemorate. 2. Petition by memorial.

memory (mem'o-ri), *n.* 1. Faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts or events. 2. Thing remembered. [See **MEMOIR**.] [reminiscence; tradition.]

Syn. Recollection; remembrance; **mem.**, plural of **MAN**.

menace (men'ās), *I. vt.* Threaten. *II. n.* Threat or threatening. [*Fr.—L. minor*, threaten — *mineo*, be out of plumb, project.] [*Fr.*]

menage (mā-nāzh'), *n.* Household. **menagerie** (men-āzh'e-ri or men-aj'ēr-i), *n.* Collection of wild animals, for exhibition. [*Fr.—ménage*.]

mend (mend), *I. vt.* Remove a fault in. *II. vt.* Grow better. — **mend'er**, *n.* [Short for **AMEND**.] [correct.]

Syn. Repair, improve; increase; **mendacious** (men-dā'shūs), *a.* Lying; false. — **mendaciously**, *adv.* [*L. mendax—mentior*, lie.] [falsehood.] **mendacity** (men-das'i-ti), *n.* Lying; **mendicancy** (mend-i-kān-si), *n.* Beggary.

mendicant (mend-i-kant), *I. a.* Practicing beggary... *II. n.* Beggar. [*L.—mendico*, beg.]

menhaden (men-hā'dn), *n.* Small, large-headed fish, found at the Atlantic Coast of the U. S., valuable as fertilizer, by its oil and as a substitute for sardines; mossbunker; alewife. [Corrupted from an American Indian name, meaning 'fertilizer']

menial (mē-ni-āl), *I. a.* Servile, low. *II. n.* 1. One performing servile work. 2. Person of servile disposition. [*From O. Fr. meñee*, household.]

meningitis (men-in-jī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the meninges. See **MENINGE**. **meninx** (mē-nīngks), *n.* [*pl.* meninges (mē-nīn'jēzi).] One of the three membranes, enveloping the brain and the spinal cord: dura mater (outer); arachnoid (middle); and pia mater (inner). [*Gr.*]

meniscus (mē-nis'kus), *n.* [*pl.* menisci or meniscuses.] 1. Crescent. 2. Crescent-shaped lens. 3. Convex or concave surface of a liquid in a narrow tube.

mensal (men'sal), *a.* Monthly. [*L.*] **menstrual** (men'strō-āl), *a.* Recurring monthly. [*L.*]

mensurable (men'shō-ra-bl), *a.* Measurable.—**mensurability**, *n.* [*L.—mensuro*, measure.] [to measure.]

mensural (men'shō-rāl), *a.* Pertaining to measurement (men'shō-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act, process, or art of measuring. 2. Result of measuring.

mental (men'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the mind; intellectual.—**mentally**, *adv.* [*From L. mens*, mind.]

menthol (men'thōl), *n.* Camphor-like substance extracted from oil of peppermint. [*L. mentha*, mint, and *-ol*.]

mention (men'shun), *I. n.* Brief notice; remark; hint. *II. vt.* Notice briefly; name.—**mentionable**, *a.* [*L. mentio—root of MIND*.]

mentor (men'tar), *n.* Wise and faithful counselor.—**mentorial**, *a.* [*From Gr. Mentor*, the friend of Ulysses.]

menu (men'ō), *n.* List of things composing a repast. [*Fr.—L. minutus*, small, detailed.]

mephitic (me-fit'ik), *a.* Offensive to the smell; noxious; pestilential. [*L.*]

mercantile (mēr-kān-tīl), *a.* Pertaining to merchants; commercial. [*L. mercor*, trade.]

mercenary (mēr-se-nār-i), *I. a.* 1. Hired for money. 2. Actuated by the hope of reward; greedy of gain. 3. Sold or done for money. *II. n.* One hired; soldier hired into foreign service. [*L. mercenarius—merces*, hire.] *Syn.* Sordid; venal; vendible.

mercer (mēr'sēr), *n.* 1. Dealer in silks. 2. Dealer in notions. [*Fr. mercier*, from root of **MECHANIC**.]

mercerize (mēr'sēr-iz), *vt.* Steep cotton in a soda or potash solution, by which process it shrinks and becomes able to be dyed a more brilliant color. [*From Mercer*, the inventor, 1851.]

merchandise (măr'chān-diz), *n.* Goods of a merchant; wares. [Fr. *merchandises*.]

merchant (măr'chant), *I. n.* One who buys and sells goods; trader. *II. a.* Pertaining to trade or merchandise. [Fr. *merchant* — *L. mercans* — *mercator*, trade.]

merchantman (măr'chant-man), *n.* **merciful** (măr'si-fəl), *a.* Compassionate; tender; humane. — **mercifully**, *adv.* — **mercifulness**, *n.*

merciless (măr'si-less), *a.* Unfeeling; hard-hearted; cruel. — **mercilessly**, *adv.* — **mercilessness**, *n.*

mercurial (măr-kū-ri-əl), *a.* 1. Having the qualities said to belong to the god Mercury; active; sprightly; fickle; changeable. 2. Containing, or consisting of, mercury. [L.]

Mercury (măr-kū-ri), *n.* 1. God of merchandise and eloquence, and the messenger of the gods. 2. Planet nearest the sun. 3. (i. c.) Quicksilver. 4. Messenger. [L. *Mercurius* — *merz*, merchandise.]

mercy (măr'si), *n.* 1. Forgiving disposition; clemency; leniency; tenderness. 2. Act of mercy; favor. [Fr. *mercé*, grace — *L. merces*, pay.] [*merz*, Ger. *meer*, sea.]

mere (măr), *n.* Pool or lake. [A. S. *mere* (măr), *a.* Pure; alone; simple. — **merely**, *adv.* Purely; simply only; solely. [L. *merus*, unmixed (of wine).] [*mare*.]

mere (măr), *n.* Boundary. [A. S. *gemeretritions* (mer-e-trish'us), *a.* 1. Wanton. 2. Alluring by false show; gaudy and deceitful. [L. — *merco*, gain.]

merge (măr'i). *I. v.* Dip; plunge. *II. v.* Be swallowed up or absorbed. — **merger**, *n.* Consolidation of two or more business concerns, corporations, estates, etc. [L. *mergo*, sink.]

meridian (mer-id'i-an), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to mid-day; being on the meridian or at mid-day. 2. Raised to the highest point. *II. n.* 1. Mid-day. 2. Highest point, as of success. 3. Imaginary circle on the earth's surface passing through the poles and any given place. 4. Imaginary circle, passing through the poles of the heavens, and the zenith of the spectator, which the sun crosses at mid-day. [L. — *meridies* (corr. of *mediates*), mid-day.]

meridional (mer-id'i-o-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the meridian; southern; having a southern aspect. — **meridionally**, *adv.* [L.]



Mercury.

meringue (me-rang'), *n.* 1. Pastry of whites of egg and powdered sugar. 2. Tart, pie, etc., covered with such pastry.

merino (me-rē'nō), *I. n.* 1. Variety of sheep having very fine wool, orig. from Spain. 2. Fabric of merino wool. *II. a.* Belonging to the merino sheep or their wool. [Sp. = inspector of sheep — *L. major*.]

merit (mei't), *I. n.* 1. That which deserves honor, reward, or consideration; worth. 2. That which is earned; recompense. *II. v.* Earn; have a right to claim as reward. [L. — *merco*, earn.]

Syn. Value; excellence; desert; demerit; reward; deserts.

meritorious (mer-i-tō-ri-us), *a.* Deserving of reward, honor, or praise. — **meritoriously**, *adv.* — **meritousness**, *n.*

mermaid (măr-măd), *n.* Fabled marine creature, having the upper part like a woman, and the lower like a fish. — *maer*, merman. [A. S. *mere*, lake, sea, and *maegd*, maid.]

meroblast (mer-ō-blāst), *n.* Egg containing food-yolk besides the germ-inative protoplasm. [Gr.]

merriment (mer'i-ment), *n.* Gaiety with laughter and noise; mirth; hilarious enjoyment; jollity; frolic.

merry (mer'i), *a.* 1. Mirthful; sportful. 2. Causing laughter. — **merri-ly**, *adv.*

— **merry-andrew**, *n.* Buffoon; clown. — **merry-go-round**, *n.* Circular frame mounted with wooden horses, seats, etc., made to revolve by machinery, for amusement. — **merry-thought**, *n.* Wishbone. [A. S. *merg*, delightful; — Gael. *meur*.]

Syn. Cheerful; gay; lively; hilarious; joyful; glad; delightful.

mesa (mă'să), *n.* Table-land, esp. between cañons. [Sp. = table.]

mesalliance (mă-zal-i-ongs'), *n.* Misalliance; marriage with one inferior in social rank. [Fr.]

mesdames (Fr. mă-dăm'; Eng. mezdămz), *n. pl.* of MADAME.

mesentery (mez'en-ter-i), *n.* Membrane enveloping the intestines and fastening them to the dorsal wall of the abdomen. — **mesenteric**, *a.* [Gr.]

mesial (mē'zi-əl), *a.* Middle [Gr. *mesos*.]

mesh (mesh), *I. n.* Opening between the threads of a net; net work. *II. v.* Catch in a net. — **meshy**, *a.* Formed like network. [A. S. *mas*, Ger. *masche*.]

mesmeric (mez-mer'ik), **mesmerical**, *a.* Of or relating to mesmerism.

mesmerism (mez'mēr-izm), *n.* Art of mesmerizing; hypnotism.

ăăă, fat, tăăk, făr, făll, făre, above; mă, met, hăr; mîte, mît; năte, not, măve, wăll; măte, but, băr; oil, owl, then.

mesmerize (mez'mēr-iz), *vt.* Induce an extraordinary state of the nervous system, in which the operator is supposed to control the actions of the subject; hypnotize. — **mesmerizer** or **mesmerist**, *n.* One who mesmerizes. [From *Mesmer*, a Vienna physician (1733-1815), who brought mesmerism into notice.]

mesme (mēn), *a.* Intermediate; applied to a writ issued between the beginning and end of a suit. [Norm. Fr. *mesne*, middle.]

mesocarp (mes'o-kārp), *n.* Fleshy, edible part (between the epicarp and endocarp) of a fruit, as a plum. [Gr.]

mesothorax (mes-o-thō'raks), *n.* Middle part of an insect's thorax, bearing the second pair of legs and the first pair of wings. [Gr.]

Mesozoic (mes-o-zō'ik), *n.* In *geology*, secondary period, comprising the Trias, Jura and Cretaceous. [Gr.]

mess (mes), *n.* Mixture disagreeable to the sight or taste; medley; disorder; confusion. [A form of *MASH*.]

mess (mes), *L. n.* 1. Dish or quantity of food served up at one time. 2. Number of persons who eat together, esp. in the army and navy. *II. vt.* Supply with a mess. *III. vb.* Eat of a mess; eat at a common table. — **mess-gear**, *n.* Outfit of a mess aboard ship, such as pots, etc. [O. Fr. *mes*—*L. mitto*.]

message (mes'aj), *n.* Communication sent from one to another. [Fr.—Low *L. missaticum*=*mitto*, *missus*, send.]

messenger (mes'en-jēr), *n.* Bearer of a message; forerunner; precursor. *Syn.* Carrier; harbinger; herald.

Messiah (mes-si'a), *n.* Anointed one; Christ. — **Messiahship**, *n.* [Heb. *mashlach*—*mashach*, anoint.]

Messianic (mes-si-an'ik), *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

Messieurs (mesh'ürz), *n. pl.* Sirs; gentlemen, used in English as plural of Mr., and usually contracted to **MESRS.** [Fr. plural of *monsieur*.]

Messmate (mes'mät), *n.* One who eats at the same table.

messee (mes-tē), *n.* Offspring of a white and a quadroon. [W. Indian.]

messtise (mes-tē'zō), *n.* Offspring of mixed Spanish and American Indian parentage. [Sp.—O. Fr. *messtie*, mixed.]

met, *po. t.* and *po. p.* of **MEST**.

meta, *prefix*. Denoting among; beyond; between; over; with; reversely; change; resemblance. [Gr.]

metacarpal (met-a-kār'pal), *a.* Pertaining to the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers. [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *karpōs*, wrist.]

metal (met'al), *n.* 1. Solid, opaque body, such as gold, etc. 2. Character; nature. 3. Courage, temper. [Gr. *metallon*, mine, metal. Prob.—*metallo*, search after.]

metallie (met'al'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or like a metal; consisting of metal. [*L. metallicus*.]

metalliferous (met-al'if'ēr-us), *a.* Producing or yielding metals. [*L. metallifer*—*metallum*, metal, and *fero*, bear.]

metallist (met'al-ist), *n.* Worker in metals; one skilled in metals.

metalloid (met'al-oid), *n.* One of the 18 non-metallic substances, as oxygen, carbon, phosphorus, etc.

metallurgist (met'al-ūr-jist), *n.* One skilled in metallurgy.

metallurgy (met'al-ūr-jī), *n.* Art of separating metals from their ores. — **metallurgic**, *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy. [Gr.—*metallon*, metal, and *ergon*, work.]

metamerie (met-a-mer'ik), *a.* Having the same chemical elements in the same proportions and with the same molecular weight, but with different properties. [Gr.—*meta*, and *meros*, part.]

metamorphic (met-a-mar'fik), *a.* Applied to rocks, which, though of aqueous origin, have been greatly altered by heat.

metamorphose (met-a-mar'fōz), *vt.* Change into another form; transform. [Gr. *metamorphosis*—*meta*, over, and *morphe*, form.]

metamorphosis (met-a-mar'fō-sis), *n.* [*pl.* metamorphoses.] Change of form or shape; transformation; change living beings undergo in the course of their development, as from caterpillar to butterfly.

metaphor (met'a-fūr), *n.* Putting of one thing for another which it only resembles, as when knowledge is called a lamp, or words are said to be bitter. [Fr.—Gr.—*meta*, over, and *phero*, carry.]

metaphoric (met-a-for'ik), *metaphorical*, *a.* Pertaining to or containing metaphor; figurative.—**metaphorically**, *adv.*

metaphrase (met'a-frāz), *n.* 1. Verbal translation. 2. Repetee. [Gr.]

metaphysical (met-a-fiz'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to metaphysics; abstract.—**metaphysically**, *adv.*

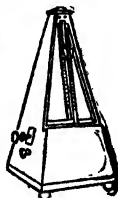
metaphysician (met-a-fizh'ian), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.

metaphysics (met-a-fiz'iks), *n.* 1. Science which investigates the first principles of nature and thought; ontology or the science of being. 2.

mesa, *fat*, *thick*, *far*, *tail*, *fare*, above; *me*, *met*, *här*; *mit*, *mis*; *mēte*, *not*, *mōve*, wolf; *müte*, *hut*, *būrn*; *oil*, *owl*, *then*

- Science of abstract reasoning. [So called from certain works of Aristotle which followed or were studied after his 'physics'. From Gr. *meta*, after, and *physica*, physics—*physis*, nature.]
- metaplasma** (mē-tā-plaz'm), *n.* Change in the letters or syllables of a word. [Gr. *meta*, over, and *plasseo*, form.]
- metargon** (mēt-ār-gon), *n.* Atmospheric element discovered in 1898. [Gr.]
- metatarsus** (mēt-a-tār'sus), *n.* Part of the foot between the tarsus and the toes; instep. [Gr.]
- metathesis** (mē-tath'e-sis), *n.* Transposition, esp. of letters in a word, as Eng. *bird* from A. S. *brīd*. [Gr.]
- metathorax** (mēt-a-thō'raks), *n.* Part of the thorax between the mesothorax and the abdomen. [Gr.]
- mete** (mēt). *L. vt.* Measure; apportion. *II. n.* Measure; boundary; limit. [A. S. *metan*, measure.]
- metempsychosis** (mēt-emp-sī-kō-sis), *n.* Transmigration of the soul, after death, into another living body, human or animal. [Gr.]
- meteor** (mē'te-ūr), *n.* 1. Body which, in passing through the earth's atmosphere, becomes incandescent and luminous; shooting-star. 2. Anything that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder.—**meteoric**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of meteors; proceeding from a meteor. 2. Influenced by the weather. [Gr.—*meta*, beyond, and *aëro*, lift.]
- meteorite** (mē'te-ūr-it), *n.* Meteoric stone. [Gr. *meteoros*, and *lithos*, stone.]
- meteorologist** (mē'te-ūr-ol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in meteorology.
- meteorology** (mē'te-ūr-ol'o-jī), *n.* Science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, esp. of the weather.—**meteorologic**, **meteorological**, *a.* [Gr. *meteoros*, and *logos*, discourse.]
- meter** (mē'tēr), *n.* One who or that which measures, esp. an apparatus for measuring the amount of gas consumed.—**meterage**, *n.* 1. Measurement. 2. Charge for measuring.
- meter, metre** (mē'tēr), *n.* 1. Poetical measure or arrangement of syllables; rhythm; verse. 2. Measure of length, equal to 89.37 inches. (See table of measures in appendix.) [Fr.—*L. metrum*—Gr. *metron*. See **METE**.]
- methane** (mēth'ān), *n.* Marsh gas.
- metheglin** (mē-theg'lin), *n.* Mead.
- methinks** (mē-things'), *v. impers.* It seems to me; I think.—*pa. t.* **methought** (mē-thāt'). [A. S. *me thymoth*. Ger. *mich dünkt*.]

- method** (meth'ud), *n.* 1. Systematic procedure. 2. Orderly arrangement or process.—**methodic** (mē-thod'ik), **methodical**, *a.* Arranged with method; disposed in a proper manner.—**methodically**, *adv.* [Gr.—*pursuit*,—*meta*, after, and *hodos*, way.] *Syn.* System; rule; order; process; regularity; way; manner; mode.
- Methodism** (meth'ud-izm), *n.* Principles and practice of the Methodists.
- Methodist** (meth'ud-ist), *n.* 1. One of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley (1703–1791). 2. (m) One who observes method.
- methodize** (meth'ud-iz), *vt.* Reduce to method; dispose in due order.
- methol** (meth'ol), *n.* Wood alcohol (poisonous). [Gr. *methu*, wine, and *ol*.]
- methought**. *Imp.* of **METHINKS**.
- myth**. Same as **METOL**.
- meticulous** (mē-tic'ū-lus), *a.* Unduly mindful of details; overly cautious; finical.—**meticulosity**, *n.*
- metonymy** (mēt-on'i-mī), *n.* Trope in which one word is put for another related to it, as *heart* for *affection*.
- metric** (mē'trik), **met'rical**, *a.* Pertaining to poetical meter, or to the metric system of weights and measures, which is founded on the French *mètre*; it divides or multiplies by ten, and is therefore a decimal system.—**metrically**, *adv.*
- metronome** (mē'trō-nōm), *n.* Device for marking exact time in music. [Gr.]
- metropolis** (mē'trōp-olis), *n.* Chief city of a country or state. [L.—Gr. *meter*, mother, and *polis*, city.]
- metropolitan** (mē'trōp-ol-it-an), *a.* 1. Belonging to a metropolis. *II. n.* 1. (orig.) Bishop of a metropolis or chief city. 2. Bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province. 3. Citizen of a metropolis. [L. *metropolitānus*. See **METROPOLIS**.]
- mettle** (met'l), *n.* Ardor or keenness of temperament; spirit; sprightliness; courage. [A metaphor from the metal of a blade.]
- mettled** (met'ld), **mettlesome** (met'l-sum), *a.* High-spirited; ardent.
- mew** (mū), *n.* Seagull. [A. S. *moos*. Ger. *moos*.]
- mew** (mū), *I. vt.* Cry as a cat. *II. a.* Cry of a cat. [Imitative.]



Metronome.

ēte, fat, tāk, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hār; mite, mīt; nēte, not, mēve, wēp; mite, hut, bāra; oll, owl, then.

mew (mü). I. *vt.* 1. Shed (feathers); molt. 2. Confine as in a cage. II. *n.* 1. A place for mewing or confining. 2. (in pl.) Stable; alley between stables. [Fr. *mue* — *muer* — *muto*, to change.] [mieuier.]

mewl (mül), *vi.* Cry as a babe. [*Fr.*
mezzo-tint (mez'o-tint), *n.* Method
of engraving on copper, by which a
great variety of light and shade is
obtained. [*It. mezzo, middle, and*
tinte, tint.] [*scale. [It.]*

mi (mē), *n.* Third note of musical **miāzma** (mi'azm), **miāzma** (mi-az-ma), *n.* [*pl.* mi'āsma, miāsmata, (mi-az-ma-ta).] Infectious matter floating in the air arising from putrefying bodies.—**miāsmal** (mi-az-mal), **miāsmatic** (mi-az-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* **miāzma**, stain.]

mica (mī'ka), *n.* Glittering mineral which cleaves into thin transparent plates, sometimes used as glass; isinglass.—**mica'ceous**, *a.* [*L.*=crumb.]

Michaelmas (mik'el-mas), *n.* Church festival in honor of the archangel *Michael*, on Sept. 29.

mickle (mik'l), *a.* Much. [A.S. *micel*.
O. H. Ger. *michil*. Root of MUCH.]

microbe(mī'krōb), *n.* Microscopic organism, vegetable or animal; disease germ. [Gr.—*micros*, small, and *bios*, life.]

microcosm (mī'kro-kozm), *n.* Man, regarded (by ancient philosophers) as a model or epitome of the universe.—**microcosmic**, **microcosmical**, *a.*

micrometer (mi-krom'e-ēr), *n.* Instrument used with a telescope or microscope for measuring very small spaces.—**micromet'rical**, *a.* [Gr.]

microphone (mī'kro-fōn), *n.* Instrument which, by means of an electric current, renders the faintest sounds distinctly audible. [Gr.]

microscope (mī'kro-skōp), *n.* Optical instrument for viewing small or minute objects.—**microscopy**, *a.* [*Gr.* *micro* (little, and *skopos* look at.)]

microscopic (mī-kro-skop'ik), **microscop'ical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a microscope. 2. Able to discern very small objects. 3. Visible only by the

microscopically, *adv.*
microscopist (mī'kro-skō-pist), *n.*

One skilled in the use of the microscope.
amid (mid). I. *a.* Middle; situated between extremes. II. *prep.* Amid. [A.S.]

mid-day (mid'-dā), *n.* Middle of the day; noon.

rise, set, tank, far, fall, fare, above; in.

white. but, but

middle (mid'1). I. *a.* 1. Equally distant from the extremes. 2. Intermediate; intervening. II. *a.* Middle point or part.— *Middle ages*, period from the overthrow of the Roman Empire in the 5th century to the Revival of Learning at the end of the 15th century.— *Middle term*, that term of a syllogism with which the two extremes are separately compared. [*A. S. middel*.]

middle-aged (mid'l-āj-d), *a.* From 35 to 55 years of age.

middle-man (mid'l-man), *n.* Agent between two parties; in Ireland, one who rents land of proprietors in large tracts, and lets it in portions to the peasantry.

middling (mid'ling), *a.* 1. Of middle rate, state, size, or quality. 2. About equally distant from the extremes. 3. Moderate.

middlings (mid'lings), *n. pl.* Coarser part of flour, used for feeding stock.

midge (mj), *n.* 1. Common name of several species of small dipterous insects, resembling gnats. 2. Minute black fly that stings. [*A. S. midges*]

midget (mil'et). *n.* Very small creature

midland (mid'land), *a.* Distant from

midnight (mid'nit), *n.* Middle of the

midriff (mid'rif), *n.* Diaphragm. [A

midship (mid'ship), *a.* Being in the

middle of a ship, — **mid'ships**, *adv.*
midshipman (mid'ship-man), *n.*
 English naval cadet or officer whose
 rank is intermediate between the

common seamen and the superior officers. [In the middle of.

midst (midst), *I. n.* Middle. *II. prep.*
midsummer (mid'sum-ēr), *n.* Middle

midway (mid'wā). I. n. 1. Middle of
the way or distance. 2. Middle road.

the way or distance. 2. Middle road. 3. Part of a fair, set aside for amusements. U. S. D. Halfway.

midwife (mid'wif), *n.* Woman who assists others in childbirth.—**midwifery** (mid'wif-ri or mid'wif-ri), *n.*

Art or practice of a midwife. [A. S. *mid*, together with, and *wif*, woman.]

midwinter (mid'win-tēr), *n.* Middle of winter.

mien (mēn), *n.* Appearance, esp. of the face; manner; bearing. [Fr. *mine*—*mine* conduct.]

maïss (mif). I. *vt.* Displease; offend. II. *n.* Fit of petulance. [*Collog.*]

šata, šat, šák, šár, šall, šáro, šbove; mš, mat, hšr; mšte, mit; nšte, not, mšve, wšq;
mšte. hut. būrn: oš. swl. šen.

might (mīt), *n.* Power; ability. — *might and main*, utmost strength. [A.S. *mecht*, *milt*—root of *MAY*.]
mightiness (mī'ti-nes), *n.* 1. Power; greatness. 2. Title of dignity.
mighty (mī'ti), *a.* Having great power; very great; exhibiting might; wonderful.—*mightily*, *adv.*
minimette (min-yun-er), *n.* Annual plant, bearing sweet-scented flowers. [Fr., dim. of *mignon*, darling.]
migrate (mī'grāt), *vt.* Remove from one country to another. — *migra-tion* (mī-grā'shun), *n.* Change of abode from one country or climate to another. — *migratory*, *a.* Wandering. [L. *migro*.]
mikado (mī-kā'dō), *n.* Title of the Emperor of Japan. [Jap.= 'Sublime Porte.'] [other form of *MILK*.]
milch (milch), *a.* Giving milk. [An-mild (mild), *a.* Moderate in temper, character, actions or effect. — *mild-ly*, *adv.*—*mildness*, *n.* [A. S.]
syn. Gentle; kind; soft; tender.
milddew (mīl'dū), *i. n.* Minute fungi on plants. II. *vt.* Taint with mildew. [A.S. *mele-dew*.]
mile (mil), *n.* 1760 yards. [A.S. — L. *mille*, one thousand (paces).]
mileage (mī'lāj), *n.* 1. Fees paid by the mile for travel or conveyance. 2. Length in miles.
milestone (mīl'stōn), *n.* Stone set to mark the distance of a mile.
milfoil (mīl'fōil), *n.* Composite herb, yellow, remarkable for the numerous divisions of its leaf. [L.—*milla*, thousand, and *folium*, leaf.] [seeds. [L.]
millet (mīl'tār-l), *n.* Like millet.
militant (mīl'i-tant), *a.* Fighting; engaged in warfare. [L.]
militarism (mīl'i-tār-izm), *n.* 1. Excess of the military spirit. 2. System or policy of keeping up great armies and paying excessive attention to military affairs.
military (mīl'i-tār-i), *i. a.* 1. Pertaining to soldiers or warfare; warlike; becoming a soldier. 2. Engaged in the profession of arms. II. *n.* Soldier; army.—*military-mast*, *n.* Mast on a warship, mounted with an armored tower, turret, etc. [L. *militaris*—*miles*, soldier.]
militate (mīl'i-tāt), *vt.* 1. Fight; contend; stand opposed. 2. Weigh; have influence.
militia (mī-līsh'a), *n.* 1. Body of men enrolled and drilled as soldiers, but only liable to home service. 2. In the U. S., whole body of men subject to be called into military service by the President. — *militiaman*, *n.* [L.]

milk (milk), *i. vt.* 1. Draw milk from. 2. Supply with milk. II. *n.* 1. White fluid secreted by female mammary for the nourishment of their young. 2. Milk-like juice of certain plants. — *milk'er*, *n.* One who milks. [A. S. *moic*. Sanskrit, *māṛj*, stroke.]
milksep (milk'sop), *n.* 1. Piece of bread soaked in milk. 2. Effeminate, silly fellow.
milky (milk'i), *a.* Made of, full of, like, or yielding milk; soft; gentle.—*milk'ly*, *adv.* — *milk'iness*, *n.* — *Milk'y Way*, *n.* In *astr.* Broad, luminous zone in the sky, composed of innumerable stars; Galaxy.
mill (mil), *n.* One thousandth part of a dollar. [L. *mille*, thousand.]
mill (mil), *i. n.* 1. Machine for grinding by crushing between two hard, rough surfaces. 2. Place where grinding or manufacture of some kind is carried on. II. *vt.* 1. Grind. 2. Press or stamp in a mill. 3. Indent the edges of, as coin. 4. Clean, as cloth. — *mill'dam*, *mill'pond*, *n.* Dam or pond to hold water for driving a mill. [A. S. *mila*. L. *mola*—*molo*, grind.]
millennial (mil-len'i-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a thousand years. 2. Pertaining to the millennium.
millennium (mil-len'i-um), *n.* Thousand years during which, as some believe, Christ will personally reign on the earth. [L. *mille*, thousand, and *annus*, year.]
milleep (mīl'e-ped), *n.* Small worm with an immense number of legs. [L.—*mille*, thousand, and *pes*, foot.]
mill'er (mīl'ēr), *n.* 1. One who runs, or works in a mill. 2. Kind of moth.
millet (mīl'et), *n.* Grass yielding grain used for food and fodder. [Fr.—L. *milium* — *milla*, a thousand, from the enormous number of its seeds.]
milliard (mīl'yārd), *n.* Thousand millions. [Fr.—L. *mille*, thousand.]
millier (mēl-yē), *n.* Thousand kilograms; metric ton. [Fr.]
milligram (mīl'i-gram), *n.* One thousandth of a metric grain. [Fr.]
milliliter (mīl'i-lē-tēr), *n.* One thousandth of a liter. [Fr.]



Water-mill.

šne, šat, škak, škz, špl, škra, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīh; mōte, zet, mōve, wēt; mīte, hūt, būra; oīl, owl, ōm.

millimeter (mil'i-mē-tēr), *n.* One thousandth of a meter. [Fr.]

milliner (mil'in-ër), *n.* One who makes head-dresses for women.—

millinery (mil'in-er-ē), *n.* 1. Articles made or sold by milliners. 2. Business of a milliner. [Prob. from *Milaner*, a trader in Milan wares.]

mill (mil'ing), n. 1. Act of passing through a mill. 2. Act of fulling cloth. 3. Process of indenting coin. 4. Indentation on the edge.

million (mil'yun), *n.* Thousand thousands (1,000,000). [*Low L. millio.*]

millionaire (mil-yūn-ār'), *n.* Man who has a million in money. [Fr.]

millionth (mil'yunth), *a.* and *n.* Ten hundred thousandth.

millrace (mil'ras), *n.* 1. Current of water that turns a millwheel. 2. Canal in which it runs.

millstone (mil'stōn), *n.* One of the two stones used in a mill for grinding

millwright (mil'rit), *n.* One who builds and repairs mills.

milkt (milt), *n.* 1. Spermatic organ of the male fish. 2. Spleen. [A. S. *milte*, prob. root of MILK.]

mime (mim), *n.* 1. Farce ridiculing real persons. 2. Actor in such a farce. [Gr. *mimos*]

mimeograph (mim'e-o-gráf), *n.* Instrument by which copies of written or typewritten matters are repro-

duced by means of a stencil made of thin paper prepared with paraffine or similar substance. [Gr. *mimos*, imita-

mimic (mim'ik), mim'-
ical, *a.* Apt to copy;

consisting of ludicrous imitation.

[mim'icking; mim'icked.]
 Imitate for sport. II. n.
 One who mimics or imi-

tates; buffoon; servile imitator.--mim'icker, *n.*
mimicry (mim'ik-ri), *n.*
imitation of one who

mince (mins). I. *vt.* 1. Cut into small pieces; chop fine. 2. Diminish or suppress a part in speaking; pronounce affectedly. II. *vi.* 1. Walk with

affected nicety. 2. Speak affectedly. — *Mince-meat*, *n.* Mixture of chopped meat, suet, fruit, etc., for making

pies. — *Mince pie*, *n.* Pie made with mince meat. [A. S. *minsian* — *min*, small.]

mincing (min'sing), *a.* 1. Speaking or walking with affected nicety. 2. Glossing over. — **min'cingly**, *adv.*

mind (mind). **I. n.** 1. Faculty by which we think. 2. Whole spiritual nature. 3. Choice; thoughts; belief.

4. Disposition. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Attend to; intend: care: obey. — **mind'ed.**

mind'*edness, n.*—**mind'***ful, a.* Bearing in mind; attentive; observant.—**mind'**

Syn. Brains; intellect; sense; soul; reason; spirit.

mine (mīn), *pron.* a. Belonging to me; my own. [A. S. *min*.]
mine (mīn), *vt.* 1. Dig for metal, coal.

etc. 2. Excavate. 3. Dig underground in order to overturn a wall. II. *vt.* 1. Dig or excavate for metals, coal, etc.

2. Place a mine to blow up anything.
III. n. 1. Place from which metals
etc., are dug. 2. Excavation dug
underneath something to blow it up.

under a fortification to blow it with an explosive. 3. Buried or submerged torpedo. 4. Rich source of wealth.—*mines* 2. [Fr. *mines*—*Low Lat.* *mi-*

miner, *n.* [*Fr. miner* — Low *L. minare*, lead, mine.]

mineral (*min'ēr-əl*). *I. n.* 1. Inorganic substance found in the earth or at its

substance found in the earth or at its surface. 2. Any substance, neither animal nor vegetable, II. a. 1. Relating to minerals. 2. Impregnated with

mineralist (mīn'ēr-ə-lĭst). *n.* One



Minaret.

minatory (min'a-tō-ri), *a.* Threatening: menacing. [*L. minor*, threaten.]

is, fat, ták, făr, fâll, fâre, şove; mē,
mîite, hut, bū

u, fat, ták, fár, fál, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wqf;
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, than.

misspend (mis-spend'), *vt.* [misspend'-ing; misspent'.] Spend ill; waste; squander.

misstate (mis-stāt'), *vt.* State wrongly or falsely. — **misstate'ment**, *n.*

mist (mist), *n.* 1. Visible watery vapor in the atmosphere. 2. Rain falling in very fine drops. 3. Anything which dims, darkens. [A. S. *mist*, darkness.]

mistake (mis-tāk'), *I. vt.* 1. Understand wrongly. 2. Take one thing or person for another. *II. vi.* Err in opinion or judgment. *III. n.* Taking or understanding wrongly; error. — **mistake'able**, *a.*

mistaken (mis-tāk'n), *a.* 1. Taken or understood incorrectly. 2. Guilty of a mistake. 3. Erroneous; incorrect. — **mistake'nly**, *adv.*

Mister (mis'tēr), *n.* Sir; title of address to a man, written Mr. [A corr. of MASTER.]

mistime (mis-tim'), *vt.* Time wrongly.

mistletoe (miz'-lē to or mis'-lē), *n.* Parasitic plant, found on the apple and other trees. [A. S. *mistel*, bird lime, and *tan*, twig.]



Mistletoe.

mistral (mis'tral), *n.* Furious, dry, cold northwestern wind, blowing in the Mediterranean parts of France.

mistress (mis'tres), *n.* 1. Woman having power or ownership. 2. Female head of a family, school, etc. 3. Skilled woman. 4. Woman loved. 5. Concubine. 6. Form of address of a married woman (usually written *Mrs.* and pronounced *Mistis*. [O. Fr. *maistresse* — L. *magistra*.])

mis-trust (mis-trust'), *I. n.* Want of trust or confidence. *II. vt.* Regard with suspicion; doubt. — **mis-trust'ful**, *a.*

misty (mist'), *a.* Full of mist; dim; obscure. — **mist'ily**, *adv.* — **mist'i-ness**, *n.*

misunderstand (mis-un-dēr-stand'), *vt.* Understand wrongly; take in a wrong sense. — **misunderstand'ing**, *n.* Misconception; slight disagreement or difference. [ill; abuse.]

misuse (mis-üz'), *vt.* Misapply; treat **misuse** (mis-üz'), *n.* Improper use; application to a bad purpose.

mite (mit), *n.* 1. Very small insect, one species of which breeds in cheese. 2. Anything very small; very little quantity. [A. S. *mite*—root *mit*, cut.]

miter, **mitre** (mī'tēr). *I. n.* 1. Head-dress worn by the Pope, archbishops and bishops in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. 2. In *arch.* Junction of two pieces, as of molding, at an angle. *II. vt.*



Miter.

mitigable (mit'i-gā-bl), *a.* That can be mitigated. **mitigate** (mit'i-gāt'), *vt.* Soften in severity. — **mitiga'tion**, *n.* — **miti-gative**, *a.* Soothing. — **mitigator**, *n.* [L.—*mitis*, soft.]

Syn. Alleviate; soften; assuage; allay; soothe; appease; lessen.

mitrailleuse (mit'-ral-yēz'), *n.* Breach-loading gun, consisting of several barrels, which are discharged almost simultaneously. [Fr. *mitraille*, fire grape-shot—*mitraille*, broken pieces of metal—root of *MITE*.]

mitre, *n.* See **MITER**. [Mitten.] **mitt** (mit), *n.* 1. Fingerless glove. 2. **mitten** (mit'n), *n.* Glove with a separate cover for the thumb alone, [Etymology doubtful.]

mittimus (mit'i-mus), *n.* In *law*. Warrant granted for sending to prison a person charged with a crime. [L.—*we send*.] [sects.]

mitry (mit'), *a.* Full of mites or **mix** (miks), *vt.* and *vi.* Unite two or more things into one mass; mingle; associate. — **mix'er**, *n.* [A. S. *miscan*.]

mixture (miks'tūr), *n.* 1. Act of mixing or state of being mixed. 2. Mass or compound formed by mixing. 3. In *chem.* Composition in which the ingredients retain their properties. [L. *mixtura*.]

mizzen (miz'n), *I. n.* In a three-masted vessel, the hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails, lying along the middle of the ship. *II. a.* Belonging to the mizzen; nearest the stern. — **miz'zen-mast**, *n.* Mast that bears the mizzen. [Fr. *mizaine*—L. *medius*, middle.]

mizzle (miz'l), *I. vt.* Rain in small drops. *II. n.* Fine rain. [For *mistle*, freq. from **MIS**.]

mnemonic (nē-mon'ik), **mnemon'ical**, *a.* Assisting the memory. — **mnemon'ics**, *n.* Art or science of assisting the memory. [Gr.—*mnemo*, remember.]

mis, *fat*, *mak*, *fär*, *fall*, *färe*, above; **mē**, *met*, *här*; **mite**, *mit*; **nöte**, *not*, *möve*, *wölft*; **müte**, *hut*, *büra*; *oil*, *owl*, *sten*.

moa (mō'a), *n.* Large wingless bird of New Zealand, now extinct.
moan (mōn), *I. vt.* Make a low sound of grief or pain. *II. vt.* Lament. *III. a.* Audible expression of pain. [*A.S. mœnan.*]

moat (mōt), *I. n.* Deep trench round a fortified place, sometimes filled with water. *II. vt.* Surround with a moat. [*O. Fr. mote, mound, trench.*]

mob (mob), *I. n.* 1. Disorderly crowd; riotous assembly. 2. Lowest classes. *II. vt.* [mob'bing; mobbed.] Attack in a disorderly crowd. [*From L. mobile vulgus, fickle multitude.*]

mobile (mō'bīl or mō'bīl), *a.* That can be easily moved or excited; changeable; fickle.—**mobility**, *n.* Quality of being mobile. [*Fr.—L. mobilis.*]

mobilize (mō'bī-līz), *vt.* Get ready for active service, as troops. — **mobilization**, *n.* [*Fr. mobiliser.*]

mobocracy (mōb-ok'rā-sī), *n.* Rule or ascendancy exercised by the mob. [*MOB, and Gr. krato, rule.*]

moecasia (mōk'ā-sīn), *n.* 1. Shoe of deer skin or other soft leather, worn by the North American Indians. 2. Poisonous snake of the southern U. S. [*Native word.*]

mocha (mō'ka), *n.* Variety of coffee, grown near Mocha, Arabia.

mock (mok), *I. vt.* 1. Mimic in ridicule. 2. Disappoint the hopes of; deceive. *II. n.* Ridicule; sneer. *III. a.* Imitating reality, but not real; false. — **mock'er**, *n.* — **mock'ingly**, *adv.* — **mock'ery**, *n.* 1. Derision; ridicule. 2. Subject of laughter or sport. 3. Vain imitation; false show. — **mock'ing-bird**, *n.* North American thrush which imitates sounds. [*Fr. moquer.*]



Mocking-bird.

modal (mō'dal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a mode or mood. 2. Consisting in mode or form only.
mode (mōd), *n.* 1. Manner. 2. Fashion. 3. Mood. [*L. modus, measure.*]
Syn. See METHOD.

model (mō'dēl), *I. n.* 1. Something to be copied; pattern; person who poses for painter or sculptor. 2. Imitation of something on a smaller scale. 3. Something worthy of imitation. *II. vt.* 1. Form after a model. 2. Shape. 3. Make a model or copy of. 4. Form in some soft material. *III. vt.* Practice modeling. *IV. a.* Fit to serve as a pattern. — **mod'eler**, *n.* [*Fr. modèle — L. modulus, dim. of modus, measure.*]

modeling (mōd'ē-ling), *n.* Act or art of making a model, a branch of sculpture.

moderate (mōd'ēr-āt), *I. vt.* 1. Keep within bounds; restrain; reduce in intensity; make temperate or reasonable; pacify. 2. Decide as a moderator. *II. vt.* 1. Become less violent of intense. 2. Preside as a moderator. *III. a.* Not excessive or extreme; temperate; of middle rate. — **mod'erate-ly**, *adv.* — **mod'ereness**, *n.* — **mod'eration**, *n.* [*L. moderor — modus, measure.*]

moderate (mōd'ēr-āt), *adv.* In ; With moderate quickness. [*It.*]

moderator (mōd'ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who or that which moderates or restrains. 2. President or chairman of a meeting. 3. Device for regulating the motion of a machine. — **mod'eratorship**, *n.* [*L.*]

modern (mōd'ēr-n), *I. a.* Limited to the present or recent time; not ancient. *II. n.* One of modern times. — **mod'ern-ly**, *adv.* — **mod'ernness**, *n.* [*Fr. — L. modernus — modo, just now.*]

modernize (mōd'ēr-nīz), *vt.* Render modern; adapt to the present time.

modest (mōd'ēst), *a.* 1. Restrained by a due sense of propriety; not forward. 2. Chaste. 3. Moderate. — **mod'esty**, *n.* Absence of presumption; decency; purity; moderation. — **mod'est-ly**, *adv.* [*L. — modus, measure.*]

Syn. Bashful; diffident; coy; unobtrusive; shy; virtuous; reserved.

modicum (mōd'ī-kūm), *a.* Small quantity. [*L. neut. of modicus, moderate.*]

modification (mōd'ī-fī-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of modifying. 2. Changed shape or condition. [*L. modificatio.*]

modify (mōd'ī-fī), *vt.* 1. Moderate. 2. Change the meaning or form of; vary. — **mod'ifier**, *n.* — **mod'ifiable**, *a.* [*Fr. modifier — L. modifico.*]

modish (mō'dīsh), *a.* According to the fashion. — **mod'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **mod'ishness**, *n.*

modist (mō'dīst), *n.* One who follows the mode or fashion. [*ess.* [*Fr.*]

modiste (mō-dēs't), *n.* Ladies' tailor.

modulate (mōd'ū-lāt), *I. vt.* 1. Vary or inflect (sounds). 2. Change the key or mode. *II. vt.* Pass from one key into another. — **mod'ulation**, *n.* — **mod'ulator** (mōd'ū-lāt'ūr), *n.* [*L. modulator — modulus dim. of modus.*]

Mogul (mō-gul'), *n.* 1. Mongol or Mongolian. 2. Large railroad engine with three pairs of connected driving wheels. — **Great Mogul**, former ruler over Hindustan.

mohair(mō'hār), *n.* 1. Finesilken hair of the Angora goat of Asia Minor. 2. Cloth made of mohair. [O. Fr. *mouaire* (Fr. *moire*)—Ar. *mukhāyyar*.]

Mohammedan (mo-ham'ed-an). I. a. Pertaining to Mohammed or to his religion. II. n. Follower of Mohammed. Also written *Mahom'edan*, *Ma-hom'edan*. [Mohammed, the great prophet of Arabia, born about 570 A. D.—Ar. muhammad, praiseworthy—*see* praise.]

Mohammedanism (mo-ham'ed-an-izm), **Mohammedism** (mo-ham'ed-izm), *n.* Religion of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.

Molety (mol'e-ti), *n.* Half; one of two equal parts. [Fr. *motté*—L. *medietas*—*medius*, midd[le].]

moil (moil). I. *vt.* Daub with dirt. II. *vi.* Toil; drudge. III. *n.* Defilement. [O. Fr. *moiller* (Fr. *mouiller*), wet — L. *molis*, soft.] [See **MOHAIR**.]

moire (mwar), *n.* Watered silk. [*Fr.*
moist (moist), *a.* Damp; humid;
slightly wet.—**moisten** (mois'n), *vt.*
Make moist.—**moisture** (mois'tür),
n. Dampness. [*O. Fr. moiste*—*L. mus-*
cus fresh. See **MIST**.]

molar (mō'lar), *a.* Pertaining to a large mass. [From *L. moles*, mass.]

molar (mō'lar). *L. a.* Grinding or used for grinding. *II. n.* Grinding tooth; back tooth. [*L. molaris—mola mill*]

molasses (mo-làs'ez), *n.* Syrup that drains from sugar during the process of manufacture. [*L. mellaceus*, honey-like—*mél.* honey.]

mold, mould (môld). I. *n.* 1. Soil rich in decayed matter. 2. That of which anything is composed. 3. Minute fungus which grows on a body in a damp atmosphere. II. *vt.* 1. Cover with a mold. 2. Cause to become moldy. III. *vi.* 1. Become moldy. [A. S. *moelde*, dust.]

mold, mould (môld). I. *n.* 1. Hollow form in which anything is cast; matrix; pattern. 2. Thing molded; form; cast; shape; character. II. *vt.* Form in a mold; fashion. [O. Fr. *molle* (Fr. *moule*)—*L. modulus*. See MODEL.]

molder, moulder (mōld'ēr), *vi.* and *vt.* Crumble to mould; turn to dust.

molding, moulding (mō'ling), *n.*
1. Act of molding. 2. Anything mold-
ed. 3. Small ornamental projection
on a wall, etc.

moldy, mouldy (môld'î), *a.* Overgrown with mold. — **mold'iness**, *n.*

mole (möl), *n.* Small dark-colored patch or protuberance on the human skin. [A.S. *mal*, spot.]

mole (mōl), n. Small animal with very small eyes and soft fur, which burrows in the ground and casts up little heaps of mould. —

**Mole.**

mole'cast,
mole'hill, n.
Little hill or
heap of earth cast up by a mole.
[Short for obsolete Eng. *moldwarp*,
mold-caster.]

mole (möl), *n.* Breakwater or jetty.
[Fr.—L. *moles*, huge mass.]

mole-cricket (mōl'krik'et), *n.* Burrowing insect with forelegs like those of a mole.

molecular (mo-lek'ü-lar), *a.* Belonging to or consisting of *molecules*. — **molecular'ity**, *n.*

molecule (mol'e-kül), *n.* One of the smallest particles into which a substance can be divided without destroying its chemical character. [A

molerat (mōl'rat), *n.* Rat-like animal, which burrows like a mole.

molest (mo-*lest*'), *vt.* Disturb. — **mo-
lesta'tion**, *n.* [*L. molestus*, annoying.]
Syn. Inconmode. See TROUBLE.

mollient (mol'yent), *a.* Serving to soften: assuaging. [*L.—mollis*, soft.]

mollification (mol-i-f-i-kā'shun), *n.*
Act of mollifying; state of being mol-
lified; mitigation.

mollify (mol'i-fi), *vt.* 1. Make soft or tender. 2. Assuage; calm; pacify.—**mollifiable**, *a.* — **mollifier**, *n.* [*L. mollifico* — *mollis*, soft, and *facio*, make.]

mollusk (mol'usk), *n.* Animal, having a soft, inarticulate, fleshy body, as the snail and all shellfish. — **molluscan** (mol-lus'kan), **molluscous** (mol-lus'kus), *a.* Of or like molluscs. — **molluscan**, *n.* Mollusc. [*L. molluscus—mollis*, soft.]

Moloch (mō'lok), *n.* 1. God of the Phœnicians, worshiped by human sacrifices and other cruelties. 2. Any cause demanding cruel sacrifices.

molt, moult (môlt). I. *vi.* and *vt.* Cast (feathers); change. II. *n.* Process of molting. [*L. mulo*, change.]

molten (môlt'n), *a.* 1. Melted. 2. Made of melted metal. [Old *pa. p.* of MELT.]

moment (mo'ment), *n.* 1. Moving cause or force. 2. Importance in effect; value. 3. Small portion of time. [Fr. *I momentum, momeo momeo*]

Syn. Consideration; momentum; weight; instant; twinkling; trice.

nōte, not, tāk, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hār, mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqif;
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

momentary (mō'men-tār-i), *a.* 1. Lasting for a moment. 2. Done in a moment. — **momentarily**, *adv.* — **momentariness**, *n.*

momentous (mō-men'tus), *a.* Importance; of great consequence. — **momentously**, *adv.* — **momentousness**, *n.*

momentum (mō-men'tum), *n.* [*pl.* moment'a.] Quantity of motion in a body (the product of the mass and the velocity of the moving body.)

monachism (mon'ak-izm), *n.* Monastic life.

monad (mon'ad), *n.* 1. Simple single-celled organism. 2. Infusorian with a whiplike appendage. [Gr. *monas*, unit.]

monarch (mon'ark), *I. n.* Sovereign; ruler of a monarchy. *II. a.* Supreme; superior to others. — **monarch'al**, **monarch'ic**, **monarch'ical**, *a.* — **monarchist**, *n.* Advocate of monarchy. — **monarchy**, *n.* 1. Government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a single person. 2. Country ruled by a monarch. [Gr. — *monos*, alone, and *archo*, rule.]

monastery (mon'as-ter-i), *n.* House for monks; convent. [Gr. — *monastēs*, monk — *monos*, alone.]

monastic (mon-as'tik), **monast'ic-al**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to monasteries. 2. Recluse; solitary. — **monast'icism**, *n.* Monastic life.

Monday (mun'dā), *n.* Second day of the week. — *Blus Monday*, a Monday of idleness, is so called from the Bavarian custom of draping the churches in blue on Monday before Lent. [A.S. *monandaeg*.] [*to money*.]

monetary (mun'e-tār-i), *a.* Relating to money. — **money** (mun'ī), *n.* [*pl.* mon'eyz.] 1. Coin. 2. Any currency used as the equivalent of coin. 3. Wealth. [O. Fr. *moneta* — L. *moneta*. See MINT.]

moneyed (mun'id), *a.* 1. Having money; rich in money. 2. Consisting in money.

monger (mung'gēr), *I. n.* Trader; dealer. *II. vt.* Trade in. [A. S. *man-gere* — *mang*, mixture.]

Mongol mong'gol), **Mongolian** (mong-gō'l-i-an), *I. n.* One of the race inhabiting Central Asia, China, and Japan. *II. a.* Pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols.

mongrels mong'gōs), *n.* Weasel-like animal, very destructive to rats, snakes, etc. [East Indian name.]

mongrel (mung'grel), *I. a.* Of a mixed breed. *II. n.* Animal of a mixed breed. [From A. S. *mangian*, mix.]

moniliform (mō-nī'i-farm), *a.* Resembling a string of beads. [From L. *monila*, necklace.]

monism ((mon'izm), *n.* Doctrine that physical and spiritual phenomena are based on the same single principle (opposed to *dualism*.) [Gr. *monos*, single, and *-ism*.] [*in monism*.]

monist (mon'ist), *n.* One who believes **monition** (mon-ish'un), *n.* Admonition; warning; notice. [L. — *moneo*, remind.] [*in monism*.]

monitive (mon'i-tiv), *a.* Conveying a **monitor** (mon'i-tūr), *n.* 1. One who admonishes; a adviser. 2. Pupil appointed to preserve order in absence of the teacher. 3. Ironclad or steel warship having a low deck and one or more revolving turrets. — **monitorial** (mon-i-tō'r-i-āl), *a.* — **monitory** (mon'i-tōr-i), *a.* [See MONITION.]

monk (mungk), *n.* One of a religious community living in a monastery. [A. S. *munec* — Gr. *monachos* — *monos*, alone.]

monkey (mungk'i), *n.* Order of mammals next to man, having their feet developed like hands. — **mon'key-wrench**, *n.* Wrench with a movable jaw. [O. It. *monicchio*, dim. of *monna*, old woman, granny, ape, contr. of *madonna*.]

monkish (mungk'ish), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a monk.

monk's-head (mungk's-hōd), *n.* Aconite, poisonous plant with a flower like a monk's hood.

mono-, *prefix*. Single; one. [Gr. *monos*.]

monochord (mon-o'kord), *n.* Musical instrument of one string.

monochromatic (mon-o-krō-mat'ik), *a.* Of one color only.

monocle (mon'o-kl), *n.* Glass for one eye. [Gr. *monos*, single, and L. *oculus*, eye.]

monocular (mon-ok'ū-lar), **monoc'ulous**, *a.* With or for one eye only.

monody (mon'o-dī), *n.* Mourful ode or poem in which a single mourner laments. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *ode*.]

monogamy (mon-og'a-mī), *n.* Marriage with one person only. — **monogamous**, *a.* — **monogamist**, *n.* [Gr. — *monos*, one, and *gamos*, marriage.]

monogram (mon'o-gram), *n.* Several letters interwoven or written into one. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *gramma*, letter.]

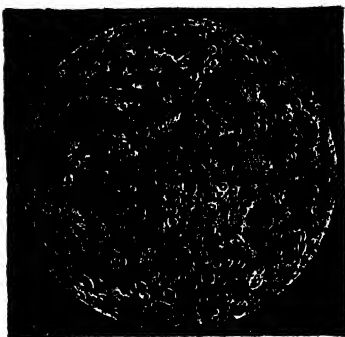
monograph (mon'o-gráf), *n.* Paper or treatise written on one particular subject. — **monographer** (mon-og-ra-fēr), **monographist**, *n.* Writer of monographs. — **monographic**

ñite, ñee, ñak, ñar, ñal, ñare, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; ñite, zet, mōve, wēf, mūte, hut, būra; oil, owl, shen.

- (mon-o-grā'f'ik), **monograph'ical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a monograph. 2. Drawn in lines without colors. — **monography** (mon-o-grā-fī), *n.* Representation by one means only, as lines; outline drawing.]
- monolith** (mon'o-lith), *n.* Pillar, or column, made of a single stone. — **monolith'ic**, **monolith'al**, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *lithos*, stone.]
- monologue** (mon'o-log), *n.* Speech uttered by one person; soliloquy; poem, etc., for a single performer. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *logos*, speech.]
- monomania** (mon-o-mā'nī-ā), *n.* Madness confined to one subject, or one faculty of the mind. — **monomaniac**, *n.* One affected with monomania. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *mania*, madness.]
- monometallism** (mon-ō-met'al-ism), *n.* 1. Use of only one metal as a standard of value. 2. Doctrine that only one metal can or should be so used. Opposed to *bimetallism*.
- monomial** (mon-ō'mī-āl), *n.* Algebraic expression of one term only. [Gr.]
- monophthong** (mon'of-thang), *n.* 1. Simple vowel sound. 2. Two vowels pronounced as one. [See DIPHTHONG.]
- monoplane** (mon'o-plān), *n.* Aeroplane having but one plane or supporting surface. [L. *mono*, and *plane*.]
- monopolize** (mō-nop'o-līz), *vt.* 1. Obtain possession of anything so as to be the only seller of it. 2. Engross the whole of. — **monopolizer**, **monopolist**, *n.* One who monopolizes or possesses a monopoly.
- monopoly** (mō-nop'o-lī), *n.* 1. Sole right or power of dealing in anything. 2. Exclusive command or possession. 3. That which is the subject of a monopoly. 4. Trust, or monopolizing combination of persons or corporations. [L. *monopolium*—Gr. *monos*, alone, and *poleo*, sell.]
- monosyllabic** (mon-o-sil-lab'ik), *a.* Consisting of one syllable, or of words of one syllable.
- monosyllable** (mon-o-sil-lā-bl), *n.* Word of one syllable.
- monotheism** (mon'o-thē-izm), *n.* Belief in only one God. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *theos*, God.]
- monothelist** (mon'o-thē-ist), *n.* One who believes that there is but one God. — **monothelist'ic**, *a.*
- monotone** (mon'o-tōn), *n.* 1. Single unvaried tone or sound. 2. Succession of sounds having the same pitch. — **monotonous** (mō-nō'tō-nus), *a.* 1. Uttered in one unvaried tone. 2. Marked by dull uniformity. — **monotonously**, *adv.* — **monotony** (mō-nō'tō-nī), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *tonos*, tone.]
- monoxide** (mo-noks'id or -id), *n.* Oxide containing one atom of oxygen in each molecule.
- Monsieur** (māng-sān-yēr'), *n.* French title to men of high rank.
- Monsieur** (mus-yēr'), *n.* [pl. *messieurs* (mās-yēr')] Title of address in France, corresponding to the Eng. Mr.
- Monsignore** (mōn-sēn-yō're), *n.* Italian title of ecclesiastics of high rank.
- monsoon** (mon-sōn'), *n.* Wind of the Indian Ocean, which blows from S. W. from April to October, and from the N. E. the rest of the year; similar winds elsewhere. [Malay *musim*—Ar. *mawsim*, season.]
- monster** (mon'stēr), *n.* 1. Anything out of the usual course of nature. 2. Anything horrible from ugliness or wickedness. 3. Unusually large person or animal. [Fr.—L. *monstrum*.]
- menstruity** (mon-stroo'it-ū), *n.* Unnatural production.
- monstrous** (mon'strus), *a.* Out of the common course of nature; enormous; wonderful; horrible. — **monstrously**, *adv.*
- monte** (montā), *n.* Gambling game played with cards or dice. [Sp.]
- month** (munt), *n.* One of the twelve parts of the year. [A.S. *monath*—*mona*, moon.]
- monthly** (munt'h'lī), *I. a.* Performed in a month; happening or published once a month. *II. n.* Monthly publication. *III. adv.* Once a month; in every month.
- monument** (mon'fī-ment), *n.* Anything that perpetuates the memory of a person or event. — **monumental**, *a.* [L. *mones*, remind.]
- mood** (mōd), *n.* 1. Fashion; manner. 2. In *gram.* Form of verbal inflection to express the conception of action or being. [Same as MODS.]
- mood** (mōd), *n.* Temporary state of the mind; temper. [A.S. *mod*. Ger. *mut*.]
- moody** (mōd'ī), *a.* Subject to moods; fretful. — **moodyly**, *adv.* — **moodyness**, *n.*
- Syn.* Angry; peevish; gloomy; capricious; melancholy; capitious.
- moon** (mōn), *n.* 1. Satellite which revolves round a planet, esp. round the earth. 2. Lunar month. — **moonbeam**, *n.* Ray of light from the moon. — **moonlight**, *I. n.* Light of the moon. *II. a.* 1. Lighted by the moon. 2. Occurring during moonlight. — **moonshine**, *n.* 1. Shining of the

mo, fat, fast, far, fall, fare, above; mō, met, hēr; mite, mit; mōte, not, mōve, wōlf;
mūte, hut, bēra; eil, owl, then.

moon. 2. Show without reality. 3. Illicit whisky. — **moonshiner**, *n.* Maker of illicit whisky. [Colloq.] — **moonstruck**, *a.* Lunatic. [Lit. "measurer", (of time). A. S. *mona*.]



Telescopic view of the moon.

moor (mör). *n.* Low peaty soil, partly covered with heath. — **moorish** (mör-ish), **moory** (mör'), *a.* Resembling a moor; sterile; marshy; boggy. [A. S. *mor*.]

moor (mör). I. *vt.* Fasten a ship by cable and anchor. II. *vt.* Befasten by cables or chains. [Dut. *marren*, tie.]

Moer (mör), *n.* Native of N. Africa, of a dark complexion. — **Moorish** (mör-ish), *a.* Belonging to the Moors. [L. *maurus*—Gr. *mauros*, black.] [Ing.]

moorage (mör'aj), *n.* Place for mooring. 2. That which serves to moor or confine a ship. 3. In *pl.* Place or condition of a moored ship. [dian.]

moose (mös), *n.* American elk. [In-] **moet** (mö't). I. *vt.* Propose for discussion; discuss; argue for practice. II. *a.* Discussed; disputed; subject to argument; in question. — **meetable**, *a.* — **meet court**, *n.* Meeting for arguing supposed cases. [A. S. *motian*—*mot*, assembly. See MEET.]

mop (mop). I. *n.* Instrument for washing floors, made of cloth, etc., fastened to a handle. II. *vt.* [mopping; mopped.] Rub or wipe with a mop. — **mop board**, *n.* Baseboard. [Wel. *mop*.]

mope (möp), *vt.* Be silent and dispirited; be dull or stupid. — **moppingly**, *adv.* [Dut. *moppen*, pout, sulk.]

mopish (mö'pish), *a.* Dull; spiritless; dejected. — **mopishness**, *n.*

moral (mor'al). I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to right or wrong as determined by duty. 2. Conformed to right; virtuous. 3. Capable of moral action; subject to the moral law. 4. Instructing with regard to morals. 5. Supported by reason or probability. II. *n.* 1. Practical lesson given by fable, an event, etc. 2. In *pl.* Manners; conduct; doctrine or practice of the duties of life; moral philosophy or ethics. [Fr. — L. *moralis*—*mos*, *moris*, manner, custom.]

morale (mo-räl'), *n.* Mental state as regards spirit and confidence, esp. of a body of men. [Fr.]

moralist (mor'al-ist), *n.* 1. One who teaches morals. 2. One who practices moral duties.

morality (mo-räl'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being moral. 2. Practice of moral duties; virtue. 3. Doctrine which treats of moral actions; ethics.

moralize (mor'al-iz). I. *vt.* Apply to a moral purpose; explain in a moral sense. II. *vi.* Speak or write on moral subjects; make moral reflections. — **moralizer**, *n.*

morally (mor'al-i), *adv.* 1. In an ethical sense. 2. Virtually, not in effect. **morass** (mo-räs'), *n.* Tract of soft wet ground; marsh. [Dut. *moeras*—*moer*, mire.]

moratorium (mo-rä-tö-ri-um), *n.* Legal period in which one may delay payments due.

Moravian (mo-rä'vi-an). I. *a.* Pertaining to Moravia or to the Moravians or United Brethren. II. *n.* One of a Protestant sect, founded in the 15th century in Moravia, Austria.

morbid (mar'bid), *a.* Not sound; due to a diseased state. — **morbidly**, *adv.* — **morbidness**, *n.* [L. — *morbus*, disease, — *morior*, die.]

Syn. Sickly; sick; diseased.

morbific (mar-bif'ik), *a.* Causing disease. [L. — *morbus*, and *facio*, make.] **mordacious** (mar-dä'shus), *a.* Biting; sarcastic. [L. *mordax*—*mordeo*, bite.]

mordant (mar'dant). I. *a.* Serving to fix colors. II. *n.* 1. Any substance, as alum, used to give permanency or brilliancy to dyes. 2. Matter to make gold-leaf adhere. [Fr., *pr. p.* of *mordre*—L. *mordeo*, bite.]

more (mör). I. *a.* [Serves as *comp.* of MANY and MUCH.] 1. Additional; other besides. 2. Greater. II. *adv.* To a greater degree, extent, or quantity; again. III. *a.* Greater thing; addition. [A. S. *maro*.]

färe, fä, täk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, här; mäte, mit; nöte, not, mäve, wäft; müte, hut, büra; oil, owl, stem.

moreen (mo-rén'), *n.* Stout woolen stuff, used for curtains, etc. [Form of MOHAIR.]

moreover (môr-ôvër), *adv.* Besides.

Moresque (mo-resk'), *a.* Done after the manner of the Moors. [It. *moresco*.]

morganatic (mar-gan-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a marriage of a prince or noble with a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband. [Low L. *morganatica*, gift from a bridegroom to his bride. From O. H. G. *morgan*, morning, and *gaba*, gift.]

morgue (marg), *n.* Place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed for identification. [Fr.]

moribund (mor'i-bund), *a.* Dying. [L. *moribundus*—*morior*, die.]

moril (mor'il), *n.* Mushroom with many little holes. [Fr. *morille*.]

Mormon (mar'mun), *n.* One of a religious sect in the United States, founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, who made an addition to the Bible, called the *Book of Mormon*, from Mormon, its alleged author. — **Mormonism**, *n.* Doctrines of this sect.

morn (marn), *n.* Morning.

morning (marning), *n.* First part of the day; early part. [A. S. *morgen*.]

morocco (mo-rok'ô), *n.* Goat leather, first made in Morocco, Africa.

moren (mô'ron), *n.* Person whose mental capacity has been arrested during development. [Gr. *moros*, stupid.]

morese (mô-rôs'), *a.* Of a sour temper. — **morese**, *adv.* — **morese**, *n.* [L. *morosus*—*mos*, habit, whim.]

morphia (mar'fi-a), **morphine** (mar'fin or -fén), *n.* Narcotic principle of opium. [From Gr. *Morpheus*, god of dreams, — *morpheo*, shape.]

morphology (mar-fô'ô-jî), *n.* Science of the forms assumed by plants and animals. [Gr.]

morris, **morrice** (mor'is), *n.* Moorish dance, in which bells, rattles, tambours, etc., are introduced. [Sp. *morrisco*, Moorish.]

Morre (mor'ô), *n.* Name of many forts in Spanish-speaking countries. [Sp. = round.]

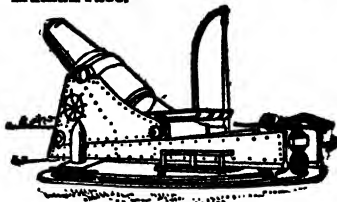
morrow (mor'ô), *n.* 1. Day following the present; to-morrow. 2. Next following day. [M. E. *morus*, for *morwen*. From root of MORNING.] [mor'is.]

moree (mars), *n.* Walrus. [Russ.]

morel (mar'sel), *n.* 1. Bite or mouthful; small piece of food. 2. Small quantity. [O. Fr. *morel* — L. *morsus*, bite.]

mortal (mar'tal), *I. a.* 1. Liable to die. 2. Causing death; deadly; fatal. 3. Punishable with death. 4. Pertaining to mortals. *II. n.* Man; one subject to death. — **mortally**, *adv.* 1. Fatally. 2. In the highest possible degree. [L. *mortalis*—*mors*, death.]

mortality (mar-tal'i-ti), *n.* 1. Condition of being mortal. 2. Death. 3. Frequency or number of deaths. 4. Human race.



Mortar.

mortar (mar'tar), *n.* 1. Vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle. 2. Piece of ordnance, resembling a mortar, for throwing shells, etc. 3. Cement of lime, sand, and water. [A. S. *mortere* — L. *mortarium*, trough.]

mortgage (mar'gaj), *I. n.* Conveyance of property, as security for a debt, on condition that if debt is duly paid the conveyance shall be void. *II. vt.* Pledge, as security for a debt. [Fr. — *mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge.]

mortgagee (mar'ga-jê), *n.* One to whom a mortgage is made or given.

mortgager (mar'ga-jër), **mortgagor** (mar'ga-jar'), *n.* One who conveys property in pledge or mortgage.

mortification (mar-ti-fi-kâ'shun), *n.* 1. Mortifying. 2. Being mortified. 3. Death of one part of an animal body. 4. Subjection of the passions and appetites. 5. Extreme vexation.

Syn. Chagrin; shame; humiliation; annoyance; disappointment.

mortify (mar-ti-fi), *vt.* 1. Destroy the vital functions of. 2. Deaden; subdue by severities. 3. Humble. [L. *mortifico* — *mors*, death, and *facio*, make.]

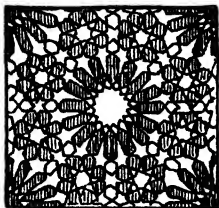
mortise (mar'tis), *I. n.* Cavity cut into a piece of timber to receive the tenon, the piece made to fit it. *II. vt.* 1. Cut a mortise in. 2. Join by a mortise and tenon. [Fr. *mortaise*.]

mortmain (mar'tmân), *n.* Transfer of property to a corporation, which is said to be a dead hand, because it can never part with it again. [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand.]

mortuary (môr'th-âr-i). I. *a.* Pertaining to the burial of the dead. II. *n.* 1. Burial-place. 2. Gift claimed by the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. [LowL. *mortuarius*.]

mosaic (mō-zā'ik). I. *n.*

Kind of work in which designs are formed by small pieces of colored marble, glass, etc., cemented on a ground of stucco, or inlaid upon metal. II. *a.* Relating to or composed of mosaic. [Fr. *mosaïque*—Gr. *mossaios*, belonging to the Muses.]



Mosaic.

Mosaic (mō-zā'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Moses, the Jewish law giver.

Moselle (mō-zel'), *n.* White wine from the district of the Moselle, Germany.

Moslem (mōz'lem). I. *n.* Mussulman or Mohammedan. II. *a.* Of or belonging to the Mohammedans. [Ar. *muslim-salama*, submit (to God).]

mosque (mosk),

n. Mohammedan place of worship. [Sp. *mezquita*—Ar. *masjid-sajada*, bend, adore.]



Mosque.

mosquito (mus-

kē'tō). *n.* [*pl.* mosqui'toes.] Two-winged insect, having a sharp proboscis, with which it attacks men and animals, sucking their blood. [Sp. dim. of *mosca*, fly—L. *musca*.]

moss (mās). I. *n.* Family of cryptogamic plant with a branching stem and narrow, simple leaves. II. *vt.* Cover with moss.—**moss-rose** (mās-rōs), *n.* Variety of rose having a moss-like growth on the calyx.—**mossy**, *a.* Overgrown or abounding with moss.—**mossiness**, *n.* [A. S. *moos*.]

most (mōst). [*superl.* of more.] I. *a.* Greatest; excelling in number. II. *adv.* In the highest degree. III. *n.* Greatest number or quantity.—**mostly**, *adv.* [A. S. *moost*.] [*note.* [Fr.]

moet (mō), *n.* 1. Witty remark. 2. Bugle note (mōt), *n.* Particle of dust; spot or speck; anything small. [A. S. *moet*.]

moth (math), *n.* 1. Family of insects like butterflies, seen mostly at night. 2. Larva of this insect which gnaws cloth. 3. That which eats away gradually and silently.—**meth-eaten**, *a.* Eaten or cut by moths.

mother (mut'hër). I. *n.* 1. Female parent; matron. 2. That which has produced anything. II. *a.* 1. Received by birth, as it were from one's mother; natural. 2. Acting the part of a mother. 3. Originating. III. *vt.* Adopt as a son or daughter.—**mother-in-law**, *n.* Mother of one's husband or wife.—**mother-of-pearl**, *n.* Internal layer of the shells of several molluscs, esp. of the pearl-oyster.

mother (mut'hër), *n.* Dregs or sediment, as of vinegar. [Akin to mud.] **motherhood** (mut'hër-hōd), *n.* 1. State of being a mother. 2. Qualities or duties of a mother.

motherly (mut'hër-li), *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a mother; tender.—**motherliness**, *n.*

mothy (math'i), *a.* Full of moths.

motion (mō'shun), *n.* 1. Act or state of moving. 2. Single movement; change of posture. 3. Gait. 4. Power of motion. 5. Proposal made, esp. in an assembly. 6. Oral request made to a court for an order. II. *vi.* and *vt.* Indicate by a gesture. [L. *motio-moveo*, move.] [*motion*.

motionless (mō'shun-less), *a.* Without motive (mō'tiv). I. *a.* Causing motion. II. *n.* Intent with which a thing is done. [Fr. *motif*—L. *moveo*, move.]

Syn. Incentive; inducement; cause; reason; design; purpose; stimulus.

motley (mot'li), *a.* 1. Consisting of different colors. 2. Composed of various elements. [O. Fr. *matteld*, clotted.]

motor (mō'tür), *n.* 1. Mover; that which gives motion. 2. Apparatus for converting the energy of steam, gas, water, electricity, etc., into motive power, as an *electric motor*. [L.]

motorboat (mō'tür-bōt), *n.* Boat propelled by electric or other motor.

motorcycle (mō'tür-sī-kl), *n.* Bicycle propelled by motor. See *Autocycle*.

motorist (mō'tür-ist), *n.* A chauffeur.

motorite (mō'tür-it), *n.* Explosive, furnishing motive power for torpedoes.

motorman (mō'tür-man), *n.* Driver of an electric street car.

mottled (mot'id), *a.* Marked with spots of various colors, or shades of color.

motto (mot'ō). [*pl.* mottoes (mot'ōz).] 1. Sentence or phrase expressive of some guiding principle of idea; maxim. 2. Phrase attached to a device. [It.]

mould. Same as MOLD.

moult. Same as MOLT.

mound (mound), *n.* Bank of earth or stone; billock. [A.S. *mund*, defense.]

mount (mownt), *i. n.* 1. Mountain. 2. That upon which anything is fixed or mounted. 3. That on which one mounts; horse. *II. vt.* Project or rise up, be of great elevation. *III. vt.* Raise aloft; climb; get upon, as a horse; put on horseback; put upon a support or something that fits for use; arrange or set in fitting order.—**mount'er**, *n.* [A.S. *muht*—L. *mons*, mountain.]

mountain (mownt'in), *i. n.* 1. High hill. 2. Anything very large. *II. a.* Of or relating to a mountain; growing or dwelling on a mountain.—**mount'ain-ash**, *n.* Rowan-tree, with bunches of red-berries, common on mountains. [Fr. *montagne*—Low L. *montanea*—L. *mons*, *montis*.]

mountaineer (mownt-in-er'), *n.* 1. Inhabitant of a mountainous region. 2. One who climbs mountains.

mountainous (mownt'in-us), *a.* 1. Full of mountains. 2. Large as a mountain; huge.

mountebank (mownt'e-bank), *n.* Boastful pretender; quack; charlatan. [It. *montebanco*—*montare*, mount, and *banco*, bench.]

mounting (mownt'ing), *n.* 1. Act of mounting, as the setting of a gem; rising on high, etc. 2. That which sets something off to advantage, supports it, or fits it for use.

mourn (mörn), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Grieve. 2. Wear mourning.—**mourn'er**, *n.* [A. S. *murnan*, *meornan*.]

Syn. Lament. See DEPLORE.

mournful (mörn'fol), *a.* 1. Mourning. 2. Causing or expressing sorrow.—**mourn'fully**, *adv.*—**mourn'fulness**, *n.*

mourning (mörn'ing), *i. a.* Grieving; lamenting. *II. n.* 1. Act of expressing grief. 2. Dress of mourners.—**mourn'ingly**, *adv.*

mouse (mows), *n.* [*pl.* mice (mis).] Little rodent animal found in houses and in the fields. [A.S. *mus*, *pl. mys*—root *mus*, steal. Cf. Ger. *mausen*, pilfer.]

mouse (mowz), *vt.* 1. Catch mice. 2. Watch for silly; prowl.—**mouse'r**, *n.*

moustache (mowst-ash'). Same as MUSTACHE.

mouth (mowth), *n.* [*pl.* mouths (mowthz).] 1. Opening in an animal by which its food enters. 2. Cavity between lips and pharynx. 3. Open-

ing or entrance, as of a bottle, river, etc. 4. Instrument of speaking; speaker. [A. S. *muht*.]



VERTICAL SECTION OF HUMAN MOUTH AND ADJOINING ORGANS.

mouth (mowth), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Utter with a voice overloud or swelling. 2. Make faces.—**mouth'er**, *n.* Affected speaker.

mouthed (mowtht), *a.* Having a **mouthful** (mowth'fol), *n.* [*pl.* mouthfuls.] As much as fills the mouth; small quantity.

mouthpiece (mowth'pēs), *n.* 1. Piece of a musical instrument for the mouth. 2. Opening in a vessel. 3. One who speaks for others.

movable (mō'vā-bl), *i. a.* 1. That may be moved, lifted, etc.; not fixed. 2. Changing from one time to another. *II. n.* Piece of property, not part of a real estate.—**mov'ably**, *adv.*—**mov'ableness**, **movability**, *n.*

move (mōv), *i. vt.* 1. Cause to change place or posture. 2. Set in motion; impel. 3. Excite to action; persuade; instigate; arouse; provoke. 4. Touch the feelings of. 5. Propose or bring before an assembly. *II. vt.* 1. Go from one place to another; change place or posture. 2. Begin to perform. 3. Change residence. 4. Make a motion, as in assembly. *III. n.* 1. Act of moving. 2. Act in carrying out a plan. 3. Movement, esp. at chess.—**mo'ver**, *n.* [Fr. *mouvoir*—L. *moveo*, move.]

movement (mōv'mēt), *n.* 1. Act or manner of moving. 2. Change of position. 3. Motion of the mind; emotion. 4. Wheelwork of a clock or watch. 5. In *mus.* Motion of melody, or of parts; pace.

moving (mō'ving), *a.* 1. Causing motion. 2. Changing position. 3. Affecting the feelings; pathetic.—**movingly**, *adv.*

snow (mow), *n.* Pile of hay or grain laid up in a barn, also the place where stored. [A. S. *muga*, heap.]

mow (mō), *vt.* [mowed; mowed or mown.] 1. Cut down, as grass or grain. 2. Cut down in great numbers. [A. S. *mawan*.]

mowed (mōd), **mown** (mōn), *a.* 1. Cut down. 2. Clear of grass or grain.

mower (mō'ēr), *n.* One who mows or cuts grass.

mowing (mō'ing), *n.* 1. Act of cutting down. 2. Land from which grass is cut.

much (much), *I. a.* Great in quantity or extent. *II. adv.* 1. To a great degree. 2. Far; nearly; frequently. *III. n.* 1. Great quantity. 2. Great thing. [A. S. *micel*.]

mucilage (mū'si-lāj), *n.* Solution of gum, used as an adhesive.—**mucilaginous** (mū-si-lāj'i-u-s), *a.*

muck (muk), *n.* 1. Mass of decayed vegetable matter. 2. Anything low and filthy.—**muck'y**, *a.*—**muck'-iness**, *n.* [Icel. *myki*. Dan. *mog*, dung.]

mucous (mū'kus), *a.* 1. Like mucus; viscous. 2. Secreting mucus.

mucus (mū'kus), *n.* 1. Slimy fluid on the interior canals of the body to moisten and protect them. 2. Any viscid animal fluid. 3. Gummy substance in certain plants. [L.]

mud (mud), *n.* Wet, soft earth; mire. [Cf. Low Ger. *murr*, mud.]

muddy (mud'i), *I. vt. I.* Render muddy or foul, as water. 2. Make a mess of. 3. Confuse, especially with liquor. *II. a.* Confused condition.

muddy (mud'i), *I. a.* 1. Foul with mud; containing mud; covered with mud. 2. Confused; stupid. *II. vt. I.* Dirty; cover with mud. 2. Render dull.—**mud'dily**, *adv.*—**mud'di-ness**, *n.* [structure.]

mudsill (mud'sil), *n.* Ground sill of a **muazzin** (mū-az'in), *n.* Attendant of a minaret who cries out the hours of prayer. [Ar.]

muff (muf), *n.* Warm, soft cover for the hands in winter, usually of fur or dressed skin. [Cf. Ger. *muff*.]

muff (muf), *I. n.* 1. Bungling performance. 2. Stupid, silly fellow; bungler. *II. vt. and vi.* Drop (a ball), after it was caught.

muffin (muf'in), *n.* Light, spongy cake. [Etymology doubtful.]

muffle (muf'l), *vt. I.* Wrap up as with a muff. 2. Cover up so as to render sound dull. [Fr. *moufler*.]

muffler (muf'lēr), *n.* Wrap for the face and neck.

mufti (muf'ti), *n.* Doctor or official expounder of Mohammedan law. [Ar.]

mug (mug), *n.* Kind of earthen or metal drinking cup. [Fr. *mugan*.]

muggy (mug'i), **muggish** (mug'ish), *a.* Close and damp. [Icel. *mugga*, dark, thick weather.]

mugwump (mug'wump), *n.* One who acts independently of party in politics; independent voter. [From N. A. Indian *mugquomp*, leader.]

mulatto (mū-lat'ō), *n.* Offspring of one black and one white parent.—**mulat'tress**, *fem.* [Sp. *mulato*—*mulo*, mule.]

mulberry (mul'ber-i), *n.* 1. Tree, on the leaves of which silkworms feed. 2. Berry of the tree. [L. *morus*.]

mulch (mulch), *I. n.* Loose straw, etc., spread between plants to keep the soil moist. *II. vt.* Cover with mulch.

mulet (mul'k), *I. n.* Fine. *II. vt.* Fine.—**mul'tuary**, *a.* Imposing a fine. [L. *mulcta*.]

mul'tuary, *a.* Imposing a fine. [L. *mulcta*.]

Syn. Penalty; forfeit; forfeiture; **mule** (mūl), *n.* 1. Offspring of a mare and an ass. 2. Instrument for cotton-spinning. 3. Obstinate person. [L. *mulus*.]

muleteer (mū-le-tēr), *n.* One who **mulish** (mū'lish), *a.* Like a mule; sullen; obstinate.—**mul'ishly**, *adv.*—**mul'ishness**, *n.*

mull (mul), *vt.* Warm, spice and sweeten (wine, ale, etc.). [fabric.]

mull (mul), *n.* Thin, soft cotton

mullein, **mullen** (mul'en), *n.* Tall herb with coarse, woolly leaves and spikes of flowers. [A. S. *molegn*.]

mullet (mul'et), *n.* Fish nearly cylindrical in form, highly esteemed for the table. [Fr. *mulet*—L. *mulus*.]

million (mul'yun), *I. n.* Upright division between the lights of windows, etc., in a Gothic arch. *II. vt.* Divide by millions.

multi, **multi**, *prefixes.* Denoting many; manifold; frequent. [L.]

multifarious (mul-ti-fā'ri-us), *a.* Having great diversity; manifold.—**multifa'riously**, *adv.* [L. *multus*, and *varius*, diverse.]

multiform (mul'ti-farm), *a.* Having many forms.—**multiform'ity**, *n.*

multilateral (mul-ti-lat'ēr-əl), *a.* Having many sides.

multiliteral (mul-ti-lit'ēr-əl), *a.* Having many lines.

multiparous (mul-tip'a-rus), *a.* Producing many young at one birth. [L. —*parco*, bear.]

multipartite (mul-tip'ār-ūt), *a.* Hav-

- multiped** (mul'ti-ped), *n.* Insect having many feet.
- multiple** (mul'ti-pl), *I. a.* Having many parts; repeated many times. *II. n.* Number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times (without a remainder). [Fr.—*L.*—*multi*, and *plac*, fold.]
- multipliable** (mul'ti-pli-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being multiplied.
- multiplieand** (mul'ti-pli-kand), *n.* Quantity to be multiplied by another.
- multiplication** (mul-ti-pli-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of multiplying. 2. Operation by which a given number or quantity is multiplied.
- multiplicity** (mul-ti-plis'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being multiplied or various. 2. Great number.
- multiplier** (mul'ti-pli-ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which multiplies or increases. 2. Number or quantity by which another is multiplied. 3. Device to increase a power, as electricity, etc.
- multiply** (mul'ti-pli), *I. vt.* 1. Make more numerous. 2. Repeat a number or quantity as often as another number indicates. *II. vi.* Increase. [Fr. See MULTIPLE.]
- multitude** (mul'ti-tūd), *n.* Great number of individuals; crowd.
- multitudinous** (mul-ti-tūdi-nus), *a.* Consisting of, or having the appearance of, a multitude. [*L.* *multitudo*.]
- num** (num), *I. a.* Silent. *II. n.* Silence. *III. interj.* Be silent! [Imitative.]
- numa** (num), *n.* Kind of sweet, thick beer made in Brunswick, Germany.
- numble** (num'bl), *I. vt.* 1. Speak indistinctly; mutter. 2. Chew softly; eat with the lips close. *II. n.* Utter indistinctly or imperfectly. —*numbler*, *n.* [Imitative word.]
- numma** (num), *vt.* Mask; make diversion in disguise. —*nummer*, *n.* Masker; buffoon. —*nummery*, *n.* Hypocritical parade.
- nummy** (num'i), *n.* Dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming. [Ar. and Pers. *numaym*, mummy, — Pers. *num*, wax.]
- numptish** (mump'ish), *a.* Dull; sullen. — *numptishly*, *adv.* — *numptishness*, *n.*
- numps** (mumps), *n.* 1. Swelling of the glands of the neck, accompanied with difficulty of speaking. 2. Fit of silliness.



Mummy Case.

- munch** (munch), *vt.* and *vi.* Chew with shut mouth. — *muncher* (munch'ēr), *n.* [From Fr. *manger*, eat.]
- mundane** (mun'dān), *a.* Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. — *mundanely*, *adv.* [*L.* *mundanus* — *mundus*, world.]
- municipal** (mū-nis'i-pal), *a.* Pertaining to a corporation or city. — *municipality* (mū-nis-i-pal'i-ti), *n.* Community under municipal jurisdiction. [*L.* — *municipium*, free town — *munda*, official duties, and *cipio*, take.]
- munificence** (mū-nif-i-sens), *n.* Bountifulness. [*L.* *munificentia* — *munus*, duty, present, and *facio*, make.]
- Syn.* Bounteousness; bounty; generosity; liberality; benevolence.
- munificent** (mū-nif'i-sent), *a.* Generous. — *munificently*, *adv.*
- munition** (mū-ni'ment), *n.* That which fortifies or defends; record for fortifying a claim. [*L.* *munitionem* — *munio*, fortify, — *moenia*, walls.]
- munition** (mū-nish'un), *n.* Materials used in war. [*L.*]
- mural** (mū'ral), *a.* Pertaining to, or like a wall; steep. [*L.* — *murus*, wall.]
- murder** (mūr'dēr), *I. n.* Killing a person intentionally and from malice. *II. vt.* 1. Commit murder. 2. Destroy; mangle. — *murderer*, *n.* — *murderous*, *n. fem.* [*A.S.* *morðor*.]
- murderous** (mūr'dēr-us), *a.* Guilty of murder; consisting in, or fond of, murder. — *murderously*, *adv.*
- Syn.* Bloody; bloodthirsty; sanguinary. See CRUEL.
- auriatic** (mū-ri-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sea-salt; hydrochloric. [*L.* — *maria*, brine.]
- murky** (mūr'ki), *a.* Gloomy; dark. — *murk'ily*, *adv.* — *murkiness*, *n.* [*A.S.* *murc*.]
- murmur** (mūr'mūr), *I. n.* 1. Low, indistinct sound, like that of running water. 2. Complaint in a low, muttering voice. *II. vt.* Utter a murmur; grumble. — *murmurer*, *n.* [*L.* from the sound.]
- murmurous** (mūr'mūr-us), *a.* Attended with murmurs; exciting murmur.
- murrain** (mūr'in or mūr'an), *n.* 1. Cattle plague. 2. Food and mouth disease. [*O. Fr.* *morine*, dead carcass, — *L.* *morior*, die.]
- muscadel** (mus'ka-del), *muscadine* (mus'ka-din), *muscat* (mus'kat), *muscatel* (mus'ka-tel), *n.* 1. Rich, spicy wine. 2. Grape producing it. 3. Fragrant and delicious pear. [*It.* *moscato*, dim. of *muscato*, smelling like musk, — *L.* *muscus*, musk.]

Site, sat, task, far, fall, fare, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; mōte, ac, mōve, wite; mūte, but, būrn; oil, owl, then.

muscle (mus'l), *n.* 1. Fleishy part in an animal body the contraction of which produces motion. 2. Physical strength. [L. *musculus*, dim. of *mus*, mouse, from its appearance as if creeping under the skin.]

muscle, mussel (mus'l), *n.* Marine bivalve shell-fish, used for food. [A. S. *musla*, Ger. *muschel*, Fr. *moûle*. All from L. *musculus*.]

Muscovite (mus'kō-vit), *n.* 1. *n.* Inhabitant of Muscovy or Russia. II. *a.* Pertaining to Muscovy; Russian.

muscular (mus'kū-lar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to muscles. 2. Having strong, well-developed muscles; brawny. — **muscularly**, *adv.* — **muscularity**, *n.* State of being muscular.

mouse (mūz). I. *vt.* and *vt.* Study in silence. II. *n.* 1. Deep thought. 2. Absence of mind. — **mouse**, *adv.* [Fr. *muser*, snuff about, — *mouseau*, snout.] *Syn.* Contemplate; meditate; consider; ruminate; ponder.

Muse (mūz), *n.* One of the nine classic deities, patronesses of the liberal arts. [Gr. *mousa*, prob. — *mao*, invent.]

museum (mū-zē-um), *n.* Collection of natural, scientific, or other curiosities, or of works of art. [L. — Gr. *mousetion*, temple of the Muses.]

mush (mush), *n.* Indian meal boiled in water. [Ger. *mus*, pap, sauce.]

mushroom

(mush'rōm). I. *n.* 1. Edible fungus, wild or cultivated in rich soil and in the dark. 2. Any toadstool. 3. One who rises rapidly from a low condition; upstart. II. *a.* Of rapid growth, and short duration. [Fr. *mousseron* — *mousse*, moss.]



Mushroom bed.

music (mū'zik), *n.* 1. Combination of sounds pleasing to the ear; melody or harmony. 2. Science which treats of harmony. 3. Art of combining sounds so as to please the ear. 4. Musical composition. 5. Written or printed notation of a musical composition. [Gr. *mousikē* (*technē*, art) — *mousa*, Muse.]

musical (mū'zik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or producing music. 2. Pleasing to the ear; melodious. 3. Talented for music. — **musically**, *adv.* — **musicalness**, *n.*

musician (mū'zish'an), *n.* One skilled in music; performer of music. [Fr. *musicien*.]

musk (musk). I. *n.* 1. Strong perfume, obtained from the male musk-deer. 2. Hornless deer, in Tibet and Nepal, secreting musk in bags behind the navel. II. *vt.* Perfume with musk. — **musk-apple**, — **musk-melon**, — **musk-rose**, etc., so called from their musky odor. [Pers.]

muskellunge (mus'ke-lun'), *n.* Large American pickerel, 4–6 feet long. [Ind. *mas kinoje*, long nose.]

musket (mus'ket), *n.* Former common hand-gun of soldiers. — **musketeer** (mus'ket-ēr), *n.* Soldier armed with a musket. — **musketry**, *n.* 1. Muskets. 2. Practice with muskets. [Fr. *mousquet*.]

musk-ox (musk'-

oks), *n.* Small animal of the ox family inhabiting Arctic America, the flesh of which has a strong musky smell.



Musk-ox.

musk-rat (musk'-rat), *n.* American animal of the shrew family, whose skin has a strong musky odor.

musky (musk'i), *a.* Having the odor of musk. — **muskyly**, *adv.* — **musky-ness**, *n.*

muslin (muz'lin), *n.* Thin cotton cloth. [Fr. *mousseline* — *Mosul* in Mesopotamia.]

mosquito. Same as mosquito.

muss (mus). I. *n.* 1. Disturbance; wrangle. 2. Confusion; disorder. II. *vt.* Rumble; disarrange.

mussel (mus'l), *n.* Marine and freshwater bivalve mollusk. [A.S.]

Muslimman (mus'ul-man), *n.* [pl. *musulmans* (-manz)] Mohammedan. [Ar. *moslemuna* pl. of *moslem*.]

must (must), *vt.* Be obliged physically or morally. [A.S. *mot*, *most*.]

must (must). I. *n.* 1. Wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented. 2. Mustiness. II. *vt.* and *vt.* Make or turn musty. [A.S. — L. *mustum* — *mustus*, new, fresh.]

mustache (mus-tāsh'), *n.* Beard upon the upper lip. [Fr. *moustache* — Gr. *mustax*, upper lip.]

mustang (must'ang), *n.* Half-wild horse of the plains of Texas, Mexico, etc. [Sp. *musteño*.]

mustard (must'ard), *n.* 1. Plant with a pungent taste. 2. Its seed ground and used as a condiment [O. Fr. *moustarde* — L. *mustum*, must, orig. used in preparing it.]

muster (müs'tër). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Assemble, as troops for duty or inspection; gather. II. *n.* 1. Assembling of troops. 2. Inspection; register of troops mustered; examination. 3. Display; show. — *Pass muster*, pass inspection uncensured. — **muster-roll**, *n.* Register of the officers and men in each company, troop, or regiment [O. Fr. *moster*—L. *monstro*, show.]

musty (müst'), *a.* Mouldy, spoiled by damp; sour; foul.—**mustily**, *adv.*—**mustiness**, *n.*

mutable (müt'a-bl), *a.* Subject to change.—**mutability**, **mutableness**, *n.* [L. *mutabilis*—*mulo*, change.] *Syn.* Inconstant. See FICKLE.

mutation (mü-tä'shun), *n.* Change.

mute (müt). I. *a.* Incapable of speaking; dumb; silent; unpronounced. II. *n.* 1. One who cannot or does not speak.

2. Letter which is not pronounced, as *i* in *calm*. 3. Letter which cannot be pronounced without the aid of a vowel, as *p, b, t, d, k, g*. — **mutely**, *adv.*—**muteless**, *n.* [L. *mutus*.]

mutilate (müt'il-ä), *vt.* 1. Maim. 2. Remove a material part of. — **mutilator**, *n.* One who mutilates.

—**mutilation**, *n.* [L. *mutilo*—*mutilus*, maimed.] [of mutiny.]

mutineer (mü-ti-nër), *n.* One guilty

mutinous (müt'i-nus), *a.* Disposed to mutiny; seditious. — **mutinously**, *adv.*—**mutinousness**, *n.*

mutiny (müt'i-ni), *i. vt.* Rise against authority, esp. in military or naval service. II. *n.* Concerted insubordination. [Fr. *mutiner*—*meute*—L. *motus*, motion, rising.] [rebellion.]

Syn. Insurrection; revolt; sedition;

mutter (müt'tër). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Utter words in a low voice; murmur; grumble. II. *n.* Low utterance; growl. — **mutterer**, *n.* [Imitative of sound.]

mutton (müt'n), *n.* Flesh of sheep.

mutton-chop, *n.* Slice of mutton with a rib. [Fr. *mouton*.]

mutual (müt'ü-äl), *a.* Reciprocal;

given and received.—**mutually**, *adv.*—**mutuality**, *n.* [Fr. *mutuel*—L. *mutuus*—*mulo*, change, exchange.]

muzzle (müz'l). I. *n.* 1. Mouth and

nose of an animal; snout. 2. Cage for the mouth to prevent biting.

3. Mouth of a gun, etc. II. *vt.* 1. Put a muzzle on; restrain from biting;

silence. [O. Fr. *musel* (Fr. *musseau*)—L. *morius*, bite.] [A. S. *min*.]

may (mi), *poss. pron.* Belonging to me.

mycology (mi-kol'o-jî), *n.* Science

treating of the fungi or mushrooms. [Gr. *mykes*, fungus, and *logos*, dis-

course.]

mynheer (min-här'), *n.* Dutch title corresponding to the English *Mr.* or *sir* [D. *mynheer*.]

myography (mi-og'ra-fi), *n.* Description of muscles and their action. [Gr. *mus*, muscle, and *grapho*, write.]

myopia (mi-ö'pi-a), **myopy** (mi'ö-pi), *n.* Nearsightedness. — **myopic**, *a.* [Gr. *myo*, close, and *ops*, eye.]

myriad (mir'i-ad), *n.* 1. 10,000. 2. Any immense number. [Gr. *myrias*.]

myriapod (mir'i-a-pod), *n.* Worm-shaped articulate animal with many jointed legs. [Gr. *myrios*, numberless, and *pous*, foot.]

Myrmidon (mër'mi-don), *n.* 1. One

of a tribe of fierce warriors under

king Achilles. 2. One of a ruffianly

band under a daring leader. [Gr.]

myrrh (mër), *n.* Bitter, aromatic,

transparent gum, exuded from the

bark of a shrub in Arabia. [Gr.

myrrha—Ar. *murr*—*marra*, be bitter.]

myrtle (mër'tl), *n.* Ever-

green shrub with beautiful and fragrant

leaves. [Gr. *myrtos*.]

myself (mi-sel'f or me-sel'f), *pron.* I or me,

in person—used (1) for the sake of emphasis

and (2) instead of *me* with reflexive verbs.

mysterious (mis'të-ri-

us), *a.* Containing mystery;

obscure; incomprehensible. — **mysteri-**

ously, *adv.*—**mysteri-**

ousness, *n.*

mystery (mis'tër-i), *n.*

1. Anything very obscure. 2. That

which is beyond human comprehen-

sion. 3. Secret religious rite. [Gr.

mysterion—*myetes*, one initiated—

muc, close the eyes.]

mystery (mis'tër-i), *n.* Trade; handi-

craft. 2. Kind of rude drama of a

religious nature, performed by craft-

men. [O. Fr. *mestier*, trade. (Fr. *metier*)—L. *ministerium*.]

mystic (mis'tik), **mystical** (mis'tik-

äl), *a.* 1. Relating to or containing

mystery. 2. Belonging to mysticism.

—**mystically**, *adv.* [See MYSTERY.]

Mystic (mis'tik), *n.* One of a sect pro-

fessing belief in direct intercourse

with the Spirit of God.

mysticism (mis'ti-sizm), *n.* 1. Doc-

trine of the mystics. 2. Obscurity.

mystify (mis'ti-fi), *vt.* 1. Make obscure

or unintelligible; involve in mystery.

2. Puzzle, hoodwink; fool.—**mysti-**

fication, *n.* [Fr. *mystifier*—Gr. *mye-*

tes, and L. *facto*, make.]



Myrtle.

myth (mith), *n.* Ancient fabulous legend founded on a remote event or on a phenomenon of nature generally personified into a god or hero. 2. Person or thing existing only in imagination. — **myth'ic**, **myth'ical**, *a.* — **myth'ically**, *adv.* [Gr. *mythos*.]
mythologic (mith-o-loj'ik), **mythe-**

log'ical, *a.* Relating to mythology; fabulous. — **mytholog'ically**, *adv.*
mythologist (mi-thol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in, or who writes on, myths.
mythology (mi-thol'o-j'i), *n.* 1. System of myths; treatise regarding myths. 2. Body of legends about the gods of a people.

| **n** (en), *n.* Fourteenth letter of the English alphabet. It has two sounds, (1) as in *noon* and (2) as in *sing*. When final after *m* or *l*, it is silent, as in *condemn*, *kiln*.

nab (nab), *v.t.* [nab'bing; nabbed (nabd).] Seize unexpectedly. [Dan. *nappe*, catch.]

nabob (nā'bob), *n.* 1. Viceroy or governor under the Mogul empire. 2. Man of great wealth. [Hind. *natwab* — Ar. *nawwab*, governors.] [nacrūm.]

nacre (nā'kr), *n.* Mother-of-pearl. [L.

nadir (nā'dēr), *n.* Point of the heavens directly opposite the zenith. [Ar.]

nag (nag), *n.* Horse, esp. a small or bony one. [Dut. *negge*, small horse.]

nag (nag), *v.t.* and *v.i.* Irritate with continuous fault-finding; scold or pester continually. [A. S. *gnagan*, gnaw.]

Naiad (nā'yad), *n.* Female deity, fabled to preside over rivers and springs; water nymph. [L. *naias*.]

naïf. See *NAÏVE*.

nail (nāl), *n.* 1. Horny scale at the end of the human fingers and toes. 2. Claw of a bird or other animal. 3. Pointed spike of metal for fastening wood, etc. 4. Measure of length ($\frac{3}{4}$ inches). II. *v.t.* Fasten with nails. — **mailer**, *n.* — **mail'ery**, *n.* Place where nails are made. [A. S. *nægel*.]

Nainsook (nān-sok'), *n.* Thick kind of muslin. [From the valley of *Nainsukh* in India.]

Naïve (nā'ēv), *a.* 1. With natural or unaffected simplicity; artless; ingenuous. 2. Uncritical. — **naïvely**, *adv.* — **naïveté** (nā'ēv-tā'), *n.* [Fr. *naïf*, (fem. *naïve*) — L. *natiuus*, innate.]

naked (nā'ked), *a.* 1. Uncovered; not clothed. 2. Unarmed. 3. Unprovided. 4. Unconcealed. 5. Mere. — **na'kedly**, *adv.* — **na'kedness**, *n.* [A. S. *naod*.]

Syn. Nude; bare; unassisted; destitute; unprotected; manifest; simple.

namby-pamby (nam'bi-pam'bi), *a.* Weakly sentimental or affectedly pretty.

name (nām), *I. n.* 1. That by which a person or thing is known or called; designation. 2. Reputed character; reputation; celebrity. 3. Authority; behalf. II. *v.t.* 1. Give a name to; designate. 2. Speak of by name. 3. Nominate. [A. S. *nama*.]

nameless (nām'les), *a.* Without a name; undistinguished.

namely (nām'li), *adv.* That is to say; to wit. (Often represented by *viz.*)

namesake (nām'sāk), *n.* 1. One named after another. 2. One of the same name.

nankeen (nan-kēn'), *n.* Yellow cotton cloth first made at Nankin, in China. 2. In pl. Trousers made of nankeen.

nap (nap), *I. n.* Short sleep. II. *v.t.* [nap'ping; napped.] Take a short sleep; doze. [A. S. *hnaepian*, nod.]

nap (nap), *n.* Woolly surface of cloth. [A. S. *knoppa* — root of *knob*.]

nape (nāp), *n.* Projecting joint of the neck behind; rear part of neck.

naphtha (nap'tha or naf'tha), *n.* Inflammable liquid distilled from coal-tar, petroleum, etc. [Gr. — Ar. *naft*.]

napiform (nā'pi-farm), *a.* Turnip-shaped. [L. *napus*, turnip.]

napkin (nap'kin), *n.* Small cloth for wiping the mouth, hands, etc., at table. [Dim. of Fr. *nappe* — L. *nappæ*, cloth.]

napless (nap'les), *a.* Without nap;

Narcissus (nār-sis'us)

n. Genus of flowering plants comprising the daffodils, jonquils, etc., having narcotic properties. [Gr. *narkissos* — *narkē*, torpor.]

narcosis (nār-kō-sis), *n.* Stupor produced by a narcotic.

narcotic (nār-kō'ik), *I. a.* Producing torpor or sleep, or, in large doses, death. II. *n.* Medicine producing sleep or stupor. [Fr. — Gr. *narkē*, torpor.]



Narcissus.

nāte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, nōve, welf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, than.

nauseous (nə'shūs), *a.* Disgusting; loathsome. — **nauseously**, *adv.* — **nauseousness**, *n.*

nautical (nə'tik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to ships, sailors, or navigation. [Gr. *navikos*—*naus*, ship.]

nautilus (nə'til-ūs), *n.* [*pl.* nautilus or nautili.] Kind of shell-fish furnished with a membrane which was once believed to enable it to sail like a ship. [L.]

naval (nə'vəl), *a.* Pertaining to the navy. [L. *navalis*—*navis*, ship.]

Syn. Nautical; maritime; marine.

nave (nāv), *n.* Middle or body of a church, distinct from the aisles or wings. [L. *navis*, ship.]

nave (nāv), *n.* Hub. [A.S. *nafu*, boss.]

navel (nə'vəl), *n.* Depression in the center of the abdomen. [Dim. of *nave*, hub.]

navigable (navi-gə-bl), *a.* That may be traversed by ships.

navigate (navi-gāt), *i. vt.* 1. Manage a ship in sailing. 2. Sail on. *II. vt.* Go in a vessel or ship; sail. — **navigation**, *n.* Act, science, or art of sailing ships — **navigator** (navi-gā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who navigates or sails. 2. Officer who directs the course of a ship. [L. *navigo*—*navis*, ship, and *ago*, drive.]

navvy (nav'i), *n.* [Eng.] Laborer on canals, railways, etc. [Abbrev. from NAVIGATOR.]

navy (nə'vi), *n.* 1. Fleet of ships. 2. Whole of the ships of war of a nation. 3. Officers and men belonging to the war-ships of a nation. [O. Fr.—L. *navis*, ship.]

may (mə), *i. adv.* 1. No. 2. Not only so but; yet more. *II. n.* 1. Denial. 2. Negative vote. [Icel. *nei*, Dan. *nei*; cogn. with *no*.] [2. Early Christian.]

Masarene (naz-ə-rən'), *n.* 1. Christ.

Nazi (nə'tsə), *a.* Pert. to the German Nationalist party. *n.* A member of the party.

meaped (nēpt), *a.* Left aground in the neap-tide.

near (nēr), *i. a.* 1. Nigh; not far distant. 2. Intimate; dear. 3. Close to anything imitated. 4. On the left of a team. 5. Direct. 6. Stingy. *II. adv.* 1. At a little distance. 2. Almost. *III. prep.* Close by. *IV. vt.* Approach. — **nearly**, *adv.* — **nearness**, *n.* [A.S. *near*, nearer, comp. of *neah*, nigh. Now used as a positive.]

near-sighted (nēr-sit-ed), *a.* Seeing well only when near. — **near-sightedness**, *n.*

neat (nēt), *i. a.* Belonging to the bovine genus. *II. n.* Ox or cow. [A.S.—*neotan*, employ. Cf. Ger. *nut*, profit.]

neat (nēt), *a.* 1. Clean. 2. Well-shaped. 3. Adroit. — **neatly**, *adv.* — **neatness**, *n.* [Fr. *net*—L. *nitidus*, shining.]

Syn. Tidy; trim; finished; spruce; nice; pure; cleanly.

neb (neb), *n.* Beak; nose; nib. [A.S. *nebb*. Cf. Dut. *snob*, and Ger. *schnebel*.]

nebula (neb'ū-lə), *n.* Faint, misty appearance in the heavens consisting mostly of a group of stars. — **nebular**, *pl.* [L.]

nebular (neb'ū-lar), *a.* Pertaining to nebulae.

nebulose (neb'ū-lōs), **nebulous** (neb'ū-lūs), *a.* Misty; hazy; vague. — **nebulosity**, *n.*

necessary (nes'es-sā-r-i), *i. a.* 1. Unavoidable. 2. Indispensable; essential. 3. Not free. *II. n.* Requisite—used chiefly in *pl.* — **neccessarily**, *adv.* [L. *necessarius*—*ne*, not, and *cessus*, yielded.] [necessary. 2. Compel.]

necessitate (ne-ses'i-tāt), *vt.* 1. Make

necessitous (ne-ses'i-tūs), *a.* Very poor; destitute; pinching.

necessity (ne-ses'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being needed, or needy. 2. That which is necessary. 3. Compulsion.

Syn. Need; exigency; want; indigence; penury; strait; extremity; destitution; emergency; distress; fate.

neck (nek), *n.* 1. Part of an animal's body between the head and trunk. 2. Long narrow part. [A.S. *necca*.]

neckcloth (nek'ēr-chif), *n.* Kerchief for the neck.

necklace (nek'lās), *n.* Ornament of beads or precious stones worn round the neck.

necktie (nek'ti), *n.* Scarf or band worn round the neck and tied in front.

neecrology (nek-ro-lō-j-i), *n.* Register of deaths. — **neecrologist**, *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *logos*, list.]

neecromancer (nek-ro-man-sēr), *n.* One who practices necromancy; sorcerer.

necromancy (nek-ro-man-si), *n.* 1. Pretended art of revealing future events by communication with the dead. 2. Enchantment; magic. [Gr. *nekromanteia*—*nekros*, dead and *man-teia*, prophesying.]

necromantic (nek-ro-man'tik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to necromancy. 2. Performed by necromancy.



Spiral nebula
in Canes Venatores.

fāte, fat, tānk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wēld; mūte, hut, būrn; oīl, owl, thēn.

opolis (nek-rop'o-lis), *n.* Cemetery. [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *polis*, city.]
neerosis (nek-rō'sis), *n.* 1. Death of a small part of animal tissue. 2. Disease in plants showing in black spots over decaying parts of the leaves. — **neoretic**, *a.* Characterized by neerosis. [Gr.]
nectar (nek'tar), *n.* 1. In Gr. *myth.* Fabled drink of the Gods. 2. Any delicious beverage; honey in flowers. [Gr.]
nectarine (nek'ta-rin), *i. a.* Sweet as nectar. *II. n.* Variety of peach with a smooth rind. [nectar.]
nectarous (nek'ta-rus), *a.* Sweet as nectary (nek'ta-ri), *n.* Part of a flower which secretes honey.
nee (nē), *a.* Born. (Used to introduce the maiden name of a married woman). [Fr.]
need (nēd), *i. n.* State that requires relief; want. *II. vt.* Have occasion for. [A. S. *nyd*, *nead*.]
needful (nēd'fōl), *a.* 1. Full of need; needy. 2. Necessary; requisite. — **needfully**, *adv.* — **needfulness**, *n.*
needle (nēdl), *n.* 1. Small, sharp-pointed steel instrument, with an eye for a thread. 2. Anything like a needle, as the magnetized pointer of a compass. [A. S. *naedel*.]
needle-gun (nēdl-gun), *n.* Gun or rifle loaded at the breech with a cartridge which is exploded by the prick of a needle. [need'lessly, *adv.*
needless (nēd'les), *a.* Unnecessary. — **needs** (nēdz), *adv.* Of necessity; indispensably. [A. S. *nedes*, gen. of *nead*.]
needy (nēdl), *a.* Destitute; very poor. — **needily**, *adv.* — **neediness**, *n.*
ne'er (nār), *adv.* Contraction of NEVER.
nefarious (ne-fā'ri-us), *a.* Impious; wicked in the extreme; villainous. — **nefariously**, *adv.* — **nefariousness**, *n.* [L. *nefarius*.]
negation (neg-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Denial. 2. Absence of anything affirmative; emptiness. [L. *negatio*.]
negative (neg-a-tiv), *i. a.* 1. That denies. 2. Implying absence. 3. That stops or restrains. *II. n.* 1. Proposition by which something is denied. 2. In *gram.* Word that denies. 3. Veto. 4. Side which denies. 5. Picture in which the lights and shades are reversed. *III. vt.* 1. Prove the contrary. 2. Reject by vote; veto. — **negatively**, *adv.* — **negativeness**, *n.* [L. *negō*, deny.]
neglect (neg-lekt'), *i. vt.* 1. Disregard. 2. Omit by carelessness. *II. n.* 1. Disregard; slight. 2. Omission. [L. *negligo* — *nec*, not, and *lego*, gather.]
Syn. Inattention; heedlessness.

neglectful (neg-lekt'fōl), *a.* Careless

dress. 2. Plain, loose house gown. [Fr. *négligé*.]
negligence (neg'l'i-jens), *n.* Quality of being negligent; habitual neglect; carelessness; omission of duty.
negligent (neg'l'i-jent), *a.* Neglecting; careless; inattentive. — **negligently**, *adv.*
negotiable (ne-gō'shi-a-bl), *a.* Transferable. — **negotiability**, *n.*
negotiate (ne-gō'shi-āt), *i. vt.* Bargain; hold intercourse for the purpose of mutual arrangement. *II. vt.* Arrange for by agreement. — **negotiator**, *n.* — **negotiation**, *n.* [L. *negotiator* — *negotium*, business — *nec* not, and *otium*, leisure.]
negro (nēgrō), *n.* [*sem.* *negress*.] One of the black race in Africa. [Sp. *negro* — L. *niger*, black.]
negus (nēgus), *n.* Punch made of portwine, hot water, lemon juice, nutmeg, and a little sugar. [Invented by Colonel Negus about 1705.]
neigh (nā), *i. vt.* Utter the cry of a horse. *II. n.* Cry of a horse. [A. S. *hneagan*.]
neighbor (nā'būr), *i. n.* Person who dwells near another. *II. vt.* Live near. *III. vt.* Be near to. [A. S. *neahbur* — *neah*, near, and *gebur*, dweller.]
neighborhood (nā'būr-hōd), *n.* 1. State of being neighbors. 2. Adjoining district; vicinity. 3. Neighbors. *Syn.* Vicinity; proximity.
neighborly (nā'būr-li), *a.* and *adv.* Like a neighbor; friendly; social.
neither (nē'thēr or nī'thēr), *a., pron., and conj.* Not either. [A. S. *neawther* — *ne*, no, and *waether*, either.] [neek. [So. Afr. Dut.]
nek (nek), *n.* Mountain pass; corner;
Nemesis (nem'e-sis), *n.* 1. In Gr. *myth.* Goddess of vengeance. 2. Retributive justice. [Gr. — *nemo*, distribute.]
Neolithic (nē-ō'li-th'ik), *a.* Of the later part of the "Stone age", when stone implements of higher finish were used than in the *Paleolithic*, or first part.
neology (nē-ō'lo-jī), *n.* 1. New word or expression. 2. New doctrine. [Gr.]
neophyte (nē-ō'fit), *n.* 1. New convert. 2. Novice. [Gr. *neos*, new, and *phytos*, grown.]
nepenthe (ne-pen'thēs), *nepenthes* (ne-pen'thēs), *n.* 1. Drug that relieves pain. 2. Magic potion bringing oblivion. 3. Plant having a cup or pitcher attached to the leaf, often filled with a sweetish liquid; pitcher plant. [Gr. — *ne* priv., and *penthos*, grief, sorrow.]

ēte, fat, task, far, fall, fare, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

nephew (nef'ū or nev'ū), *n.* [*sem. niece.*] Son of a brother or sister. [*Fr. neveu—L. nepos.*]

nepotism (nep'o-tizm), *n.* Undue favoritism to one's relations — **nepotist**, *n.* One who practices nepotism. [*L. nepos, nephew.*]

Neptune (nep'tūn), *n.* 1. In *Rom. myth.* God of the sea. 2. Outermost known planet, discovered in 1846, 2,800,000,000 miles distant from the sun. 3. *Fig.* The ocean. [*L. Neptunus.*]



Neptune.

Nereid (nēr'ē-id), *n.* In *Gr. myth.* Sea-nymph, one of the daughters of the sea-god Nereus, who attended Neptune riding on sea-horses.

nerve (nĕrv), *n.* 1. Orig. tendon or sinew. 2. One of the fibers which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain. 3. Physical strength. 4. Firmness of mind; courage. 5. Assurance; impudence. *II. vt.* Give strength or vigor to; encourage. [*L. nervus—root of SNARE. Cf. Ger. schnur, string.*] [*for strength.*]

nerveless (nĕrv'less), *a.* Without nerve
nerve (nĕrv'less), *a.* Acting on the nerves; quieting nervous excitement. *II. n.* Medicine that soothes the nerves. [*L. nervinus.*]

nervous (nĕrv'us), *a.* 1. Strong; vigorous. 2. Pertaining to the nerves. 3. Having the nerves easily excited or weak. — **nervously**, *adv.* — **nervousness**, *n.* — *Nervous system*, brain, spinal chord, and nerves collectively [*Fr. nerveux—L. nervosus.*]

nervy (nĕrv'i), *a.* Exhibiting nerve or fortitude; courageous.

nescience (nesh'ens), *n.* Want of knowledge. [*L. nescientia—nescio, be ignorant—ne, not, and scio, know.*]

nest (nest), *n.* 1. Place in which the eggs of an animal are laid and hatched. 2. Comfortable residence. 3. Abode of a large number, often in a bad sense. 4. Number of boxes each inside the next larger. *II. vt.* Build and occupy a nest. — **Nest-egg**, 1.



Nest.

Egg left in the nest to induce the hen to lay more. 2. Something laid up as a beginning of a collection. [*A. S.*]

nestle (nes'tl), *vt.* 1. Lie close or snug, as in a nest. 2. Settle comfortably. *III. vt.* Cherish, as a bird her young. [*A. S. nestlan.*]

nestling (nes'tling), 1. *a.* Newly hatched. *II. n.* Young bird in the nest
net (net), *n.* 1. Instrument of twine knotted into meshes for catching birds, fishes, etc. 2. Anything like a net; snare; difficulty. *II. vt.* [netting; netted.] 1. Form as network. 2. Take with a net. 3. Cover with network. *III. vt.* Form network. [*A. S.*]
net (net), *a.* 1. Pure; unadulterated. 2. Clear of all charges and deductions—opposed to *gross*. *II. vt.* [netting; netted.] Produce as clear profit. [*See NEAT.*]

neither (neth'ēr), *a.* Beneath another; lower. — **neithermost**, *a.* Lowest. [*A. S. neothera.*]

netting (net'ing), *n.* 1. Act of forming network. 2. Piece of network.

nettle (net'l), 1. *n.* Common plant covered with poisonous, stinging hairs. *II. vt.* Fret as a nettle does the skin; irritate. [*A. S. nettle.*]

nettlerash (net'l-rash), *n.* Kind of fever characterized by a rash or eruption on the skin like that caused by the stings of a nettle.

network (net'wĕrk), *n.* Piece of work or fabric formed like a net.

neural (nū'ral), *a.* Pertaining to the nerves. [*Gr. neuron, nerve.*]

neuralgia (nū'ral'jĭ-a), *n.* Pain in the nerves. [*Gr. neuron, nerve, and algos, pain.*] [*to neuralgia.*]

neuralgic (nū'ral'jĭk), *a.* Pertaining
neurasthenia (nū'ras-thē'nĭ-a), *n.* Nervous debility, [*Gr. neuron, nerve, and asthenia, weakness.*]

neurility (nū'ril'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Specific function of the nerves or nerve-fibers—that of conducting nerve force (stimuli).

neurology (nū'rol'o-jĭ), *n.* Science of the nerves and their functions.

neurologist (nū'rol-o-jĭst), *n.* One well versed in neurology.

neurosis (nū'rō'sis), *n.* Nervous disease or affection, as *hysteria, neuralgia* etc. [*Gr. neuron, nerve.*]

neurotic (nū'rot'ĭk), 1. *a.* Relating to, or seated in, the nerves. *II. n.* 1. Disease of the nerves. 2. Medicine useful for diseases of the nerves.

neurotomy (nū'rot'om-i), *n.* Cutting or dissection of a nerve. [*Gr. neuron, nerve, and tome, cutting.*]

neuter (nū'tēr). I. *a.* 1. Taking no part with either side. 2. Neither masculine nor feminine. 3. Intransitive. 4. Without stamens or pistils. 5. Without sex. II. *n.* 1. One taking no part in a contest. 2. Plant having neither stamens nor pistils. 3. Sexless animal, as the working bee. [*L. -ne, not, and uter, either.*]

neutral (nū'tral). I. *a.* 1. Being neuter; indifferent; unbiased. 2. Neither very good nor very bad. 3. Neither acid nor alkaline. II. *n.* Person or nation that takes no part in a contest.—**neu'trally**, *adv.*—**neu'tral-ity**, *n.* [*L. neutralis=neuter, neither.*]

neutralize (nū'tral-iz), *vt.* Render neutral, indifferent or of no effect.—**neu'tralizer**, *n.*—**neutraliza-tion**, *n.*

never (nev'ēr), *adv.* 1. Not ever; at no time. 2. In no degree; not. [*A.S. næfre=na, not, and æfre, ever.*]

nevertheless (nev'ēr-the-less'), *adv.* Not the less; in spite of that.

Syn. But; however; yet; still.

mew (nū), *a.* 1. Having happened or originated lately. 2. Not before known. 3. Not of an ancient family. 4. Renovated. 5. Unaccustomed.—**mew'ly**, *adv.*—**mew'ness**, *n.* [*A.S. niwe, newe.*]

Syn. Fresh; recent; modern; novel; strange; unusual; untried.

newel (nū'el), *n.* 1. Upright post from which the steps of a winding staircase radiate. 2. Large post at foot or head of a staircase, supporting the handrail. [*O. Fr. nuai=L. nucalis, like a nut=nux, nut.*]

mewfangled (nū-fang'gid), *a.* 1. Fond of new things. 2. Newly devised. [*Eng. mew, and A. S. fongol, disposed to take.*]

mew-fashioned (nū-fash'und), *a.* Newly fashioned; lately come into fashion.

Newfoundland (nū'fund-land), *n.* Variety of large water-dog from Newfoundland.

news (nūz), *n.* 1. Something new. 2. Recent account; fresh information of something that has just happened.—**news-agent**, *n.* Dealer in newspapers, magazines, etc.—**news-boy**, **news-man**, *n.* Boy or man who delivers or sells newspapers.—**news-monger** (nūz-mung-gēr), *n.* Gossip.—**news-paper**, *n.* Paper published periodically for circulating news, etc.

New-Style (nū'stīl), *n.* Gregorian (as opposed to the Julian) method of reckoning the calendar.

mewy (nū'zi), *a.* Full of news.

newt (nūt), *n.* Small amphibious animal similar to a lizard. [*From M. E. an ewt=A. S. eft, efeta. Ol. Low Ger. efēte, lizard.*]

New Year (nū'yēr), **New-Year's day** (nū'yērz-dā), *n.* First day of the year; January 1.

next (nekst), *a.* 1. Nearest in place, time, order, degree, rank, relation, etc. II. *adv.* Nearest; immediately after. [*A. S. neaht, nyhet, superl. of neah, near.*]

nib (nīb), *n.* Something small and pointed; point, esp. of a pen.—**nib-bed** (nīb-d), *a.* Having a nib. [*Same as NEB.*]

nibble (nīb'l), *vt.* and *vi.* Bite by small nips; eat by bits.—**nib'blier**, *n.* [*Freq. of NIP.*]

niblick (nīb'lik), *n.* Golf club with a cup-shaped iron head.

nice (nis), *a.* 1. Foolishly particular; hard to please; fastidious. 2. Requiring refinement of apprehension or delicacy of treatment. 3. Exact. 4. Delicate; dainty. 5. Agreeable; delightful.—**nicely**, *adv.*—**niceness**, *n.*—**nicety** (nī'sē-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being nice. 2. Delicate management; delicacy of perception. 3. Subtlety; precision. 4. Fastidiousness; squeamishness.—*To a nicety*, with great exactness; to a turn. [*O. Fr. nice, foolish=L. nescius, ignorant.*]

niche (nich), *n.* 1. Recess in a wall for a statue, etc. II. *vt.* Place in a niche. [*It. nicchia=L. nihius, sea-shell.*]

nick (nik), *n.* 1. Notch cut into something. 2. Score or tally. 3. Precise moment of time. II. *vt.* Cut in notches. [*Another form of NOTCH.*]

Nick (nik), *n.* **Old Nick**; devil. [*A. S. nicor, Water-spirit. See NIX.*]

nickel (nik'el), *n.* 1. Grayish-white metal, very malleable and ductile. 2. U. S. nickel coin, of the value of five cents. [*Sw. and Ger. = Sw. kopparnickel, lump of copper. Cf. Icel. hnifell, lump.*] [*AS KNICK-KNACK.*]

nicknack (nik'nak), *n.* Trifle. [*Same*

nickname (nik'nām), *n.* 1. Name given in contempt or sportive familiarity. II. *vt.* Give a nickname to. [*Corrupt. of Mid. Eng. an ekename, an additional name. Cf. Sw. oeknam. Low Ger. oekelnam. See EKE.*]

nicotine (nik'ō-tīn or -tēn), *n.* Poisonous volatile alkaloid base obtained from the tobacco plant. [*After Jean Nicot, who sent the first tobacco to France from Lisbon.*]

nictate (nik'tāt), **nictitate**, *vt.* Wink.—**nicta'tion**, **nictita'tion**, *n.* [*L. nictare, nod, wink.*]

midging (mij'ing), *a.* Insignificant.
midorous (m'ido-rus), *a.* Steaming and reeking, as in cooking. [L.]

niece (nēs), *n.* Daughter of a brother or sister. [Fr. *nièce*.]

nidus (n'Idus), *n.* Nest. [L.]

niello (ni-el'ō), *n.* Rich design in black on silver ground, or conversely in silver on black ground, the black consisting of an alloy, with which the grooves in the silver are filled. [It.—*L. nigellum*, blackish.]

niggard (nig'ard), *I. n.* Miser. *II. a.* Meantly avaricious. — **niggardly**, *adv.* — **niggardliness**, *n.*

nigger (nig'er), *n.* Negro. [A more English form than *negro*—*L. niger*, black.]

nigh (ni), *I. a.* Near; not remote in time, etc.; close. *II. adv.* Near; almost. *III. prep.* Near to. [A. S. *neah*.]

Syn. Adjacent; contiguous.

night (nit), *n.* 1. Time from sunset to sunrise. 2. Darkness, intellectual or moral; state of adversity; death. [A. S. *niht*, prob.—Sans. *nao*, vanish.]

nightcap (nit'kap), *n.* 1. Cap worn at night in bed. So **nightdress**, **nightgown**, **nightshirt**, 2. Drink taken at bedtime. [the night.]

nightfall (nit'fal), *n.* Beginning of

nightingale (nit'in-gal), *n.* Small bird celebrated for its singing at night. [A. S. *nihtegale* — *niht*, night, and *galea*, sing. See *YALE*.]

night letter (nit'let-ēr), *n.* A telegram sent at night at reduced rates for delivery following day.

nightmare (nit'mär), *n.* Dream accompanied with pressure on the breast, and a feeling of powerlessness of motion or speech. [A. S. *niht*, nigh, and *mare*, incubus.]

nightshade (nit'shād), *n.* Name of several plants having narcotic properties.

nihilism (n'hi-lizm), *n.* 1. Belief in nothing. 2. In Russia, the system of socialists, seeking to overturn all the existing institutions of society. [From *L. nihil*, nothing.] [fesses nihilism.]

nihilist (n'hi-list), *n.* One who promul [nil], *n.* Nothing. [L. contr. of *nihil*, nothing.] [bus.]

nimbed (nimbd), *a.* Having a nimble (nim'bl), *a.* Light and quick in motion. — **nimbly**, *adv.* — **nimblemess**, *n.* [A. S. *numol*, quick at catching. — *niman* (Ger. *nehmen*), take.]

Syn. Agile; quick. See *LIVELY*.

nimbus (nim'bus), *n.* 1. Rain-cloud; 2. Circle or disk of light round the heads of saints, etc. [L.]

mincompoop (nin'kum-pōp), *n.* Fool. [From *L. non compos* (*mentis*).]

nine (nin), *a.* and *n.* Eight and one. [A. S. *nigon*.] [repeated.]

ninefold (nin'fōld), *a.* Nine times

ninepins (nin'pinz), *n.* Game in which nine large wooden pins are set up to be bowled at. [ten. [A. S. *nigontyne*.]

nineteen (nin-tēn'), *a.* and *n.* Nine and ninety (nin'ti), *a.* and *n.* Nine times ten. [A. S. *nigonitig*.] [ninno, child.]

ninny (nin'i), *n.* Simpleton; fool. [It. **ninth** (ninth), *I. a.* Last of nine; next after the 8th. *II. n.* One of nine equal parts. [A. S. *nigotha*.] [place.]

ninthly (ninth'i), *adv.* In the ninth

nip (nip), *n.* Sip. [Ger. *nippen*, take a sip.]

nip (nip), *I. vt.* [nip'ping; nipped.] 1. Pinch. 2. Cut off the edge, end, or point, as with a pair of pincers. 3. Check the growth or vigor of. *II. n.* 1. Pinch. 2. Cutting off the end. 3. Blast; destruction by frost. — **nippingly**, *adv.* — [From root of *KNIP*. Dut. *knipen*, Ger. *knetspen*.]

nipper (nip'er), *n.* 1. He who or that which nips. 2. One of the 4 fore-teeth of a horse. 3. In pl. Small pincers.

nipple (nip'l), *n.* 1. Mammary; teat. 2. Small projection with an orifice, as the nipple of a gun. [A. dim. of *nūs*.]

nit (nit), *n.* Egg of a louse or other small insect. [A. S. *nitru*.]

niter, **nitre** (nit'ēr), *n.* Nitrate of potash. [Fr.—Gr. *nitron*—Ar. *nitrun*, *natrun*.]

nitrate (nit'rāt), *n.* Salt of nitric acid. — **Nitrate of silver**, lunar caustic. — **nitratated**, *a.* Combined with nitric acid.

nitric (nit'rik), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling niter.

nitrogen (nit'ro-jen), *n.* Colorless, tasteless and odorless gas forming nearly four-fifths of the atmospheric air by volume. — **nitrogenous**, *a.* [Gr. *nitron*, and *gennao*, generate.]

nitro-glycerine (ni'tro-glis'ēr-in), *n.* Explosive compound produced by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine.

nitrous (nit'rus), *a.* Resembling or containing niter. — **Nitrous oxide**, laughing gas.

mix (niks), **mixie** (niks'i), *n.* Water spirit, good or bad. [Ger. *nie* (fem. *niße*).] [Short for *MONIE*.]

no (nō), *a.* Not any; not one, none.

no (nō), *adv.* Word of refusal or denial. [A. S. *na*, compounded of *ne*, not, and *a*, ever.]



Nightingale.

nonconformity (non-kon-farm'ti), *n.* 1. Want of conformity. 2. In England, refusal to unite with the established church.

non-content (non-kon-tent or non-kon-tent'), *n.* 1. One not content. 2. In the British House of Lords, one giving a negative vote.

non-descript (non-de-skript), *I. a.* 1. Novel. 2. Odd; unclassifiable. *II. n.* 1. Anything not yet described or classed. 2. Person or thing not easily described or classed. [*L. non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.]

none (nun), *a.* and *pron.; sing.* and *pl.* Not one; not any; not the smallest part. [*A.S. nan-na*, and *an*, one.]

nonentity (non-en'ti-ti), *n.* 1. Want of entity or being. 2. Thing not existing. 3. Person or thing of no value.

nones (nõnz), *n.* 1. In the Roman calendar, the ninth day before the Ides—the 5th of Jan., Feb., April, June, Aug., Sept., Nov., Dec., and the 7th of the other months. 2. In R. C. Church, season of prayer observed at noon (formerly at 3 P. M., the ninth (nona) hour). [*L. -nonus*, ninth—*novem*, nine.]

nonesuch (nun'such), *n.* Thing superior to all others.

nonfulfilment (non-fol-flim'ent), *n.* Failure or neglect to fulfill. [BATION.]

nonillion (nõ-nil'yun), *n.* See **NUM-**

non-juring (non-jõ'ring), *a.* Not taking the oath of allegiance.

nonobservance (non-ob-zër-vans), *n.* Failure or neglect to observe.

nonpareil (non-pa-reil'), *I. a.* 1. Person or thing without an equal. 2. Unqualified excellence. 3. Small printing type between *minion* and *agate*.

This line is printed in Nonpareil. *II. a.* Without an equal; matchless. [*Fr. -non*, not, and *pareil*, equal.]

nonpayment (non-pä'ment), *n.* Failure or neglect to pay.

nonplus (non-plus), *I. a.* State in which no more can be done or said; great difficulty. *II. vt.* [non-plusing or non-plusing; non-plused or non-plused.] Throw into complete perplexity; puzzle. [*L. non*, not, and *plus*, more.]

non-resident (non-re-zid'ent), *a.* Not residing in the place.

nonresistance (non-re-zis'tans), *n.* Passive submission, as to injustice.

non-sense (non'sense), *n.* 1. Absurd talk or actions. 2. Trifles.

Syn. Folly; absurdity; balderdash; silliness; stuff; twaddle; trash.

nonsensical (non-sen'sik-al), *a.* Without sense; absurd.—**nonsensicality**, *adv.*

non-suit (non'süt), *I. n.* Withdrawal of a suit at law, either voluntarily or by the judgment of the court. *II. vt.* Order that a plaintiff drop his suit.

noodle (nõ'dl), *n.* Simpleton; block-head. [Colloq.]

noodle (nõ'dl), *n.* Dough formed in strips, dried, and used in soups. [*Ger. nudel*.] [treat; corner. [*Gael. nua*.]]

nook (nok), *n.* Narrow secluded recess (nõn). *I. n.* Mid-day; time when the sun is in the meridian. *II. a.* Belonging to mid-day; meridional. [*A. S. non-tid* (noontide)—*L. nona* (hora), ninth (hour). See **NONES**.]

noonday (nõn'dä), *n.* Mid-day.

noontide (nõn'tid), *n.* Time of noon; mid-day.

noose (nõs), *I. n.* Loop formed with a running knot. *II. vt.* Tie or catch in a noose. [*O. Fr. nous*, plur. of *nou*—*L. nodus*, knot.]

nor (nar), *conj.* Particle marking the second part of a negative proposition; correlative to **NEITHER** or **NOR**. [*Contr. — nother*, a form of **NEITHER**.]

norria (nõ'ri-ä), *n.* Water-raising machine driven by the current of a river, with traveling buckets ranged round the rim of a wheel, submerged below. [*Sp.*]

norm (narm), *n.* Rule or standard. [*L.*]

normal (narm'al), *a.* 1. According to rule; regular. 2. Model; standard. 3. Perpendicular.—**norm'ally**, *adv.*—*Normal school*, school for training teachers. [*L. normalis*—*norma*, rule.]

Norman (narm'an), *I. n.* Native or inhabitant of Normandy. *II. a.* Pertaining to the Normans or to Normandy. [The invading *Northmen* from Scandinavia gave their name to Normandy.]

Norse (nars), *I. a.* Pertaining to ancient Scandinavia. *II. n.* Language of ancient Scandinavia. [*Norw. Norse* (= *Northisk*), from **NORTH**.]

north (narth), *n.* 1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass. 2. Region lying to the north.—**north pole**, northern extremity of the earth's axis, first reached by Robt. E. Peary, April 6, 1909. [*A. S.*]

north-east (narth-ëst'), *I. n.* Point between the north and east, equidistant from each. *II. a.* Belonging to, coming from or moving toward the north-east.

north-easterly (narth-ëst'er-li), *a.* Toward or coming from the north-east.

north-eastern (narth-ëst'ërn), *a.* Belonging to the north-east; being in the north-east, or in that direction.

Note, fat, tak, fkr, fgl, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wplē; mūte, but, būrn; oil, owl, each.

north-eastward (narth-ēs'ward), *adv.* Towards the north-east.
northerly (narth'ēr-lī), *I. a.* Being toward the north; from the north. *II. adv.* Toward or from the north.
northern (narth'ēr-n), *a.* Pertaining to the north; being in the north or in direction towards it.—**northernner**, *n.* One living in the north.
northernmost (narth'ēr-n-ōst), **northmost** (narth'mōst), *a.* Situate at the point furthest north.
northward (narth'ward), **northwardly** (narth'ward-lī), *I. a.* Being toward the north. *II. adv.* (also northwards), toward the north.
north-west (narth-west'), *I. n.* Point between the north and west, equidistant from each. *II. a.* Pertaining to or from the north-west.
north-westerly (narth-west'ēr-lī), *a.* Toward or from the north-west.
north-western (narth-west'ēr-n), *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the north-west or in that direction.
Norwegian (nār-wē'jī-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Norway. *II. n.* Native of Norway.

A, B and C. Superior, middle and inferior turbinate bones. D. Upper jaw-bone. E. Uvula, soft palate. H. H. Network of olfactory nerves. I. Upper jaw branches of the tripartite nerve K. L. Tip of the nose. M. Upper lip. N. Nasal bone.



EXTERIOR WALL OF LEFT NOSTRIL.

nose (nōz), *I. n.* 1. Organ of smell. 2. Power of smelling; sagacity. 3. Something resembling a nose. *II. vt.* Smell; trace or pry out. *III. vt.* Smell; sniff; pry. [A. S. *nosu*.] [*horse*.]
nosebag (nōz'bag), *n.* Feedbag for a horse.
nosegay (nōz'gā), *n.* Bunch of fragrant flowers; posy; bouquet.
nosology (nos-ol-ō-jī), *n.* Branch of medicine which treats of the classification and nomenclature of diseases.—**nosological**, *a.*—**nosologist**, *n.* [Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *logos*, discourse.]
nostril (nos'trīl), *n.* One of the apertures of the nose. [A. S. *nostryr*—*see*, for *nosu*, nose, and *thyrel*, door.]
nostrum (nos'trum), *n.* Medicine the composition of which is kept secret; quack or patent medicine. [L.=our own.]

not (not), *adv.* Word expressing denial, negation, or refusal. [Same as NAUGHT.]

notability (nō-tā-bil'i-tī), *n.* 1. Being notable. 2. Notable person or thing.

notable (nō'tā-bl), *I. a.* 1. Worthy of being noted; remarkable; distinguished. 2. Plain. *II. n.* Person or thing worthy of note.—**notably**, *adv.* *Syn.* Memorable. See EMINENT.

notary (nō'tā-rī), *n.* Officer authorized to attest signatures in deeds, contracts, etc., administer oaths, take depositions, etc.—**notarial**, *a.* [L. *notarius*.]

notation (nō-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or practice of recording by marks or symbols. 2. System of signs or symbols. [L. *notatio*—*note*, mark.]

notch (noch), *I. n.* Nick out in anything. *II. vt.* Cut a nick in. [See NICK, notch.]

note (nōt), *I. n.* 1. That by which a person or thing is known; mark or sign. 2. Brief explanation; short remark; memorandum. 3. Short letter. 4. Diplomatic paper. 5. In *mus.* Mark representing a sound, also the sound itself. 6. Paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment, as a bank-note, or note of hand. 7. Notice, heed, observation. 8. Reputation; fame. *II. vt.* 1. Make a note of; notice. 2. Mark; denote. 3. Record in writing. [Fr.—L. *nota*—*gno*, root of *nosco*, know.]

noted (nō'ted), *a.* Well known; celebrated; eminent.—**notedly**, *adv.*

noteworthy (nō'twēr-thī), *a.* Worthy of note or notice.

nothing (nuth'ing), *I. n.* 1. No thing. 2. Non-existence; absence or negation of being. 3. No part or degree. 4. Of no value or use; trifle. 5. Cipher. *II. adv.* In no degree; not at all.—**nothingness**, *n.*

notice (nō'tis), *I. n.* 1. Act of noting; attention. 2. Information; warning. 3. Respectful treatment. *II. vt.* 1. Mark; see. 2. Attend to. 3. Make observations upon. 4. Treat with civility. [Fr.—L. *notitia*—*nosco*, know.]

Syn. Observation; heed; note; consideration; regard; notification; intimation; advice; news; intelligence.
noticeable (nō'tis-ə-bl), *a.* Able to be noticed; worthy of observation.—**noticeably**, *adv.*

notification (nō-ti-fī-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of notifying. 2. Notice given; written notice. [See NOTIFY.]
notify (nō'ti-fī), *vt.* Give notice or information to. [Fr. *notifier*—L. *notus*, known, and *facio*, make.]

ñite, fat, ták, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hār; mite, mīd; nōte, not, mōve, wēlf; mūte, kut, būrn; oīl, owl, shēm.

notion (nô'shun), *n.* 1. Conception; opinion; whim. 2. Intention; disposition. 3. Knick-knack; small novelty. — **no'tional**, *a.* [Fr.—*L. notio*—*socio*, know.]

notoriety (nô-to-ri-é-ti), *n.* State of being notorious; public exposure.

notorious (nô-to-ri-us), *a.* Publicly known (now used in a bad sense); infamous. — **no'toriously**, *adv.* — **no'toriousness**, *n.* [Low *L. notorius*, making known.]

notwithstanding (not-with-stand-ing), *I. adv. and conj.* Nevertheless; however; yet. *II. prep.* In spite of.

nought (nâ't), *n.* 1. Not anything; nothing. *II. adv.* In no degree. — *Set at nought*, despise. [Same as NAUGHT.]

noun (noun), *n.* In *gram.* Name of anything; substantive. [O. Fr. *nom* (Fr. *nom*)—*L. nomen*. See NAME.]

nourish (nû'r-ish), *vt.* 1. Feed; make grow; bring up. 2. Support; encourage. — **nour-ishment**, *n.* 1. Act of nourishing or the state of being nourished. 2. That which nourishes; food. [Fr. *nourrir*—*L. nutritio*.]

novel (nov'el), *I. a.* New; unusual; strange. *II. n.* Fictitious tale; romance. [*L. novus*, new.]

novellette (nov-el-et'), *n.* Small novel.

novelist (nov-el-ist), *n.* Novel-writer.

novelty (nov-el-ti), *n.* 1. State of being novel; newness. 2. Anything new or strange.

November (nô-vem'bër), *n.* Eleventh month of the year. [Ninth month of the old Roman year; *L. novem*, nine.]

novena (nô-vê-na), *n.* (*R. C.*) Prayers said for nine consecutive days.

novice (nov'is), *n.* 1. One new in anything; beginner. 2. One newly received into a religious order or institution; probationer. [*L. novus*, new.]

novitiate (nô-vish'i-ét), *n.* 1. State or period of being a novice. 2. Novice.

now (now), *I. adv.* 1. At the present time. 2. Recently. 3. At the time; meanwhile; on the other hand. *II. n.* Present time. [*A.S. nu*.] [sent time.]

nowadays (now'a-dâz), *adv.* At the present time. [*nô-wâ*], **noways** (nô-wâz), *adv.* In no manner or degree.

nowhere (nô-whâr), *adv.* In no place.

nowise (nô-wiz), *adv.* In no degree.

noxious (nok'shus), *a.* Injurious; destructive; poisonous; corrupting. — **nox'iously**, *adv.* — **nox'iousness**, *n.* [*L. noxius*—*noxia*, harm—*noco*, hurt.]

nozzle (noz'l), *n.* Spout or projecting mouth-piece. [Diminutive of NOSE.]

N. R. A. Designates the National Recovery Administration, an agency established to administer the emer-

gency legislation of 1933, entitled "National Industrial Recovery Act." (*N. I. R. A.*)

nucleus (nu'kle-us), *n.* [*pl. nuclei* (nû'kle-i)]. Central mass; kernel; core.

nudation (nû-dâ'shun), *n.* Baring.

nude (nûd), *a.* Naked; bare; undraped. — **nudely**, *adv.* [*L. nudus*.]

nudge (nuj), *I. n.* Gentle push or jog. *II. vt.* Push gently. [Akin to KNOCK, Cf. Prov. Ger. *knutschen*, hug, squeeze.]

nudity (nû'd-i-ti), *n.* 1. Nakedness. 2. *pl.* Naked parts or figures.

nutgatory (nû'ga-tô-ri), *a.* 1. Trifling; vain; insignificant. 2. Of no power; ineffectual. [*L.—nugae*, jokes, trifles.]

nutget (nu'get), *n.* Lump as of a metal. [Etymology doubtful.]

nuisance (nû'sans), *n.* 1. That which unlawfully annoys or harms. 2. That which troubles or is offensive. [Fr.—*L. nocere*, hurt.] [*nuisius*, not any.]

null (nul), *a.* Of no force; void. [*L. nullify* (nul'i-fi), *vt.* [null'ifying; null'ified.] Render void or of no effect. [Fr. *nullifier*—*L. nullus*, and *facio*, make.]

Syn. Revoke; cancel. See ANNUL.

nullity (nul'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being null or void; nothingness. 2. That which lacks force or efficacy.

numb (num), *I. a.* Deprived of sensation or motion. *II. vt.* [numbing (num'ing); numbed (numd')] Make numb; deaden. — **numb'mess**, *n.* [*A. S. numen*, pa. p. of *niman*, take away.]

number (num'bër), *I. n.* 1. That by which things are counted or computed. 2. Collection of things; more than one. 3. Unit in counting; numerical figure. 4. Metre, verse, esp. in *pl.* 5. In *gram.* Difference in words

1. Count. 2. Reckon as one of a multitude. 3. Mark with a number. 4. Amount to. [Fr. *nombre*—*L. numerus*.]

numberless (num'bër-less), *a.* 1. Without number. 2. More than can be counted.

numerable (nû'mër-a-bl), *a.* That may be numbered or counted. [*L. numerabilis*.]

numeral (nû'mër-ál), *I. a.* Pertaining to or consisting of numbers. *II. n.* Figure used to express a number, as the *Arabic* numerals: 1, 2, 3, etc., the *Roman* numerals: I V X L D M etc. [*L. numeralis*—*numerus*.]

numery (nû'mër-â-ri), *a.* Belonging to a certain number. [Fr. *numéraire*—Low *L. numerarius*.]

numerate (nû'mër-â), *vt.* 1. Number. 2. Point off and read, as figures.

Note, fat, task, far, fall, fare, above; mō, met, hēr; mite, mī; nôte, not, môva, wôld mûte, but, bûrn; oil, ow, then.

numeration (nū-mēr-ā-shun), *n.* 1. Act of numbering. 2. Method of reading numbers. According to the *English* numeration, a billion is represented by a unit and 12 ciphers; according to the *French* numeration, followed in the U. S., Germany etc., by a unit and 9 ciphers. A trillion has, in Engl. 18 ciphers, in Fr. 12, and so on; quadrillion, quintillion, sextillion, septillion, octillion, nonillion, etc.

	English num.	French num.
Billion.....	{ One million millions	{ One thousand millions
Trillion.....	{ One million billions	{ One thousand billions
Quadrillion..	{ One million trillions	{ One thousand trillions

numerator (nū-mēr-ā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who numbers. 2. Upper number of a vulgar fraction, which expresses the number of fractional parts taken.

numeric (nū-mer'ik), **numer'ical**, *a.* Belonging to, or consisting in number.—**numeric'ally**, *adv.*

numerous (nū-mēr-us), *a.* Great in number; many.—**numerously**, *adv.*—**numerosity**, *n.*

numismatic (nū-mis-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to money, coins, or medals.—**numismatics**, *n.* Science of coins and medals. [*L. numisma*—*Gr. nomisma*, current coin—*nomizo*, use commonly—*nomos*, custom.]

numm'ary (num'a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to coins. [*L. nummarius*—*nummus*, coin.]

numskull (num'skul), *n.* Blockhead.

nun (nun), *n.* Woman who devotes herself to celibacy and seclusion in a convent. [*A. S. nunn*—*L. nonna*, nun.]

nuncio (nun'shi-ō), *n.* Representative of the Pope at a foreign court or seat of government. [*It.*—*L. nuncius*, messenger.]

nuncupative (nun-kū'pa-tiv), **nuncupatory** (nun-kū'pa-tō-ri), *a.* Oral; verbal; not written. [*L. nuncupare*, call by name.] [*nuns*.

nunnery (nun'ēr-i), *n.* Convent for nuptial (nup'shal), *a.* Pertaining to marriage.—**nuptials**, *n. pl.* Marriage; wedding ceremony. [*Fr.*—*L. nuptialis*—*nupties*, marriage—*nubo*, nuptum, marry.]

nurse (nūrs), *l. n.* 1. Woman who nourishes an infant. 2. One who has the care of infants or of the sick. *II. vt.* 1. Tend, as an infant, or a sick person. 2. Manage with care and economy. [*O. Fr. nurrice* (*Fr. nourrice*)—*L. nutria*—*nutrio*, nourish.]

nursery (nūrs'ēr-i), *n.* 1. Apartment for young children. 2. Piece of ground where trees, shrubs, etc., are reared.

nursling (nūrs'ling), *n.* Infant.
nurture (nūrtūr), *l. n.* 1. Act of nourishing. 2. Nourishment. *II. vt.* 1. Nourish. 2. Bring up. [*Fr. nourriture*.]
Syn. Nurse; cherish; tend.

nut (nut), *l. n.* 1. Fruit of certain trees, consisting of a kernel in a hard shell. 2. Small block of metal for screwing on the end of a bolt. *II. vt.* [nut'ting; nut'ted.] Gather nuts. [*A. S. hnuth*.]

nutcracker (nut'krak-ēr), *n.* Instrument for breaking open nuts.

nutgall (nut'gāl), *n.* Nutlike gall, as on oak leaves.

nutmeg (nut'meg), *n.* Aromatic kernel of an E. India tree. [*NUT* and *O. Fr. muge*, musk.]

nutrient (nū'tri-ent), *l. a.* Nourishing. *II. n.* Anything nourishing. [*L. —nutrio*, nourish.]

nutriment (nū'tri-ment), *n.* That which nourishes; food.—**nutrimental**, *a.* [*L. nutrimentum*—*nutrio*, nourish.]

nutrition (nū-trish'un), *n.* Act of nourishing. 2. Process of feeding, and promoting growth of, bodies.

nutritious (nū-trish'us), *a.* Nourishing; promoting growth.

nutritive (nū'tri-tiv), *a.* 1. Nourishing. 2. Pertaining to nutrition.

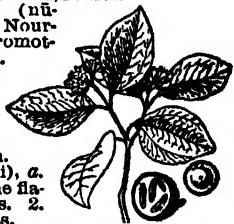
nutty (nut'ti), *a.* 1. Having the flavor of nuts. 2. Full of nuts.

nux vomica (nuks-vom'ik-a), *n.* Seed of an E. Indian tree, from which the powerful poison known as strychnine is obtained. [*L. nux*, nut, and *vomica*—*vomo*, vomit.]

nuzzle (nuz'l), *vt.* Poke about with the nose, like a pig.

nylghau (nill-gā), *n.* Asiatic kind of antelope. [*Pers.*]

nymph (nimf), *n.* 1. In ancient myth. One of the goddesses who inhabited every region of the earth and waters. 2. Pupa or chrysalis of an insect. [*L. nymphā*—*Gr. nympha*, bride; veiled one. Cf. *L. nuptia*.]



Nux Vomica.



Nylghau.

U (5). *n.* Fifteenth letter of the English alphabet. It has six sounds, as in *go, move, son, not, orb, wolf*.

U (5). *interj.* 1. Exclamation of wonder, pain, grief, etc. 2. Used in solemn address or as expressive of a desire or emotion, as "O men of Athens;" "O, for an hour of ease."

uaf (5f), *n.* Foolish child left by the fairies in place of another; dolt; idiot. [A form of *ULF*.]

oak (5k), *n.* 1. Tree of many species. 2. Its timber, very hard and durable. [A. S. *ac*; Icel. *ek*; Ger. *eiche*.]

oak apple (5k'apl), *n.* A spongy substance on the leaves of the oak, caused by insects, so called from its likeness to a small apple, called also **OAKLEAF-GALL**. [of oak.]

oaken (5'ku), *a.* Consisting of or made

oakum (5'kum), *n.* Old ropes untwisted into loose hemp, used in caulking the seams of ships. [A. S. *acumba*, combed out.]

oar (5r), *n.* 1. Light pole with a flat end for rowing boats. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Row. — **oared** (5rd), *a.* Having webbed feet. [A. S. *ar*.]

oarsman (5r'zman), *n.* One who rows with an oar; one skilled in rowing.

oasis (5'a-sis or 5-'sis), *n.* (pl. oases (5'a-séz or 5-'séz). Fertile spot in a desert. [L. — Gr. *oasis*; from Coptic *ouache*, a resting-place or dwelling.]

oat (5t), [oftener in pl. oats (5ts)], *n.* Well-known grass, the seeds of which are much used as food. [A. S. *ata*, oat.]

oaten (5'tn), *a.* 1. Consisting of an oat stem or straw. 2. Made of oatmeal.

oath (5th), *n.* (pl. oaths (5thz).] 1. Solemn statement with an appeal to God as witness. 2. Profane imprecation. [A. S. *ath*; Ger. *eid*; Icel. *eiðr*.]

oatmeal (5'tmél), *n.* Meal made of oats. [tion, as in *object*. [L.]

ob-, *prefix*. Usually denotes opposition.

obcordate (5b-kar'dät), *a.* Heart-shaped, as a clover leaf.

obdurate (5b'dü-rät), *n.* Hardened in feelings; stubborn. — **obdurately**, *adv.* — **obdurateness**, **obduracy**, *ns.* State of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart. [L. *obdurus* — *ob*, against, and *duro*, harden.]

Syn. Callous; hardened; unbending; impenitent; insensible. See **STUBBORN**.

obedience (5b-'di-ens), *n.* State of being obedient; dutifulness.

obedient (5b-'di-ent), *a.* Willing to obey; dutiful. — **obediently** *adv.* [Fr. — L. *obediō*.]

obeisance (5b-'sáns or 5-bä), *n.* Bow; act of reverence. [Fr. *obéissance*.]

obelisk (5b-'liak), *n.* 1. Tall, four-sided tapering pillar, cut off at the top like a flat pyramid. 2. In *print*. Dagger (†). [Gr. *obeliskos*, dim. of *obelos*, *belos*, dart.]

obese (5-bēs'), *a.* Fat; fleshy. — **obeseness**, **obesity** (5-bēs'i-ti), *n.* Abnormal fatness. [L. *obesus*.]

obey (5-bä), *vt.* 1. Yield obedience; do as told. 2. Be ruled by. 3. Yield to. — **obey'er**, *n.* [Fr. *obéir* — L. *obediō* — *ob*, towards, and *audio*, hear.]

obituary (5-bi'tü-är-i), *I. a.* Relating to the death of a person. II. *n.* Account of a deceased person or notice of his death.

object (5b-'jekt'), *vt.* and *vi.* Obelisk. Offer in opposition; oppose.

— **object'or**, *n.* [L. — *ob*, against, and *jacō*, throw.]

object (5b-'jekt'), *n.* 1. Thing perceived or brought before the mind. 2. That which is sought; end; motive. 3. That on which action is or may be exerted.

object-glass (5b-'jekt-glās), *n.* Glass at the end of a telescope or microscope next the object.

objectless (5b-'jek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of objecting. 2. Anything opposed; argument against. — **objectless**, *a.*

objective (5b-'jekt'iv), *I. a.* 1. Relating to an object. 2. Being exterior to the mind, as opp. to *subjective*; that which is real or which exists in nature in contrast with what is ideal or exists merely in the thought of the individual. 3. In *gram.* Belonging to the case of the object. II. *n.* In *gram.* Case of the object. — **objectively**, *adv.*

objurgation (5b-jür-gä'shun), *n.* Blaming; reproof; reprehension. [Fr. — L. *ob*, against, and *furgare*, chide.]

objurgatory (5b-jür-gä-tō-ri), *a.* Expressing blame or reproof.

oblate (5b-läv'), *a.* Flattened at opposite sides or poles; shaped like an orange. — **oblately**, *adv.* [L. *oblatus*.]

oblation (5b-lä'shun), *n.* Offering in worship or sacred service. [L. *oblatio*.]

obligate (5b-li-gät'), *vt.* Bind to a duty, moral or legal. — **obligation**, *n.* 1. Act of obliging. 2. Binding force; duty. 3. Indebtedness for a favor. 4.

Bind by some favor rendered. 3. Do a favor to. [L. — *ob*, and *ligo*, bind.]

übe, fat, täak, fär, fäll, färe, above; mö, me, här; mite, mit; nöte, not, mäve, wäit; müte, hut, bärn; oll, owl, then.



oblige (ob-lī-jē), *n.* In law, person to whom another is bound.

obliging (ō-blij-ing), *a.* Courteous; civil; kind.

oblique (ob-līk), *a.* 1. Not perpendicular; not parallel. 2. Not straightforward. —**obliquely**, *adv.* —**obliqueness**, *obliquity* (ob-līk-wi-ti), *ns.* [Fr.—*L. ob*, and *liquis*, bent, slanting.]

obliterate (ob-lit-ēr-ēt), *vt.* Blot out; wear out; destroy. — **obliteration**, *n.* [L.—*ob*, over, and *littera*, letter.]

oblivion (ob-liv-i-un), *n.* Forgetting; being forgotten. [L.—*obliviator*, forget.]

oblivious (ob-liv-i-us), *a.* Forgetful; causing forgetfulness.

oblong (ob-lang), *I. a.* Longer than broad. *II. n.* Rectangle longer than broad. [L. *ob*, over, and *longus*, long.]

obloquy (ob-lō-kwi), *n.* Reproachful language. [L.—*ob*, and *loquor*, speak.]

obnoxious (ob-nok-shus), *a.* 1. Liable to hurt or punishment; blameworthy. 2. Offensive. [L. *obnoxius*, hurtful.]

oboe. See HAUTBOY.

obolus (ob-ō-lus), *n.* Ancient Athenian silver coin, worth three cents.

obscene (ob-sēn'), *a.* Offensive to chastity; indecent. — **obscenely**, *adv.* — **obsceneness**, *n.* — **obscenity** (ob-sen'i-ti), *n.* [Fr.—*L. obscenus*.]

obscurant (ob-skū-rā-shun), *n.* Act of obscuring or state of being obscured.

obscure (ob-skūr'), *I. a.* 1. Darkened. 2. Not distinct. 3. Unknown; humble.

II. vt. 1. Darken. 2. Make less plain. — **obscurely**, *adv.* — **obscurity**, *n.* [L. *obscurus*, akin to Sans. *skū*, cover.]

obsequies (ob-se-kwiz), *n. pl.* Funeral rites and solemnities. [L. *obsequias*.]

obsequious (ob-sē-kwi-us), *a.* Meanly servile. — **obsequiously**, *adv.*

observable (ob-zēr-va-bl), *a.* 1. That may be observed. 2. Worthy of observation. — **observably**, *adv.*

observance (ob-zēr-vāns), *n.* 1. Act of observing; performance. 2. Attention. 3. Rule of practice; rite.

observant (ob-zēr-vānt), *a.* Carefully attentive. — **observantly**, *adv.*

observation (ob-zēr-vā-shun), *n.* 1. Act or habit of observing. 2. Act of noting phenomena in nature. 3. Remark; opinion.

observatory (ob-zēr-va-tō-ri), *n.* Place for making astronomical and physical observations. See cut.

observe (ob-zēr-v), *I. vt.* 1. Regard attentively. 2. Remark. 3. Comply with; keep. *II. vi.* 1. Take notice. 2. Comment. — **observer**, *n.* [L. *observo*.]

obsolescent (ob-ō-lēs-ent), *n.* Going out of use. [L.]

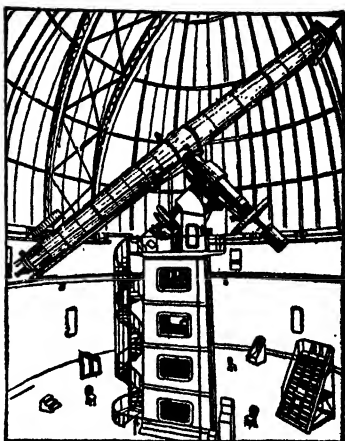
obsolete (ob-ō-lēt), *a.* Gone out of use; antiquated. — **obsolescence**, *n.* **obstacle** (ob-stā-kl), *n.* Anything that stands in the way. [L. *obstaculum*—*ob*, and *sto*, stand.]

Syn. Obstruction; check; difficulty; impediment; hindrance.

obstetrics (ob-stet-riks), *n.* Science of midwifery. [L.]

obstinate (ob-sti-nēt), *a.* Blindly or excessively firm. — **obstinacy**, *n.* Stubbornness; fixedness that yields with difficulty. — **obstinately**, *adv.* [L. *obstinatus*—*ob*, and *sto*, stand.]

obstreperous (ob-strep-ēr-us), *a.* Making a loud noise; clamorous;



YERKES OBSERVATORY, Williams Bay, Wis. Length of telescope 75 ft.; focal length 69 ft.; diameter of objective 40 inches.

noisy. — **obstreperously**, *adv.* [L.—*ob*, and *strepere*, make a noise.]

obstruct (ob-strukt'), *vt.* Block up; retard. — **obstruction**, *n.* 1. Act of obstructing. 2. That which obstructs. — **obstructive**, *a.* — **obstructively**, *adv.* [L. *ob*, and *struo*, pile up.]

obtain (ob-tān'), *I. vt.* Get; procure by effort; gain. *II. vi.* 1. Be established; continue in use; become held or prevalent. 2. Succeed. — **obtainable**, *a.* [L. *obtinere*—*ob*, and *teneo*, hold.]

obtrude (ob-trūd'), *I. vt.* 1. Thrust in upon when not wanted. 2. Urge upon against the will of. *II. vi.* Thrust

blā, fat, blak, flā, fall, flāre, above; mō, met, hār; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wēl; mūte, hut, būn; oil, owl, shen.

- one's self or be thrust upon attention.—**obtruding**, *a.*—**obtrusion**, *n.*—**obtrusive** *a.*—**obtrusively**, *adv.* [*L.*—*ob* and *tundo*, beat.]
- obtund** (ob-tund'), *vt.* Blunt; quell.
- obtuse** (ob-tūs'), *a.* 1. Not pointed; blunt. 2. Stupid. 3. In *geom.* Greater than a right angle.—**obtusely**, *adv.*—**obtuseness**, *n.* [See **OBTUND**.]
- obverse** (ob-vērs'), *a.* 1. Bearing the face. 2. Having the base narrower than the top.—**obversely**, *adv.* [*L.*—*ob*, towards, and *verso*, turn.]
- obverse** (ob-vērs'), *n.* Side of a coin containing the head or principal symbol.—Opposed to *reverse*.
- obviate** (ob-vi-āt'), *vt.* Remove or avoid, as difficulties. [*L.* *obvito*, meet—*via*, way.] [*evident*. [*L.* *obvius*.]
- obvious** (ob-vi-us), *a.* Manifest; plain;
- ob-**, *pref.* Form of *ob-* before words beginning with *c*, as *occur*.
- occasion** (ok-kā'zhun), *n.* 1. Occurrence. 2. Opportunity. 3. Cause. 4. Necessity. *II. vt.* Bring about.—**occasional**, *a.* Occurring only at times; casual.—**occasionally**, *adv.* [*L.* *occasio*—*occido*—*ob*, and *cado*, *canum*, fall.] [requirement.]
- Syn.* Incident; chance; use; need;
- occident** (ok-si-dent), *n.* West, as opposed to the orient or east.—**occidental**, *a.* Western. [*L.* *occidens*, *pr. p.* of *occido*, fall or go down.]
- occipital** (ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the back part of the head.
- occiput** (ok-si-put), *n.* Back part of the head or skull. [*L.*—*ob*, and *caput*, head.] [*ob*, and *claudo*, shut in.]
- occlude** (ok-klūd'), *vt.* Absorb. [*L.*—**occult** (ok-kult'). *I. a.* Hidden; unknown; mysterious. *II. vt.* Hide.—**occultly**, *adv.*—**occultism**, *n.* System of pretended knowledge about the mysteries of life.—**occultist**, *n.* One who studies, or believes in, occultism. [*Fr.*—*L.* *occulto*, hide.]
- occultation** (ok-ul-tā'shun), *n.* Obscuration or concealment, esp. of a heavenly body by another; eclipse.
- occupancy** (ok-ū-pān-si), *n.* Act of occupying or of taking or holding possession; possession; occupation.
- occupant** (ok-ū-pant'), *n.* One who takes or has possession.
- occupation** (ok-ū-pā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of occupying or taking; possession. 2. Employment; vocation.
- Syn.* Engagement; use; tenure; profession; occupancy; calling; trade.
- occupier** (ok-ū-pi-ēr), *n.* Occupant.
- occupy** (ok-ū-pi), *vt.* 1. Seize or hold possession of. 2. Cover; fill. 3. Employ; busy. [*L.* *occupo*—*ob*, and *capio*, take.]
- occur** (ok-kūr'), *vi.* [occurring; *ok-kūr'd*.] 1. Come, or be presented, to a sense or the mind. 2. Happen; be found here and there. [*L.* *occurro*—*ob*, towards, and *curro*, run.]
- occurrence** (ok-kūr'ens), *n.* 1. Happening. 2. Anything that occurs; event.
- ocean** (ō-shan), *n.* 1. Vast expanse of salt water that covers the greater part of the surface of the globe. 2. Any one of its five great divisions, Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic. 3. Immense expanse. [*Gr.* *okeanos*, name of the supposed vast river flowing round the world.]
- oceanic** (ō-she-an'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, found or formed in, the ocean.
- ocelot** (ō-se-lot), *n.* American leopard-cat. [*Mex.* *ocelote*.]
- ocher**, **ochre** (ō'ker), *n.* Impure ferruginous clay, used as a pigment in making paint.—**ocherous**, **ochreous**, *a.* [*Gr.* *ochros*, pale yellow.]
- oct-**, **octa-**, **octo-**, *pref.* Having eight; consisting of eight. [*L.* *octo*—*Gr.* *okto*, eight.]
- o'clock** (o-klok'), *n.* Time of day, as indicated by the clock. [*Contr.* from "of the clock."]
- octagon** (ok-ta-gon), *n.* Plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.—**octagonal**, *a.* [*Gr.* *okto*, eight, and *gonia*, angle.]
- octahedron** (ok-ta-hē'dron), *n.* Solid figure with eight equal sides, each of which is an equilateral triangle.—**octahedral**, *a.* [*Gr.* *okto*, and *hedra*, base.]
- octangular** (ok-tang-gū-lar), *a.* Having eight angles. [*L.* *octo*, eight, and *ANGULAR*.]
- octave** (ok-tāv'), *I. a.* Consisting of eight. *II. n.* 1. Eight. 2. That which consists of eight. 3. In *mus.* Eighth tone, or interval of twelve semitones; any interval of equal length; the whole diatonic scale itself. [*L.* *octavus*, eighth—*octo*, eight.]
- octavo** (ok-tāv'o or -tāv'vō), *I. a.* Having eight leaves to the sheet. *II. n.* [*pl.* *octa'vos*.] 1. Book having eight leaves to the sheet, contracted 8vo. 2. Size of such a book, 6x9 inches.
- octennial** (ok-ten'i-al), *a.* Happening in every eighth year; running eight years. [*TIEN*.]
- octillion** (ok-til'yun), *n.* See **NUMERAL**.
- octo-**, See **OCT-**.
- October** (ok-tō'bēr), *n.* Tenth month of the year. [In the old Roman calendar the eighth month.—*octo*, eight.]
- octodecimo** (ok-to-des'i-mō), *a.* Having eighteen leaves to the sheet, contracted 18mo. [*L.* *octodecim*, eighteen.]

Site, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wēlt; mūte, hut, būrn; oīl, owl, thēn.

octogenarian (ok-to-jen-ri-an), *n.*
One who is eighty years old.

octopus (ok-tō-pus) or **ok'to-pus**, *n.*
Devilish having eight arms. [Pref. *octo-*, and Gr. *pous*, foot.]



Octopus, crawling and resting.

octeroon (ok-to-rōn'), *n.*
Offspring of a quadron and a white person.

octroi (ok-trōi'), *n.*
Tax on articles brought into a city. [Fr.]

octuple (ok-tū-pl), *a.* Eightfold.

ocular (ok-ū-lar), *i. a.* 1. Pertaining to the eye. 2. Received by actual sight. *II. n.* Eye-piece, as of a microscope. — **ocularly**, *adv.* [L. *ocularis*—*oculus*, eye.] [eye diseases.]

oculist (ok-ū-līst), *n.* One skilled in ophthalmology. — **odalisque** (ō-dal-isk), *n.* Female slave in a Turkish harem. [Turk. *odallig*.]

odd (od), *a. i.* Not paired with another; single. 2. Left over after a round number has been taken. 3. Not exactly divisible by two. 4. Strange. — **oddly**, *adv.* — **oddness**, *n.* [Icel. *oddi*, point, tongue of land, triangle. C. A. S. *ord*, point; Ger. *ort*, place.] *Syn.* Unmatched. See **QUAINT**.

Odd Fellow (od-fel-ō), *n.* One of a secret benevolent society called *The Independent Order of Odd Fellows*.

oddity (od-i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being odd or singular; strangeness. 2. Queer person or thing.

odds (odz), *n.* 1. Difference in favor of one against another. 2. More than an even wager. 3. Advantage. 4. *pl.* Scraps, miscellaneous pieces, as in *odds and ends*. — *At odds*, at variance.

ode (ōd), *n.* 1. Poem written to be set to music. 2. Noble, dignified poem. [Gr.]

odious (ō-di-us), *a.* Hateful; offensive; repulsive. [See **ODIUM**.]

odium (ō-di-um), *n.* 1. Hatred. 2. Offensiveness. [L.]

odometer (ō-dom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring distances traversed.

odontology (ō-don-to'lō-jī), *n.* Science of the nature and growth of the teeth. [Gr. *odous*, tooth, and *logos*, discourse.]

odor (ō-dūr), *n.* 1. Smell; perfume. 2. Reputation.

odoriferous (ō-dūr-if'ēr-us), *a.* Diffusing fragrance; perfumed. — **odoriferously**, *adv.* [L. *odoriferus*—*odor*, and *fero*, bear.] [odorously, *adv.*

odorous (ō-dūr-us), *a.* Fragrant. — **ecumenical**. See **ECUMENICAL**.

edema (ē-dē-ma), *n.* Swelling caused by water beneath the skin. [Gr.]

o'er (ōr). Contracted from **OVER**.

Esophagus. See **ESOPHAGUS**.

of (ov), *prep.* 1. From; out from. 2. Belonging to; relating to. [A. S. *of*.]

off (af), *i. adv.* 1. Away from; not on. 2. Not to take place. *II. a. i.* Most distant; on the opposed or further side. 2. Free from work or duty, as *off day*. 3. Other than the usual or regular. *III. prep.* Not on. *IV. interj.* Away! depart! [Same as **OF**.]

offal (of'al), *n.* Part of an animal unfit for use; refuse; anything worthless. [OFF and FALL.]

offence. Same as **OFFENSE**.

offend (of-fend'), *i. vt.* Displease; make angry; affront. *II. vt.* Sin; cause anger. — **offend'er**, *n.* [L. *ob*, against, and *fero*, strike.]

offense (of-fens') *n.* 1. Act of offending; affront; insult; outrage. 2. Crime; misdemeanor; sin. 3. Umbrage.

offensive (of-fen'siv), *i. a. i.* Causing offense; displeasing. 2. Disgusting. 3. Used in attack. 4. Making the first attack. *II. n. i.* Act of the attacking party. 2. Posture of one who attacks. — **offensively**, *adv.* — **offensiveness**, *n.* [See **OFFEND**.]

offer (of'ēr), *i. vt.* 1. Make a proposal to; lay before; present to the mind. 2. Attempt. 3. Propose to give. 4. Present in worship. *II. vt. i.* Present itself; be at hand. 2. Declare a willingness. *III. n.* Act of offering. 2. First advance. 3. That which is offered; proposal made. [L. *offero*—*ob*, towards, and *fero*, bring.]

offering (of'ēr-ing), *n.* 1. Act of making an offer. 2. That which is offered; sacrifice.

offertory (of'ēr-tō-ri), *n.* 1. Words sung or spoken during mass, or while a collection is made. 2. Offerings.

offhand (af-hand), *a.* and *adv.* At once; without preparation.

office (of'is), *n.* 1. Settled duty or employment. 2. Public position of trust or profit. 3. Act of worship. 4. Place for business. 5. Persons in an office. [L. *officium*—*opus*, aid, wealth, and *facio*, make.]

officer (of'i-sēr), *i. n. i.* One who holds an office, esp. in the army or navy. 2. Constable; policeman. *II. vt. i.* Furnish with officers. 2. Command, as officers.

official (of-fish'al), *i. a. i.* Pertaining to an office. 2. Depending on the proper office or authority. 3. Done by authority; authoritative. *II. n. i.* One who holds an office, esp. a civil office. — **officially**, *adv.*

officiate (of-fish'i-ät), *vt.* Perform official duties.

official (of-fish'äl), *a.* Approved, as medicine kept prepared by apothecaries. [Fr.—*L. officina*, workshop.]

officious (of-fish'us), *a.* Too forward in offering services; intermeddling.—**officiously**, *adv.*—**officiousness**, *n.* [*L. officiosus*.]

offing (ä'f'ing), *n.* Part of the sea with deep water distant from the shore.

offish (ä'f'ish), *a.* Distant in manner.

offscouring (ä'f'skow'r-ing), *n.* Anything that is rejected or despised.

offset (ä'f'set), *1. n.* 1. Sum or value set off against another as an equivalent. 2. Young shoot or bulk. 3. Terrace on a hillside. 4. Horizontal ledge on the face of a wall. 5. In surveying, perpendicular from the main line to an outlying point. *II. vt.* In accounts, place against as an equivalent; balance.

offshoot (ä'f'shüt), *n.* That which shoots off the parent stem; anything growing out of another. [dren; issue.]

offspring (ä'f'spring), *n.* Child; child. **off** (ä'f), **often** (ä'f'n), *adv.* Frequently; many times. [*A. S.*]

offtimes (ä'f'timz), **oftentimes** (ä'f'timz), *adv.* Many times; frequently.

ogle (ö'gl), *1. vt.* Look at fondly with side glances. *II. vt.* Practice ogling. [*Of. Ger. augein*.]

ogre (ö'gër), *n.* Man-eating monster or giant of fairy tales.—**ogress**, *fem.*—**ogreish**, *a.* Like an ogre in character or appearance. [Fr.—*L. orcus*, lower world.] [sorrow, etc.]

oh (ö), *interj.* Denoting surprise, pain.

ohm (öm), *n.* Unit of electrical resistance: the resistance of a column of quicksilver 1 sq. millimeter in section and 106 centimeters in length. [Prof. Ohm, German electrician.]

oil (oil), *1. n.* Greasy liquid of animal, mineral or vegetable origin. *II. vt.* Smear or anoint with oil.—**oil-cake** (oil'käk), *n.* Cake made of flaxseed, rape-seed, cotton-seed, etc., from which the oil has been pressed out.—**oilcloth** (oil'kläth), *n.* Painted floor-cloth.—**only** (oil'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of oil. 2. Greasy.—**oiliness**, *n.* [*O. Fr. oile—L. oleum*.]

ointment (oint'ment), *n.* 1. Anything used in anointing. 2. Greasy substance applied to diseased or wounded parts. [*O. Fr. oignement—L. unguentum—ungo*, smear.]

okra (ö'kra), *n.* Annual plant whose succilaginous seed pods are used for soup; gumbo.

old (öld), *a.* 1. Advanced in years. 2. Having been long in existence. 3. Decayed by time or use. 4. Out of date; ancient. 5. Having the age or duration of. 6. Long practiced. 7. Long-time; familiar; used as a term of affection or cordiality. — **oldness**, *n.* — **Old style** (often written with a date O. S.), the mode of reckoning time before 1752, according to the Julian calendar or year of 365½ days. [*A. S. eald*, old.]

Syn. Aged, former. See **ANCIENT**.

olden (öld'n), *a.* Old; ancient.

oleaginous (ö-le-ä-j'in-us), *a.* Oily. [*L.*]

oleander (ö-le-an'jär), *n.* Evergreen poisonous shrub with beautiful flowers. [Fr. corrup. of RHODODENDRON.]

oleaster (ö-le-ä'stär), *n.* Wild olive. [*L.—olea*, olive-tree—*Gr. elata*, olive.]

oleiferous (ö-le-if'er-us), *a.* Producing oil, as seeds. [*L. oleum*, and *fero*, bear.]

oleograph (ö-le-o-gräf), *n.* Print in oil-colors to imitate an oil-painting. [*L. oleum*, oil, and *Gr. grapho*, write.]

oleomargarine (ö-le-o-mär-gä-rin), *n.* Substitute for butter, variously prepared from beef-tallow, nut-oil, cotton-seed oil, etc.; butterine. [*L. oleum*, oil, and *MARGARIN*.]

olfactory (ol-fäkt'ör-i), *a.* Pertaining to or used in smelling. [*L. olfacto*, smell.]

oligarch (ol'i-gärk), *n.* Member of an oligarchy. — **oligarch'al**, **oligarch'ical**, *a.* Pertaining to an oligarchy. — **oligarchy**, *n.* 1. State governed by a few. 2. Set of few persons who rule. [*Gr.—oligot*, few, and *arche*, rule.]

olla podrida (ol'yä-pö-dr'sdä), *n.* 1. Spanish kind of stew. 2. Incongruous mixture. [*Sp.=putrid pot.*]

olio (ö'li-ö), *n.* 1. Dish of different sorts of meat and vegetables boiled together. 2. In music. Medley. 3. Literary miscellany. [*Sp. olla—L. olla*, pot.]

olive (ol'iv), *n.* 1. Tree cultivated around the Mediterranean for its oily fruit. 2. Its fruit. 3. Dull green color like the unripe olive. [*L. oliva*.]

Olympiad (ö-lim'pi-äd), *n.* In ancient Greece, a period of four years, being the interval between the Olympic games, used in reckoning time (the date of the 1st Olympiad is 776 B. C.). [*G. olympias—Olympia*, a district in Elis in ancient Greece.]



Olive branch.

Olympian (ô-lim'pi-an), **Olympic**, *a.* Pertaining to *Olympia*, where the Olympic games were celebrated, or to *Mt. Olympus*, the fabled seat of the gods.

omega (ô-meg-a-or-o-mê-ga), *n.* 1. Last letter of the Greek alphabet. 2. The end. [Gr. *o mega*, the great or long O.] **omelet** (om'e-let), *n.* Pancake chiefly of eggs. [Fr. *omelette*.]

omen (ô-men), *n.* Sign of some future event; foreboding. [L.]

ominous (om'in-us), *a.* Pertaining to or containing an omen, foreboding evil; inauspicious. — **ominously**, *adv.* [omitted.]

omissible (ô-mis'i-bl), *a.* That may be omission (ô-mish'un), *n.* 1. Act of omitting or neglecting. 2. That which is omitted. [L. *omissio*.]

omit (ô-mit'), *vt.* [omitting; omit'ted.] 1. Leave out. 2. Neglect; fail. [L. *omitto*—ob, away, and *mitto*, send.]

omnibus (om'ni-bus), *n.* [*pl.* om'ni-buses.] Large four-wheeled vehicle for conveying many passengers. [L. = for all. Dative *pl.* of *omnis*, all.]

omnipotence (om-nip'o-tens), **omnipotency** (om-nip'o-ten-si), *n.* Unlimited power. — **omnipotent** (om-nip'o-ten-t), *a.* All-powerful.

omnipresence (om-ni-prez'ens), *n.* Universal presence; ubiquity.

omnipresent (om-ni-prez'ent), *a.* Present everywhere. [L. *omnis*, all, and *presens*.]

omniscience (om-nish'ens), *n.* Unlimited knowledge or wisdom.

omniscient (om-nish'ent), *a.* All-knowing; infinitely wise. — **omnisciently**, *adv.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *sciens*, knowing.]

omnivorous (om-niv'o-rus), *a.* 1. All-devouring. 2. Feeding on both animal and vegetable food. [L.—*omnis*, all, and *voro*, devour.]

on (on). I. *prep.* 1. In contact with the upper part of. 2. To and towards the surface of. 3. Upon or in contact with. 4. Not off. 5. At, near, or during. 6. In addition to. 7. Toward; for. 8. At the peril of. 9. In consequence of. 10. Immediately after. II. *adv.* 1. Above, or next beyond. 2. Forward; in succession. 3. In continuance. 4. Not off. 5. About the body. III. *interj.* Go on! proceed! [A. S. *on*.]

once (wuns). I. *adv.* 1. One single time. 2. At a former time. II. *conj.* After. III. *n.* One time.—*At once*, immediately; simultaneously. [A. S. *ones*, gen. of *an*, one, used as an *adv.* See *NONCE*.]

on dit (ang-dê). They say. [Fr.] **one** (wun), *pron.* Person spoken of indefinitely as in the phrase *one should think*. [Merely a special use of the numeral *one*.]

one (wun), *a.* 1. Single in number. 2. Forming a whole; undivided. 3. The same.—*At one*, of one mind. [A. S. *en*.]

oneness (wun'nes), *n.* Singleness; unity.

onerous (on'er-us), *a.* Burdensome; oppressive.—**onerously**, *adv.* [L.—*onus*, burden.]

onesided (wun'ed), *a.* Limited to one side; partial; incomplete.—**onesidedness**, *n.*

onion (un'yun), *n.* 1. Common plant, with edible bulbous root. 2. Its bulb. [Fr. *oignon*—L. *unio*—*unus*, one.]

only (ôn'li). I. *a.* 1. Single; solitary. 2. This above all others. II. *adv.* In one manner; for one purpose; singly; simply; no more than; merely; barely. III. *conj.* Excepting that; but. [A. S. *anlic*—*an*, one, and *lic*, like.]

onomatopœia (on-o-mat-o-p'ya), *a.* 1. Formation of a word with resemblance in sound to that of the thing signified, as "click," "cuckoo." 2. Such a word itself. 3. Use of such a word.—**onomatopœic**, *a.* [Gr.—*onoma*, name, and *pœia*, make.]

onset (on'set), *n.* Violent attack; onslaught (on'slaht), *n.* Furious attack. [A. S. *on*, on, and *slahht*, stroke.]

onto (on'tô), *prep.* Upon, on.

ontology (on-to-lô'j-i), *n.* Science that treats of the principles of pure being. — **ontologic**, **ontological**, *a.* — **ontologist**, *n.* One versed in ontology. [Gr. *on*, *ontos*, being, and *logos*, discourse.]

onus (ô'nus), *n.* Burden. [L.]

onward (on'ward). I. *a.* Advancing; advanced. II. *adv.* Toward a point in front; forward.

onwards (on'wards), *adv.* **ONWARD.**

onyx (on'iks), *n.* 1. Agate formed of layers of chalcedony of different colors. 2. Variety of marble, resembling onyx; Mexican onyx marble. [L.—Gr. *onyx*, finger-nail, gem.]

oolite (ô'o-lit), *n.* Kind of limestone, composed of grains like the roe of a fish. — **oolitic**, *a.* [From Gr. *oon*, egg, and *lithos*, stone.]

ooze (ôz). I. *n.* 1. Soft mud. 2. Gentle flow. II. *vt.* Percolate, as a liquid through pores; leak out slowly. [A. S. *was*, mud.]

oey (ô'zi), *a.* Resembling ooze; slimy.

opacity (ô-pas'i-ti), *n.* Opaqueness; obscurity.

ôme, fat, ták, fêr, fâll, fêre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nôte, not, nôve, wêll; môte, hut, bûrn; ed, owl, then.

opal (ô'pal), *n.* Precious stone of a milky hue, remarkable for its changing colors. [L. *opalus*.]

opallescent (ô-pal-es'ent), *a.* Reflecting a milky or pearly light from within.

opaque (ô-pâk'), *a.* Not transparent.—**opaqueness**, *n.* [L. *opacus*.]

ope (ôp), *vt.* and *vi.* Open.

open (ô'pn), *i. a.* 1. Not shut. 2. Free of access. 3. Free from trees. 4. Not fenced. 5. Not drawn together. 6. Not frozen up. 7. Free to be used, etc.; public. 8. Without reserve; frank; easily understood. 9. Generous; liberal. 10. Clear. 11. Unbalanced, as an account. 12. Free to be discussed. 13. Liable to attack; exposed. 14. Uttered with the mouth wide open. *II n.* Clear space, on land or water. *III vt.* 1. Make open. 2. Bring to view. 3. Explain. 4. Begin. *IV vt.* 1. Become open; unclosed; be unclosed. 2. Begin to appear; begin. — **openly**, *adv.* — **openness**, *o'pener*, *n.* [A.S.]

opening (ôp'ning), *n.* 1. Open place; breach; aperture; opportunity. 2. Beginning; first appearance.

opera (op'er-â), *n.* 1. Musical drama. 2. Theater for exhibiting operas.

opera-bouffe (op'er-â-bôf'), *n.* Comic opera. [Fr. — *It. opera-buffa*. See **BUFFON**.] — **opera-glass** (op'er-â glâs), *n.* Small double telescope for use at operas, theaters, etc. [It. — L. *opera*. See **OPERATE**.]

operate (op'er-â-t), *I vt.* 1. Act; exert power or strength. 2. Take effect. 3. Perform surgical work. *II vt.* 1. Effect. 2. Put into activity; work. [L. *operor* — *opera*, work.]

operative (op'er-â-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the opera.

operation (op'er-â-shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of operating. 2. Agency; influence. 3. Method of working. 4. Action or movement. 5. Surgical performance.

operative (op'er-â-tiv), *I a.* 1. Having the power of operating or acting. 2. Exerting force. 3. Producing effects. *II n.* Workman in a factory. — **operatively**, *adv.*

operator (op'er-â-tür), *n.* One who or that which operates or produces an effect. [opera. *It.*]

operetta (op'er-et-â), *n.* Short, light

ophidian (ôf-id-i-ân), *i. a.* Pertaining to serpents. *II n.* Serpent; snake. [Gr. *ophis*, serpent.]

ophthalmia (ôf-thal-mi-â), **ophthalmalmy** (ôf-thal-mi), *n.* Inflammation of the eye. [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye.

ophthalmic (ôf-thal-mik), *a.* Pertaining to the eye; ocular.

ophthalmoscope (ôf-thal'mo-skôp), *n.* Instrument for examining the interior of the eye. [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye, and *skopeo*, look at.]

opiate (ô'pi-ât), *I n.* 1. Any medicine that contains opium, and induces sleep. 2. That which induces rest. *II a.* Inducing sleep; causing rest.

opine (ô-pin'), *vt.* Judge; suppose. [Fr. *opiner* — L. *opinor*, think.]

opinion (ô-pin'yun), *n.* 1. Conviction on probable evidence; estimation; notion. 2. Judgment.

opinionated (ô-pin'yun-ât-ed), *a.* Firmly adhering to one's own opinions; obstinate.

opium (ô'pi-um), *n.* Narcotic juice of the white poppy [L. — Gr. *opion*, dim. from *opos*, sap.]

opodeldoo (ôp-ô-del'dok), *n.* Mixture of soap, alcohol, camphor, etc.

opossum (ô-pos'um), *n.* American quadruped with a prehensile tail. The female carries her young in a pouch.

opponent (ôp-pô'nent), *I a.* Opposing. *II n.* One who opposes, esp. in debate.

Syn. Adversary; antagonist; foe; enemy.

opportune (ôp-or-tün'), *a.* Present at a proper time; convenient. — **opportune'y**, *adv.* — **opportune'ness**, *n.* — **opportun'ist**, *n.* Politician who waits for events before declaring his opinions. [L. — *ob*, before, near, and *portus*, harbor.]

opportunity (ôp-or-tün'i-ti), *n.* Opportune or convenient time; favorable occasion.

opposable (ôp-pô'z-â-bl), *a.* 1. That can be resisted. 2. That may be placed opposite, as the thumb to the other fingers.

oppose (ôp-pôz'), *I vt.* 1. Place as an obstacle. 2. Resist. 3. Check. 4. Compete with. *II vt.* Make objection. [Fr. — L. *ob*, and Fr. *poser*, place.]

opposite (ôp'o-zit), *I a.* 1. Placed over against; standing in front. 2. Contrasted with. 3. Contrary. *II n.* 1. That which is opposed or contrary. 2. Opponent. [L. *oppositus*.]

opposition (ôp-o-zish'un), *n.* 1. State of being opposite or opposed. 2. Act of opposing; resistance. 3. That which opposes; obstacle. 4. Party that opposes the existing administration or the party in power. 5. In *astron.* Situation of heavenly bodies when 180 degrees apart.



Opossum.

oppositive (op-poz-i-tiv), *a.* That may be opposed.

oppress (op-pres'), *vt.* 1. Use severely; treat harshly; burden. 2. Lie heavy upon; constrain; prostrate; depress. [Fr.—*L. opprimo, oppressus*—*ob*, against, and *premo*, press.]

oppression (op-presh'un), *n.* 1. Act of oppressing or being oppressed. 2. Tyranny; injustice. 3. Dullness; depression. [Fr.—*L.*]

oppressive (op-pres'iv), *a.* 1. Tending to oppress; unjustly severe. 2. Heavy; overpowering.—**oppressively**, *adv.*—**oppressiveness**, *n.* [oppresses.]

oppressor (op-pres'sh'r), *n.* One who oppresses. **opprobrious** (op-prō'bri-us), *a.* 1. Expressive of opprobrium; abusive. 2. Infamous; despised.

opprobrium (op-prō'bri-um), *n.* 1. Scurrilous or abusive language; abuse. 2. Disgrace; reproach; infamy. [L. *ob*, against, and *probrum*, reproach.]

oppose (op-pūn'), *vt.* Oppose; resist; combat. [L.—*ob*, against, and *pugna*, fight.]

optative (op-tā-tiv or op-tā'tiv), *I. a.* Expressing desire. II. *n.* In *gram.* Mood of the verb expressing wish.—**optatively**, *adv.* [L.—*opto*, wish.]

optic (opt'ik), *I. a.* Relating to sight, or to optics. II. *n.* Eye.—**optical**, *a.* Optic. [Fr. *optique*—Gr. *optikos*—root of *ops*, face.]

optician (op-tish'an), *n.* 1. One skilled in optics; oculist. 2. One who makes or sells optical instruments.

optics (opt'iks), *n.* Science of the nature and laws of vision and light.

optimism (opt'im-izm), *n.* 1. Doctrine that everything in the world is arranged for the best. 2. Tendency to take the most hopeful view of matters.—*opp.* to *pessimism*. [L. *optimus*, best.]

optimist (opt'im-ist), *n.* One who optimizes.

option (op'shun), *n.* Right of choosing; choice. 2. Right to sell or buy at a future time and at a fixed price. [L.]

optional (op'shun-al), *a.* Left to one's option or choice.—**optionally**, *adv.*

opulence (op'ū-lens), *n.* Means; riches; wealth. [*opes*, wealth.]

opulent (op'ū-lent), *a.* Wealthy. [L. *opus* (ō'pus), *n.* Work. [L.]

or (ar), *conj.* Marking an alternative, and sometimes opposition. [Short for *other*, modern *EITHER*.]

oracle (or'a-kl), *n.* 1. Answer given by the gods. 2. Place where the answers were given. 3. The deity supposed to give them. 4. One famed for wisdom. [L. *oraculum*—*oro*, speak.]

oracular (ō-rak'ū-lar), *a.* 1. Delivering oracles. 2. Resembling oracles as in authority, obscurity, etc.; prophetic. **oral** (ō'ral), *a.* Uttered by the mouth; spoken.—**orally**, *a.* [L.—*os, oris*, mouth.]

orang (ō-rang'), *n.* Abbr. of **ORANGE**. **orange** (ō-ran'), *I. n.* 1. Tree with a delightful gold-colored fruit. 2. Its fruit. 3. Color composed of red and yellow. II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to an orange. 2. Orange-colored. [Fr.—Pers. *naranj*.]

Orangeman (ō-ran'-man), *n.* Member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795 to uphold Protestantism, British sovereignty, law and order, etc. So called from William of Orange.

orang-utang (ō-rang'ō-tang'), *n.* Large anthropoid ape, found in Borneo and Sumatra. [Malay, *orang utan*, man of the woods.]

oration (ō-rā'shun), *n.* Elaborate public speech. [L.—*oro*, speak.]

orator (or'a-tūr), *n.* 1. Public speaker; man of eloquence. 2. Spokesman. 3. Plaintiff; petitioner.—*fem.* *oratrix*.

oratorical (or'a-tor'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to oratory; becoming an orator.

oratorio (or'a-tō-ri-ō), *n.* Kind of musical drama, usually founded on a Scriptural subject. [It.]

oratory (or'a-tō-ri), *n.* 1. Art of speaking in public; eloquence. 2. Apartment or building for private worship.

orb (arb), *I. n.* 1. Circle; orbit. 2. Sphere; celestial body. II. *vt.* 1. Surround. 2. Form into an orb.—**orbed** (arbd), *a.* Round. [L. *orbis*.]

orbicular (ar-bik'ū-lar), *a.* Spherical; round. [From L. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis*.]

orbiculate (ar-bik'ū-lāt), **orbiculated** (ar-bik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* Circular.—**orbiculation**, *n.*

orbit (ar'bit), *n.* 1. Path described by a celestial body in the heavens. 2. Bony cavity for the eyeball.—**orbital**, *a.* [L. *orbis*—*orbis*, circle.]

orchard (arch'ard), *n.* Garden of fruit-trees. [A. S. *orceda*, *origard*—*wort*, herb, and *geard*, garden.]

orchestra (ar'kes-tra), *n.* 1. In the Greek theater, place where the chorus danced. 2. Part of a theater for the musicians. 3. Performers in an orchestra. 4. Parquet of a theater.—**orchestral** (ar'kes-tral or ar'kes'-), *a.* [Gr.—*orchestra*, dance.]

orchestration (ar'kes-trā'shun), *n.* Arrangement of music for an orchestra; instrumentation.

originate (ô-rij'in-ăt). I. *vt.* Give origin to; bring into existence. II. *vi.* Have origin; begin. — **orig'in-ator**, *n.* [*It. originare* — *L. origo.*]

origination (ō-rij-in-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of originating or of coming into existence. 2. Mode of production.

oriol (ōr'i-ōl), n. 1. Golden thrush of Europe. 2. American hang-nest bird. [O. Fr. *oriol* — L. *aureolus*, golden — *aureum*, gold] [constellations.]

Orion (ō-rī'ōn), *n.* In *astr.* One of the
orison (or'ī-zun), *n.* Prayer. [O. Fr.
— *L. oratio* — *oro*, pray.]

ermolu (or-mo-lö'), *n.* Brass made to look like gold. [Fr. = ground gold.]

ornament (ar'nă-mĕnt). I. *n.* Anything that adds grace or beauty. II. *vt.* Adorn.—**ornament'al**, *a.* Serving to adorn or beautify.—**ornament'ally**, *adv.*—**ornamenta'tion**, *n.* [L.—*ornō*, adorn.]

Syn. Adorn; beautify; decorate; embellish; exalt; garnish; grace; honor; deck; bedizen.

ornate (ar-nāt'), *a.* Ornamented; decorated.—**ornate**'ly, *adv.*—**ornate**'ness, *n.* [*L. ornatus*, pa. p. of *orno*.]

ornithological (ar-ni-tho-loj'ik-al),
a. Pertaining to ornithology.

ornithology (ar-ni-thol'o-jī), *n.* Science of birds. — **ornithol'ogist**, *n.* One versed in ornithology. [Gr. *ornis*, bird, and *logos*, science.]

ography (ō-rogr'ra-fī), *n.* Science of mountains; orology. [Gr.]

rotund (ō'ro-tund), *a.* Round, rich and musical,—said of the voice. [*L. es, mouth, and rotundus, round.*]

orphan (ar'fan) I. *n.* Child bereft of father or mother, or of both. II. *a.* Bereft of parents. III. *vt.* Bereave of parents. [*Gr. orphanos.*]

orphanage (or'fan-aj), *n.* 1. State of an orphan. 2. House for orphans.

orrery (or'eri), n. Machine to illustrate the motions of the heavenly bodies. [Earl of *Orrery*.]

orris (oris), n. Species of iris, the dried root of which is used in perfume.

orthodontia (ar-tho-don'shi-a), *n.*
Dental orthopedy.—**orthodontist**, *n.*

orthodox (ar-tho-doks), *a.* 1. Sound in doctrine; believing the received or established opinions, esp. in religion. 2. According to the received doctrine. —**orthodoxy**, *n.* [*Gr.* *orthos*, right, and *doxa*, opinion.]

orthoepey (ar-tho-ep'i or ar-thō-ep'i), *n.* In *gram.* Correct pronunciation of words. — **orthoepeical**, *a.* — **orthoepeist**, *n.* One versed in orthoepey. [*Gr. orthos*, right, and *epos*, word.]

orthographer (ar-thog'ra-fēr), n. One who spells words correctly.

orthographic (ar-tho-graf-ik), **orthographical** (ar-tho-graf-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining or according to orthography; spelt correctly.—**orthographically**, *adv.*

orthography (ar-thog'ra-fi), n. Cor-
IGr

orthopedy (ar-thop'ē-dī), n. Cure of bodily deformities. [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *païs*, child.]

ortolan (ar-to-lan), *n.* European singing bird considered a great delicacy. [*It. ortolano*—*L. hortolanus*.]

oscillate (os'il-lăt), *vi.* Move to and fro; fluctuate; vibrate. — **oscillation**, *n.* — **oscillatory**, *a.* Swinging. [*L. oscillo*, swing.]

ostensorium (os-ten-sō'ri-um), *n.*
Transparent receptacle in which
consecrated host is presented for the con-
gregation's adoration.

osculate (os'kū-lāt), *vt.* 1. Kiss. 2. Touch as two curves that have a common curvature at the point of contact.—**osculation**, *n.* [*L.*—*osculum*, kiss, dim. of *os*, mouth.]

osculatory (os'kū-lā-tō-rī), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, kissing. 2. Having the same curvature at point of contact.

osier (ô'zhër). I. *n.* Willow, especially the water-willow. II. *a.* Made of willow twigs. [Fr.]

osmium (oz'mi-um), *n.* Gray-colored metal found with platinum. It is the hardest metal and heaviest body known, and is used in electric incan-

descent lamps. [L.—Gr. *osme*, smell.]
osprey, ospray (os'prā), *n.* Fishhawk

osseous(os'e-us), *a.* Bony; resembling, or of, bone. [*L. osseus*—*os, ossis*, bone.]


ossification (os-si-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Change or state of being changed into a bony substance. 2. Ossified mass.

ossify (os'i-fi). I. *vt.* [os'sifying; os'sified.] Make into bone or into a bone-like substance. II. *vi.* Become bone. [L. *ossifico*—*os*, and *facio*, make.]

ostensible (os-ten'si-bl), *a.* Professed; avowed; pretended; apparent; not real.—**osten'sibly**, *adv.*—**ostensibility**, *n.* [*L.—ostendo, show.*]

ostentation (os-ten-tā'shun), *n.* Making a display; ambitious display.—**ostentative**, *a.*—**ostentatively**, *adv.*
Syll. Boasting; noun: parade.

ostentatious (os-ten-tā'shūs), *a.* 1. Given to show; fond of self-display; pretentious. 2. Intended for display.—**ostenta'tiously**, *adv.*—**ostenta'tiousness**, *n.*

— (os-te-o'l-o-jī), *n.* That part of anatomy which treats of the bones.—**osteologer**, **osteologist**, *n.* One versed in osteology. [Gr. *ostion*, bone, and *logos*, science.]
osteopath (os'tē-o-path), *n.* One who practices osteopathy. — **osteop-athy**, *n.* Treatment of diseases by manipulation of bones, muscles, etc. [Gr. *ostion*, bone, and *pathos*, disease.]
ostracism (os'tra-sizm), *n.* Banishment by ostracizing.
ostracize (os'tra-siz), *vt.* 1. Banish, as in ancient Greece, by popular vote written on sherds [Gr. *ostrakion*—*ostrakon*, shell.]
ostreophagist (os'trē-of-a-jist), *n.* One that eats oysters. [Gr. *ostreon*, oyster, and *phagien*, eat.]
ostrich (os'trich), *n.* Largest of birds, found in Africa, remarkable for its speed in running, and prized for its plumes. [O. F. *ostruche*—L. *avis struthio*—Gr. *struthion*, bird.]
otalgia (ō-tal'jī-a), *n.* Earache. [Gr.]
other (ut'hēr), *a.* and *pron.* 1. Different; not the same. 2. Additional. 3. Second of two. [A. S. *oðer*. Ger. *ander*.]
otherwise (ut'hēr-wiz), *adv.* 1. In another manner. 2. By other causes. 3. In other respects.
otter (ot'ēr), *n.* Large kind of vessel-like animal living on fish. [A. S. *otor*, *otter*.]

otto (ot'o), **otter** (ot'ar), **attar** (at'ar), *n.* Fragrant oil obtained from certain flowers, esp. the rose. [Ar. *attar*—*attira*, smell sweetly.]
Ottoman (ot'o-man), *i. a.* Pertaining to the Turkish Empire, founded by Othman (or Osman) in 1299. *II. n.* 1. Turk. 2. Low, stuffed seat without back, first used in Turkey. [Fr.]
ought, *a.* Same as **AUGHT**.
ought (at), *vt.* 1. Be under moral obligation. 2. Be proper or necessary. [From *owed*, *pa. t.* of *owe*.]
ounce (owns), *n.* 1. Sixteenth part of a pound avoirdupois = 437½ troy grs. 2. Twelfth part of a pound troy = 480 grs. [L. *uncia*, twelfth part.]
ounce (owns), *n.* Feline carnivorous animal of Asia, allied to the leopard. [Fr. *once*.]
our (owr), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to us. [A. S. *ure*, gen. pl. of *us*.] [*us*.]
ours (owrz), *pron. poss.* Belonging to ourselves (owr-self), *pron.* Myself, (in the regal style).—**ourselves** (selvz), *pl.* We, not others; *us*.]

ousel, ouzel (ō'xl), *n.* Kind of [A. S. *osla*. Ger. *amstel*.]
oust (owst), *vt.* Eject; expel. [O. Fr. *oster* (Fr. *oter*), remove.] [session.
ouster (ow'stēr), *n.* Ejection; dispo-
out (owt), *i. adv.* 1. Without, not in. 2. To or beyond the limit in any sense, as of concealment, time, existence, supply, control, possession, truth, accord, a game, strength, etc. 3. Forth; in extension. — *Out and away*, by far.—*Out and out*, completely; unqualified.—*Out of*, out from; prompted by; from among; without; far from. *II. n.* 1. Person not in office, generally in pl. 2. Matter omitted in setting up copy. *III. interj.* Away! be gone! [A. S. *ut*, *ut*. Ger. *aus*.]
outbid (owt-bid'), *vt.* Surpass by offering a higher price.
outbreak (owt'brāk), *n.* Breaking out; eruption. [explosion.
outburst (owt'būrst), *n.* Bursting out;
outcast (owt'kást), *i. a.* Exiled; rejected. *II. n.* Person banished; exile.
outcome (owt'kum), *n.* Issue; consequence.
outcrop (owt'krop), *n.* Exposure of a stratum at the earth's surface.
outcry (owt'kri), *n.* Loud cry of distress.
outside (owt-dē'), *vt.* Surpass; excel.
outdoor (owt'dōr or owt-dōr'), *a.* Outside the house; in the open air.
outdoors (owt-dōrz), *adv.* Out of the house; abroad. [to inner.
outer (owt'ēr), *a.* External;—opposed
outermost (owt'ēr-mōst), *a.* Furthest out; most distant.
outface (owt-fās), *vt.* Stare out of countenance; defeat by assurance.
outfit (owt'fit), *n.* Complete equipment.
outflank (owt-flangk'), *vt.* Extend the flank of one army beyond that of another; turn the flank of.
outgeneral (owt-jen'ēr-əl), *vt.* Outdo in generalship. [lay.
outgo (owt'gō), *n.* Expenditure; out-
outgoing (owt'gō-ing), *i. a.* 1. Act or state of going out. 2. Expenditure. *II. a.* Departing.
outgrow (owt-grō'), *vt.* 1. Grow beyond or surpass in growth. 2. Grow out of.
outhouse (owt'howz), *n.* Small building outside a dwelling house.
outing (owt'ing), *n.* Act of going out; pleasure excursion.
outlandish (owt-land'ish), *a.* 1. Foreign; strange. 2. Rude; vulgar. [A. S. *utlandisc*.] [*than*.
outlast (owt-lást'), *vt.* Last longer

ōste, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, gbove; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit, nōte, not, mōve, wēte, mōte, hut, bērn; oil, owl, than.

outlaw (owt'lô). I. *a.* 1. One deprived of the protection of the law. 2. Robber or bandit. II. *vt.* Deprive of the benefit of the law; deprive of legal force.

outlawry (owt'lô-ri), *n.* Putting or being out of the protection of the law.

outlay (owt'lô), *n.* Expenditure.

outlet (owt'let), *n.* Passage out.

outline (owt'lin). I. *n.* 1. Outer or exterior line. 2. Sketch without shading; rough draft. II. *vt.* 1. Draw the exterior line of. 2. Delineate; sketch.

outlive (owt-liv'), *vt.* Live beyond; survive.

outlook (owt'lôk), *n.* 1. Watch. 2. Prospect. 3. Place from which one looks out.

outlying (owt'li-ing), *a.* Lying out or beyond; on the exterior or frontier.

outmaneuver (owt-ma-nô-ver), *vt.* Surpass in manœuvring. [marching.]

outmarch (owt-mârch'), *vt.* Surpass in marching.

outmost (owt'môst), *a.* Outermost.

outnumber (owt-num-bêr), *vt.* Exceed in number.

outpost (owt'pôst), *n.* 1. Post or station beyond the main body of an army. 2. Troops placed there.

outpour (owt-pôr'), *vt.* Pour out.

outpour (owt'pôr'), *a.* Violent outflow.

outpouring (owt-pôr-ing), *n.* Pouring out; abundant supply.

output (owt'pôt), *n.* Quantity produced within a certain time.

outrage (owt'râj). I. *n.* Violence; excessive abuse; wanton mischief. II. *vt.* Treat with excessive abuse; injure by violence. [Fr. — O. Fr. *outrage* — Low L. *ultrâgium* — *ultra*, beyond.]

Syn. Affront; insult.

outrageous (owt-râ-jus), *a.* Violent, furious; atrocious. — **outrageously**, *adv.* — **outrageousness**, *n.*

outrank (owt-rangk'), *vt.* Exceed in rank.

outré (ô-trâ), *a.* Extravagant; overstrained. [Fr. *outré* — *outré* — L. *ultra*, beyond.]

outreach (owt-rêch'), *vt.* Reach or exceed.

outride (owt-rid'), *vt.* Ride faster than.

outrider (owt-ri-dêr), *n.* Servant on horseback who attends a carriage.

outrigger (owt-rig-êr), *n.* 1. Projecting spar for extending sails or any part of the rigging. 2. Apparatus fixed to a boat to increase the leverage of the oar. 3. Boat with this apparatus. 4. Device fixed to side of a boat to prevent upsetting.

outright (owt-rit), *adv.* 1. Immediately. 2. Completely.

outrival (owt-ri-val), *vt.* To surpass.

outrun (owt-run'), *vt.* Go beyond in running; exceed.

outsail (owt-sâ'), *vt.* Sail faster than.

outset (owt'set), *n.* Beginning.

outshine (owt-shîn'), *vt.* Excel in shining.

outside (owt'sid). I. *a.* Surface; exterior; limit. II. *a.* 1. On the outside. 2. Superficial. [member or party.]

outsider (owt'sid-êr), *n.* One not a

outskirt (owt'skért), *n.* Border; outer edge. [bold of speech.]

outsoken (owt'spô-ken), *a.* Frank or outspoken (owt-sprêd'), *vt.* Spread out or over.

outstanding (owt-stand'ing), *a.* Standing out; uncollected; remaining unpaid. [or spread out; extend.]

outstretch (owt-strech'), *vt.* Stretch

outstrip (owt-strip'), *vt.* Outran; leave behind.

outvie (owt-vî'), *vt.* Go beyond in vying with; exceed; surpass.

outvote (owt-vôt'), *vt.* Defeat by a greater number of votes.

outward (owt'ward). I. *a.* 1. Towards the outside; external; exterior. II. *adv.* (Also **outwards**.) 1. Toward the exterior. 2. To a foreign port.

outwardly (owt'ward-li), *adv.* In an outward manner; externally.

outweigh (owt-wê'), *vt.* Exceed in weight or importance.

outwit (owt-wit'), *vt.* [outwitt'ing; outwitted.] Surpass in wit or ingenuity; defeat by superior cunning.

outwork (owt-wûrk), *n.* Minor fortification outside the principal wall.

ousel. Same as **OUSEL**.

oval (ô-val). I. *a.* Having the shape of an egg. II. *n.* Anything oval; ellipse.

— **ovally**, *adv.* [Fr. *ovale* — L. *ovum*, egg.]

ovary (ô-va-ri), *n.* Organ or part in which an egg or seed is formed. — **ovarian**, *a.* [Low L. *ovaria* — L. *ovum*, egg.]

ovate (ô-vât), *ovated (ô-vâ-ted), *a.**

ovation (ô-vâ'shun), *n.* 1. In ancient Rome, a lesser triumph. 2. Outburst of popular applause. [L. *ovatio* — *ov*, shout.]

oven (u-vn), *n.* Arched cavity over a fire for baking, heating, or drying; any apparatus used for the same purpose. [A. S. *ofen*.]

over (ô-vêr). I. *prep.* 1. Above. 2. Across. 3. About. 4. Through. II. *adv.* 1. Above. 2. Across. 3. From one to another. 4. Above in measure; too much; to excess. 5. Completely. 6. Again. 7. Ended. III. *a.* 1. Upper or outer. 2. Beyond. 3. Past. [A. S. *ofer*.]

n. fâk, thak, fîr, fîl, fîre, above; mâ, met, hâr; mîte, mit; nôte, not, nôve, wêlt; mâte, hut, bûra; ell, owl, then.

(oks'i-jen), *n.* Gas without color or smell, forming part of

oxyz, acid, and *gennao*, generate.]

oxygenate (oks'i-jen-ät), **oxygenize** (oks'i-jen-iz), *vt.* and *vi.* Unite with oxygen.—**oxygenation**, *n.*

oxygenous (oks i'jen us), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, oxygen.

oxytone (oks'i tön), *a.* 1. Having an acute sound. 2. Having the acute accent on the last syllable. [Gr. *oxyz*, sharp, and *tonos*, tone, accent.]

oyer (ö'yër), *n.* Hearing.—*Oyer and ter-*

miner: Name given in some States of the U. S. to certain courts, usually confined to hearing and determining criminal cases. [Norm. Fr. *oyer*, (Fr. *ouir*)—*L. audire*, hear.]

eyes, **eyes** (ö'yes), *interj.* Hear ye. (Introductory call of a public crier for attention) [Norm. Fr.]

oyster (ol'stër), *n.* Edible bivalve shell fish. [O. Fr. *oistre*—*L. ostrea*—Gr. *ostreon*, oyster.—*osteon*, bone.]

ozone (ö'zön), *n.* Name given to a modification of oxygen, being one and a half times as dense, showing increased chemical activity and marked by a peculiar smell. [Gr. *ozo*, smell.]

[**p**, (pë), *n.* Sixteenth letter of the English alphabet. With *h* it forms the digraph *ph*, which is pronounced like *f*, and occurs in words derived from the

Greek. As an initial before *n*, *s*, and *t*, it is silent, as in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *ptomain*. It is silent also in the words *raspberry*, *receipt*, and *corps*.

pa (pä), *n.* Same as **PAPA**.

pabulum (pab'ü-lum), *n.* That which feeds or nourishes. [*L.*—*pascio*, feed.]

paca (pä'ka), *n.* So. American Guinea pig. [Port.]

pace (päs), *i. n.* 1. Space left between the feet in one step, measured from heel to heel, and varying from 80 to 86 inches. 2. Step. 3. Gait; rate of motion (of a man or beast). 4. Mode of stepping in horses in which the legs on the same side are lifted together; amble. *II. vt.* 1. Measure by steps. 2. Cause to progress. 3. Regulate in motion. *III. vi.* 1. Walk; walk slowly. 2. Amble.—**pacer** (pä'sër), *n.* [Fr. *pas*—*L. passus*, step.]

pachyderm (pak'i-dërm), *n.* [*pl.* pachyderms or pachydermata.] One of an old order of non-ruminant, hoofed mammals, distinguished for the thickness of their skin, as the elephant. [Gr.—*pachys*, thick, and *derma*, skin.]

pachyderm (pak'i-dërm), **pachydermatous**, *a.* Relating to a pachyderm; thick-skinned.

pacifist (pe-sif'ik), *a.* Appeasing; mild; tranquil.—**pacifistically**, *adv.*

Syn. Conciliatory; peaceful; quiet. **pacification** (pas-i-f'i-kë'shun), *n.* Making peace between parties at variance. [See **PACIFY**.]

pacifier (pe-sif'i-kë-tür), **pacifier** (pas-i-fi-ër), *n.* Peacemaker.—**pacificatory**, *a.*

pacifist (pas'i-fist), *n.* One who is opposed to war.

pacify (pas'i-fi), *vt.* Make peaceful; appease; calm; soothe. [*L. pacifico*—*pax*, peace, and *facio*, make.]

pack (pak), *i. n.* 1. Bundle. 2. Complete set of cards. 3. Number of hounds hunting, or kept together. 4. Number of persons combined for bad purposes. 5. Any great number. 6. Large area or field of broken ice. 7. Wet sheet for closely wrapping up a patient. *II. vt.* 1. Press together and fasten up; make tight. 2. Place in close order. 3. Select persons for some unjust object.—**pack'er**, *n.* [Celt. *pac*.]

package (pak'aj), *n.* Something packed; bundle; bale.

packet (pak'et), *n.* 1. Small package. 2. Dispatch-boat; vessel plying regularly between ports.

packhorse (pak'härs), *n.* Horse used to carry goods.

packing (pak'ing), *n.* 1. Act of putting in packs or tying up for carriage. 2. Material for packing.

packman (pak'man), *n.* Peddler or man who carries a pack.

pack-saddle (pak-sad'l), *n.* Saddle for packs or burdens.

packthread (pak'thred), *n.* Coarse thread used to sew or tie up packages.

pact (pakt), *n.* Contract. [*L. pactum*—*pactum*, make a contract.]

pad (pad), *n.* Thief on the high-road; footpad. [Dut. *pad*, path.]

pad (pad), *i. n.* 1. Anything stuffed with a soft material, as a soft saddle, cushion, etc. 2. Package of paper for writing upon. 3. Sheet of blotting-paper; blotter. *II. vt.* [padding; padded.] Stuff; furnish with pads or padding.

See, tak, täk, fär, zäll, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mih; ätte, net, müve, wptz; müte, hut, bürn; oll, owl, then.

padding (pad'ing), *n.* 1. Soft stuffing of a saddle, etc. 2. Superfluous matter introduced into a book or article to make it of the desired length.

paddle (pad'l) *I. vt.* 1. Dabble in water. 2. Row. *II. vt.* Move with an oar or paddle. *III. n.* 1. Short, broad, spoon-shaped oar, used for moving canoes. 2. Blade of an oar. 3. One of the boards at the circumference of a paddle-wheel. [For PATTLE, a freq. form of PAT, quick, light stroke.]

paddock (pad'uk), *n.* Enclosure for pasture, attached or contiguous to a stable. [A. S. *pearroc*, park—*sparran* (Ger. *sperrn*), shut in.] [E. Indian.]

paddy (pad'i), *n.* Rice in the husk. **padlock** (pad'lok), *I. n.* Lock with a link to pass through a staple or eye. *II. vt.* Fasten with a padlock. [Etymology unknown.]

padrone (pa-drō'ne), *n.* 1. Patron; master. 2. One who imports Italian laborers and controls their earnings. **paean** (pē'an), *n.* 1. Song in honor of Apollo. 2. Song of triumph. [Gr. *Pala*, an epithet of Apollo.]

pagan (pā'gan), *I. n.* Heathen. *II. a.* Heathen; heathenish. [L. *paganus*, living out in the country; boorish; unconverted.] [ism.]

paganism (pā'gan-izm), *n.* Heathen-paganism (pā'gan-iz), *vt.* Render pagan or heathen; convert to paganism.

page (pā'), *n.* Boy attending on a person of distinction. [Fr.]

page (pā'), *I. n.* One side of a leaf, as of a book. *II. vt.* Number the pages of. [Fr.—L. *pagina*, thing fastened—*pango*, fasten.]

pageant (pa'jant or pā'-), *n.* Showy exhibition; spectacle; fleeting show. —**pageantry** (pa'jan-tri or pā'-), *n.* [Low L. *pagina*, stage.]

pagination (pa-jin-ā-shun), *n.* Paging of a book; page number.

pagoda (pa-gō'da), *n.* Temple of an idol in India. [Sp.—Pers. *but-kadah*, idol-temple.]

paid (pād), *a.* Receiving wages. [See PAY.]

pail (pāl), *n.* Open vessel of wood, etc., for holding or carrying liquids. [O. Fr. *paste*—L. *patella*, pan.]

pailful (pāl'fōl), *n.* [pl. pailfuls.] As much as fills a pail.

pain (pān), *I. n.* Bodily suffering; anguish; careful application; anxiety. *II. vt.* Distress; grieve; hurt. [Fr. *peine*—L. *poena*, penalty.]

painful (pān'fōl), *a.* Full of pain; causing pain; distressing. —**painfully**, *adv.*—**painfulness**, *n.*

painless (pān'les), *a.* Without pain.—**painlessly**, *adv.*—**painlessness**, *n. **painstaking** (pānz'tāk-ing), *I. a.* Taking pains or care; diligent. *II. n.* Labor; diligence.*

paint (pānt), *I. vt.* 1. Color. 2. Represent in colors. 3. Describe. *II. vt.* 1. Practice painting. 2. Lay colors on the face. *III. n.* Coloring substance; pigment; rouge.—**painter**, *n.* [Fr. *peindre*—L. *pingo*, pict., paint.]

painter (pān'ter), *n.* Rope used to fasten a boat. [Mid. Eng. *panther*, fowler's noose, through O. Fr.—L. *panther*, hunting-net.—Gr. *pantheros*, catching all—*pan*, neut. of *pas*, every, and *ther*, wild beast.]

painting (pānt'ing), *n.* 1. Act or employment of laying on colors, or of representing objects by colors. 2. Picture

pair (pār), *I. n.* 1. *Orig.* Set of things used together, as *pair of stairs*. 2. Two things used or belonging together. *II. vt.* Join in couples. *III. vt.* 1. Be joined in couples. 2. Fit as a counterpart.—*Pair off*. 1. Go off in pairs. 2. Make an arrangement with one of an opposite opinion by which the votes of both are withheld. [Fr. *pairs*—L. *par*, equal.]

pajamas (pa-jā'maz), *pyjamas* (pi-jā'maz), *n. pl.* 1. Loose trousers worn in India by either sex. 2. The same with loose covering for the upper part of the body also. [Hindoo.]

pal (pal), *n.* 1. Partner; mate; chum. 2. Companion in crime; accomplice. [Gipsy. (*Slang*).]

palace (pal'as), *n.* Royal house; splendid house or building. [Fr. *palais*—L. *Palatium*, the Roman emperor's residence on the Palatine Hill at Rome.]

paladin (pal'a-din), *n.* Knight of Charlemagne's household; knight-errant. [Fr.]

palaeontology. See PALEONTOLOGY, **palaeolithic** (pā-lē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* See NEOLITHIC.

palanquin (pal-ang-kān'), *n.* Carriage for one person, borne on the shoulders of men. [Javanese, *palanti*.]

palatable (pal'at-a-bl), *a.* Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory.—**palatably**, *adv.*

palatal (pal'at-al), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the palate. 2. Uttered by aid of the palate. *II. n.* Letter pronounced chiefly by the aid of the palate, as *ch*, *j*, *y*, *t*, and *c*.



Pagoda.

āte, fat, tāk, fā, fā, fā, fā; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wōte; mūte, hūt, būrn; all, owl, then.

palate (pal'at), *n.* 1. Roof of the mouth. 2. Taste; relish.—**palatine** (pal'a-tin), *a.* Of the palate. [O. Fr. *palat*—*L. palatum*.]

palatial (pa-lā'shāl), *a.* Pertaining to a palace; royal; magnificent.

palatine (pal'a-tin), 1. *a.* 1. Belonging to a palace. 2. Having royal rank. II. *n.* One having royal privileges.

palaver (pal-ā'vēr), *n.* 1. Idle talk; talk intended to deceive. 2. Conference, esp. with savages. [Port. *palavra*—*L. parabola*, parable.]

pale (pāl), 1. *n.* 1. Narrow piece of wood used in inclosing grounds. 2. Anything that incloses; inclosure; limit; district. II. *vt.* Inclose with stakes; encompass. [Fr. *pāl*—*L. palus*, stake.]

pale (pāl), 1. *a.* 1. Not ruddy or fresh of color; wan. 2. Of a faint luster or hue; dim. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Make or turn pale.—**palely**, *adv.*—**palemess**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. pallidus*, pale.]

palaeontology, palaeontology (pāl-ē-on-tol'o-jī), *n.* Science of the ancient life of the earth, or of its fossil remains.—**palaeontological**, *a.*—**palaeontologist**, *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *on*, *ontos*, being, and *logos*, discourse.]

Paleozoic (pāl-ē-ō-zō'ik), *a.* Of the oldest division of the geological series, comprising the Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous and Permian.

palestra (pāl-es'trā), *n.* Gymnasium. [Gr.—*palaios*, wrestle.]

palette (pal'et), *n.* Little board on which a painter mixes his colors. [Fr.]

palfrey (pal'fri), *n.* Saddle-horse, esp. for a lady. [Fr. *palafroi*.]

palimpsest (pal'imp-sest), *n.* Parchment which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been erased to make room for the second. [Gr.—*pala*, again, and *paistos*, rubbed.]

palindrome (pal'in-drom), *n.* Word, verse, or sentence that reads the same either backward or forward, as *madam*. [Gr.—*pala*, back, and *dromos*, running.]

paling (pāl'ing), *n.* Pales in general; **palingensis** (pal-in-jen'e-sis), *n.* Second birth; regeneration. [Gr.]

pallsade (pal-i-sād'), *L.* Fence of pointed stakes firmly fixed in the ground. II. *vt.* Surround with a pallsade. [Fr.]

pallshade—*L. palus*, stake. [wan. **palish** (pāl'ish), *a.* Somewhat pale or

pall (pal), *n.* Cloth over a coffin.—**pallbearer**, *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral [*L. palla*, mantle.]

pall (pal), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become rapid; lose, or rob of, strength, life, spirit, or taste. [Wel. *pallu*, fail.]

Palladium (pal-lā'di-um), *n.* 1. Statue of *Pallas*, on the preservation of which the safety of ancient Troy was supposed to depend. 2. Anysafeguard. 3. Rare metal found with platinum. [Gr. *palladion*—*Pallas*, Minerva.]

pallet (pal'et), *n.* 1. Palette. 2. Snapping tool used by potters. 3. Instrument for spreading gold-leaf. 4. Projection on the escapement of a watch engaging the teeth of the wheel [From **PALETTE**.]

pallet (pal'et), *n.* Mattress or couch of straw. [Fr. *pallette*—*paille*, straw.]

palliate (pal'i-āt), *vt.* 1. Soften by favorable representation. 2. Mitigate without curing.—**palliation**, *n.* [*L. palliatus*, cloaked, — *pallium*, cloak.]

Syn. Cloak; cover; conceal; hide; extenuate; ease; relieve.

palliative (pal'i-ā-tiv), 1. *a.* Serving to palliate. II. *n.* That which palliates.

pallid (pal'id), *a.* Pale; having little color; wan. [*L. pallidus*.]

pall-mall (pal-mel), *n.* Old game, in which a ball was driven through an iron ring with a mallet. [O. Fr. *pale maille*—*It. pallamaglio*—O. Ger. *palla*, ball, and *It. maglio*, mallet.]

pallor (pal'ūr), *n.* Paleness. [*L.*]

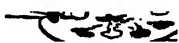
palm (pām), 1. *n.* 1. Inner part of the hand between wrist and fingers. 2. Tropical branchless tree of many varieties, bearing at the summit large leaves. 3. Palmleaf borne in token of victory or rejoicing. II. *vt.* 1. Conceal in the palm of the hand. 2. (with *off*) impose by fraud. [*L. palma*.]

palmar (pal'mar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the palm of the hand. 2. Belonging to the under side of a wing.

palmary (pal'ma-ri), *a.* Worthy of the palm; excellent.

palmate (pal'māt), **palmed** (pal'mā'ted), *a.* 1. Shaped like the palm of the hand. 2. Entirely webbed, as feet. [*L. palmatus*—*palma*. See **PALM**.]

palmetto (pal-met'ō), *n.* Name for several fan-palms. [*Sp.*—*L. palma*.]



Palette.



PALM.

Sago Oil. Cocoa.

palmist (pal'mist or pā'mist), *n.* One who tells fortunes by the lines of the palm of the hand.—**pal'mistry**, *n.*

Palm-Sunday (pām'sund's), *n.* Sunday before Easter, the day Christ entered Jerusalem, when palm branches were strewn in his way.

palmy (pām'l), *a.* 1. Bearing palms. 2. Flourishing; victorious.

palpable (pal'pə-bl), *a.* That can be touched or felt; readily perceived; gross.—**palpability**, **pal'pableness**, *ns.*—**pal'pably**, *adv.* [*L. palpabilis*—*palpo*, touch.]

Syn. Tangible; evident; manifest; glaring; obvious; unmistakable.

palpitate (pal'pī-tāt), *vt.* Move often and quickly; beat rapidly; throb.—**palpitation**, *n.* [*L. See PALPABLE*.]

palpus (pal'pus), *n.* Feeler. [*L.*]

palsy (pāl'zi), *l. n.* Paralysis. *II. vt.*—*'sying*; *pal'sied*.] Affect with palsy; deprive of action or energy; paralyze. [*FROM PARALYSIS*]

paltér (pāl'tér), *vi.* Trifle; dodge; shuffle; equivocate. [*FROM PALTER*.]

palt'ry (pāl't'ri), *a.* Mean; vile; worthless.—**pal't'rily**, *adv.*—**pal't'riness**, *n.* [*Low Ger. polter*, rag, sherd.]

pampas (pam'pas), *n. pl.* Vast plains in S. America. [*Peruvian*.]

pamper (pam'pér), *vt.* 1. Feed luxuriously or to the full; glut. 2. Gratify to the full, indulge to excess.—**pamperer**, *n.* [*Low Ger. pampen*—*pampe*, pap made of meal.]

pamphlet (pam'flet), *n.* 1. Small book consisting of one or more sheets stitched together. 2. Short essay or treatise. [*Etym. doubtful*.]

pamphleteer (pam-flet-ér'), *n.* Writer of pamphlets.

pan (pān), *n.* Rounded hillock; skull. [*So. African Dutch*.]

pan (pān), *l. n.* 1. Broad shallow vessel for domestic use. 2. Part of a flintlock that holds the priming. 3. Skull. 4. Stratum of hard ground below the soil. *II. vt. and vi.* 1. Wash, as gold from dirt. 2. Yield (with *out*), as gold or profit. [*A. S. panne*.]

pan-, **pante-**, *prefix.* All; altogether. [*Gr. pas, pana, pan, all*.]

panacea (pan-ə-sē'a), *n.* All-healing remedy; universal medicine. [*Gr. panakia*—*pas, pan, all*, and *ateamai*, heal.]

panada (pā-nā'da), *n.* Bread or crack-cake. [*Sp.*]

panama (pan-ə-mā or pā-nā-mā'), *n.* Fine hat of the West Indies and South America, plaited of the undeveloped leaf of the screw-pine. [*Panama*, city and Republic, Central America.]

pan-American (pan-ə-mer'i-kān), *a.* Of all divisions of America collectively. [*Gr. pan, all*, and *AMERICAN*.]

pancake (pan'kāk), *n.* Thin cake of eggs, flour, and milk fried in a pan.

pancreas (pan'kre-as), *n.* Gland situated under and behind the stomach, secreting a saliva-like fluid which enters the duodenum and assists digestion in the intestines; sweetbread.—**pancreat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas. [*Gr. pan, all*, and *kreas*, flesh.]

pandect (pan'dekt), *n.* 1. Treatise containing the whole of a science. 2. (*P*), *pl.* Digest of Roman civil law made by command of the Emperor Justinian. [*Gr. pan, all*, and *dechomai*, receive.]

pandemonium (pan-de-mō'ni-um), *n.* 1. Abode of demons or evil spirits. 2. Place or state of noisy disorder. [*Lit.* "place of all the demons."—*Gr. pan, all*, and *daemon*, demon.]

pander (pan'dér), *l. n.* One who procures for another the means of gratifying unlawful desires. *II. vt. and vi.* Minister to the gratifying of. [*From Pandarus*, in the story of Troilus and Cressida.]

pane (pān), *n.* Plate of glass. [*Fr. pan, lappet*, pane—*L. pannus*, cloth.]

panegyric (pan-ə-jī'r'ik), *n.* Oration or eulogy in praise of some person or event.—**panegyric**, **panegyric'ical**, *a.* Laudatory.—**panegyrically**, *adv.* [*Gr. panegyrikos*, fit for a national gathering—*pan, all*, and *agyris*, gathering.]

panegyrist (pan-ə-jī'r'iz), *vt.* Write or pronounce a panegyric on; praise highly.

panel (pan'el), *l. n.* 1. In *arch.* Compartment with raised margins; board with a surrounding frame. 2. Thin board on which a picture is painted. 3. Schedule containing the names of those summoned to serve as jurors; jury. *II. vt.* Furnish with panels.—**pan'eling**, *n.* Panel-work. [*Low L. pannellus*, dim. of *L. pannus*, cloth.]

pang (pang), *n.* Violent momentary pain; paroxysm of extreme sorrow; throe. [*Etymology doubtful*.]

panic (pan'ik), *l. n.* Extreme or sudden fright; outburst of terror. *II. a.* Of the nature of a panic; extreme; of sudden; imaginary. [*Gr.*—*Pan*, the god of the woods, who was supposed to cause sudden frights.]

panicle (pan'ikl), *n.* In *bot.* Form of inflorescence in which the cluster is irregularly branched, as in oats. [*L. panicula*, tuft.]

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šāse, šak, šak, šak šāl, šare, above; mē, met, hē; mīte, mī; nōte, not, nōve, wāh
māte, hut, būra; oil, owl, shen.

parable (par'a-bl), *n.* Fable or allegory in which some fact or doctrine is illustrated. [Gr. *parabolē*—*para*, beside, and *ballo*, throw.]

parabola (par-ab'o-la), *n.* Conic section formed by the intersection of the cone with a plane parallel to one of its sides. [Gr. See PARABLE.]

parabolic (par-a-bol'ik), **parabolical** (par-a-bol'ik-al), *a.* Belonging to, or of the form of, a parabola.

parachute (par-a-shōt), *n.* Apparatus resembling a huge umbrella for descending safely from a balloon. [Fr.—*para*, guard against, and *chute*, fall.]

paraclete (para-klēt), *n.* Comforter; Holy Spirit. [Gr. *paraklētos*.]

parade (par-ad'), *v.* *n.* 1. Arrangement of troops for display or inspection. 2. Place where such a display takes place. 3. Public procession. 4. Pompous display. *II. vt.* 1. Show off. 2. Marshal in military order. *III. vt.* 1. Walk about as if for show. 2. Pass in military order. 3. March in procession. [Fr.—Sp. *parada*, place for military exercise.]

Syn. Display; ostentation; show. **paradigm** (par'a-dim), *n.* Illustration, esp. in *gram.*, example of the inflection of a word. [Gr. *paradeigma*—*para*, beside, and *deiknōmi*, show.]

paradise (par'a-dis), *n.* 1. Garden of Eden. 2. Heaven; any place or state of blissful delights.—**paradisiac** (par'a-dis'i-ak), **paradisiacal** (par'a-di-si-a-kal), *a.*—*Bird of Paradise*, Eastern bird closely allied to the crow, remarkable for the splendor of its plumage. [Gr. *paradēisos*, park.]

paradox (par'a-doks), *n.* 1. That which is contrary to received opinion. 2. That which is apparently absurd but really true. [Gr. *para*, contrary to, and *doxa*, opinion.]

paradoxical (par'a-doks'ik-al), *a.* 1. Of the nature of a paradox. 2. Inclined to paradoxes.—**paradoxically**, *adv.*—**paradoxicalness**, *n.*

paraffine, **paraffin** (par'a-fin), *n.* Wax-like substance, obtained from coal-tar, petroleum, etc. [L.—*parum*, too little, and *affinis*, allied, (because of its chemical inactivity).]

parage (par-a-gō'jē), *n.* Unmeaning lengthening of a word or syllable, as *tyrant* for *tyran*, *withouten* for *with-out*. [Gr.—*paragēin*, prolong.]

paragon (par'a-gon), *n.* Pattern of perfection, model of excellence. [O. Fr.]

paragraph (par'a-graf), *v.* *n.* 1. Distinct part of a discourse or writing. 2. Short article in a newspaper. 3. Mark (¶), used to denote the beginning of a

paragraph, or as a reference mark. *II. vt.* 1. Mark in the margin. 2. Form into paragraphs. 3. Mention in a paragraph.—**par'agrapher**, *n.* Writer of paragraphs or brief notices.—**par'agraphic**, **par'agraphical**, *a.* [Gr.—*para*, beside, and *graphō*, write.]

parakinesis (par-a-ki-nē'sis), *n.* **Parallax** (par'a-laks), *n.* 1. Apparent change in the position of an object caused by change of position in the observer. 2. In *astr.* Apparent difference in the position of a celestial object, as observed from different points of view.—**parallac'tic**, **parallac'tical**, *a.* [Gr.—*deviation*,—*para*, beside, and *allasso*, change.]

parallel (par'al-el), *v.* *a.* 1. Extended in the same direction and equidistant in all parts. 2. With the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with. 3. Resembling in all essential points; like; similar. *II. n.* 1. Line always equidistant from another. 2. Line marking latitude. 3. Likeness. 4. Comparison. 5. Counterpart. 6. Trench dug parallel with the outline of the fortress. 7. Mark (||), denoting a reference. *III. vt.* 1. Place so as to be parallel. 2. Correspond to. [Gr.—*para*, beside, and *alleion*.]

parallelepiped (par'al-lel-e-pī'ped or -pī'ped) **paralleloepiped**, *n.* Regular solid bounded by six plane parallel surfaces. [Gr.—*parallelos*, and *epipedon*, plane surface.]

parallelogram (par'al-lel-o-gram), *n.* Plane four-sided figure, the opposite sides of which are parallel and equal. [Gr. *parallelos*, and *gramma*, line.]

paralogism (pa-ra'l-o-jism), *n.* Error in reasoning. [Gr.]

paralysis (par'al-i-sis), *n.* Loss of the power of motion or sensation in any part of the body; palsy. [Gr.—*para*, beside, and *lyō*, loosen.]

paralytic (par'al-it'ik), *v.* *a.* Afflicted with or inclined to paralysis. *II. n.* One affected with paralysis.

paralyze (par'a-liz), *vt.* 1. Strike with paralysis or palsy. 2. Make useless.

paramount (par'a-mownt), *a.* Superior to all others. [O. Fr. *par amont*, by that which is at the top.]

Syn. Chief; principal; supreme.

paramour (par'a-mōr), *n.* Lover, (now used in a bad sense). [Fr.—by love.]

paranoia (par'a-noi'a), *n.* Form of monomania presenting systematized delusions.—**paranoi'ac**, *n.* Person affected with paranoia. [Gr.—*para*, beside, wrong, and *noia*, think.]

šite, fat, tiak, šir, fall, šire, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōld; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, stan.

parapet (par'a-pet), *n.* Rampart; breast-high; breast-high wall on a bridge, etc.—**parapeted**, *a.* Having a parapet. [*L.—parare*, protect, and *petio*, breast.]

paraphernalia (par-a-fen'ri-a), *n. pl.* Ornaments of dress; trappings; equipments. [*L. parapherna—Gr. para*, beyond, and *pherne*, dowry.]

paraphrase (par-a-fraz), *I. n. 1.* Saying of the same thing in other words. *2.* Explanation of a passage. *3.* Loose or free translation. *II. vt.* Say the same thing in other words; render more fully; interpret or translate freely. *III. vt.* Make a paraphrase. [*Gr.—para*, beside, and *phrazo*, speak.]

paraphrastic (par-a-fras'tik), *a.* Of the nature of a paraphrase.—**paraphrastically**, *adv.*

paraplegia (par-a-plē'ji-a), *n.* Paralysis of the lower half of the body. [*Gr.*]

parasite (par'a-sit), *n. 1.* Hanger-on; sycophant; toady. *2.* Plant nourished by the juices of another. *3.* Animal which lives on another.—**parasitic** (par-a-sit'ik), *parasitical*, *a.* Like a parasite; tawny; living on other plants or animals.—**parasitically**, *adv.*—**parasitism**, *n.* [*Gr. parasitos—para*, beside, and *sitos*, food.]

parasol (par'a-sol), *n.* Small umbrella used as a sunshade. [*L. parare*, parry, and *sol*, sun.]

paravane (par-a-vān), *n.* A device to protect vessels from floating mines.

parboil (pār'boil), *vt.* Boil in part.

parbuckle (pār'bukl), *n.* Double sling made of a rope for moving a cask on an inclined plane.

parcel (pār'sel), *I. n. 1.* Portion; quantity. *2.* Package. *II. vt.* Divide into portions. [*Fr. parcelle—L. particula*, dim. of *pars*, part.]

parch (pärch), *vt. and vt. 1.* Burn slightly; scorch. *2.* Become very dry; shrivel.

parchment (pärch'ment), *n.* Skin of a sheep or goat, etc., prepared for writing on. [*Fr. parchemin—L. pergamena* (*charta*, paper), from *Gr. Pergamos*, in Asia Minor, where it was invented.]

pard (pārd), *n. 1.* Panther; leopard. *2.* In poetry, any spotted animal. [*Gr. pardos*.]

pardon (pār'dn), *I. vt.* Forgive; excuse; remit the penalty of. *II. n.* Forgiveness; remission of a penalty or punishment.—**pardoner**, *n.* [*L. per*, for, and *dono*, give.]

pardonable (pār'dn-a-bl), *a.* That may be pardoned; excusable.

pare (pār), *vt. 1.* Cut or shave the surface, rind, etc., off. *2.* Diminish by littles. [*Fr. parer—L. paro*, prepare.] **paregoric** (par-e-gor'ik), *n.* Medicine that assuages pain; tincture of opium. [*L.—Gr. paregoros*, soothe, encourage.]

parent (pār'ent), *n. 1.* Father or mother. *2.* That which produces; cause. [*L. parens—pario*, beget.]

parentage (pār'en-taj), *n. 1.* Birth; extraction; descent. *2.* State of being a parent.

parental (pār'en-tal), *a.* Pertaining to or becoming parents; affectionate; tender.—**parentally**, *adv.*

parenthesis (pār'en-the-sis), *n.* [*pl. parentheses* (-sēz).] *1.* Word, phrase, or sentence put in or inserted in another grammatically complete without it. *2.* One of the two marks () used to show this. [*Gr.—para*, beside, *en*, in, and *thesis*, placing.]

parenthetic (pār'en-thet'ik), *parenthetical*, *a.* Expressed in a parenthesis; using parentheses.—**parenthetically**, *adv.* [*sis*.] [*Gr.*]

paresis (par'e-sis), *n.* Motor paralysis. **parhelion** (pār'hē-li-un), *n.* [*pl. parhelia*.] Bright light sometimes seen near the sun; mock sun. [*Gr. para*, beside, near, and *helios*, sun.]

pariah (pār'ri-ā), *n.* In Hindustan, one who has lost his caste; an outcast. [*Tamil*.]

Parian (pār'i-an), *a.* Of Paros, island in the Aegean Sea, where a fine white marble is found.

parietal (par'i-et-al), *a. 1.* Pertaining to walls. *2. In anat.* Forming the sides or walls. *3. In bot.* Growing from the inner lining or wall of another organ. [*L.—paries*, wall.]

paring (pär'ing), *a.* That which is pared off; rind.

parish (par'ish), *I. n. 1.* District under one pastor. *2.* Ecclesiastical district having officers of its own and supporting its own poor. *3.* In Louisiana, county. *II. a.* Belonging or relating to a parish; employed or supported by the parish. [*Gr. parochia*, neighborhood,—*para*, near, and *ekkos*, dwelling.]

parishioner (par-ish'un-ēr), *n.* One who belongs to or is connected with a parish.

parity (par'i-ti), *n.* State of being equal; resemblance; analogy. [*L. paritas—par*.]

park (pärk), *I. n. 1.* Piece of ground enclosed for recreation, ornament or as a game preservation. *2. In mil.* Space in an encampment occupied by the

artillery, wagons, horses, etc. II. *et. l.* Enclose in a park. 2. Bring together in a body, as artillery. [A.S. *pearroc*. See PARDOCK.]

parlance (pär-lans), *n.* Conversation; idiom of conversation; phrase. [Fr.—*parlant*, pr. p. of *parler*, speak.]

parley (pär-li), *l. et. l.* 1. Speak with another; confer. 2. Treat with an enemy. II. *a. l.* Talk. 2. Conference with an enemy in war. [Fr. *parler*, speak—*L. parabole* — Gr. *parabole*, parable, speech, word. See PARABLE.]

parliament (pär-li-ment), *n.* 1. Meeting for consultation. 2. Legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the sovereign, lords, and commons. [Fr. *parlement*—*parler*, speak.]

parliamentarian (pär-li-men-tär-i-an), *n.* One versed in parliamentary rules and usages.

parliamentary (pär-li-men-tär-i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a parliament. 2. According to rules of legislative bodies.

parlor (pär-lör), *n. l.* In England, sitting-room. 2. In the U.S., drawing-room. [Fr. *parloir*—*parler*, speak.]

parochial (par-ö-käl), *a. l.* Of or relating to a parish. 2. Local. [L. See PARISH.]

parody (par-ö-di), *l. n.* Caricature of a poem made by applying its words and ideas with a burlesque effect. II. *et. l.* [parodying; parodied.] Apply in parody. — *parodist*, *n.* One who writes a parody. [Gr.—*para*, beside, and *ode*, ode.]

parole (par-öl), *l. n. l.* 1. Word of honor (esp. by a prisoner of war, to fulfil certain conditions). 2. Daily password in camp or garrison. II. *et. l.* Release on parole. III. *a.* Given by word of mouth. [Fr. — *L. parabola*, parable, speech, saying. See PARABLE.]

paremnesia (par-ö-nö-më-zhi-ä), *n.* Pua. [Gr.—*para*, and *onoma*, name.]

paronymous (par-on-i-mus), *a. l.* Of the same origin, as *wisdom*. 2. Of like sound, but different spelling and meaning, as *all* and *awl*, *hair* and *hoir*. 3. Derived with a slight change, as *peduncle* — *L. pedunculus*. [Gr.—*para* and *onoma*, name.] [Fr.]

parquet (par-ö-ket), *n.* Parakeet.

parotid (par-öt-id), *l. a.* Near the ear. II. *a.* Salivary gland near the ear, discharging saliva (in man, opposite the second molar tooth).

paroxysm (par-öks-izm), *n. l.* Fit of acute pain occurring at intervals. 2. Fit of passion. 3. Sudden violent action. [Gr.—*para*, beyond, and *oxys*, sharp.]

paroxysmal (par-öks-izmäl), *a.* Pertaining to or occurring in paroxysms.

paroxysm (par-öks-izm), *n.* Word accented on the penult. [Gr.]

parquet, parquette (pär-kef'), *l. a.* Floor space of a theater between the orchestra and dress-circle. II. *a.* Made of parquetry. [Fr. dim. of *parc*, park.]

parakeet (par-a-kët), *n.* Small long-tailed parrot. [Sp. *periquito*, dim. of *perico*, parrot.]

parricidal (par-i-sid-äl), *a.* Pertaining to or committing

paricide (par-i-sid), *n. l.* Murderer of a father or mother.

2. Murder of a parent or ancestor. [Fr.—*L. parricida* for *patri-öda* — *pater*, father, and *öda*, slay.]

parrot (par-ut), *n.* Tropical climbing bird, with brilliant plumage and a hooked bill, some of them remarkable for their faculty of imitating the human voice. [From Fr. *Perrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, Peter.]

parry (par-i), *l. et. l.* [par'rying; par'ried.] Ward or keep off; turn aside. II. *n.* [pl. parries.] 1. Defensive movement. 2. Brilliant attack or defense. [Fr. *parer*—*L. paro*, prepare.]

parse (pärs), *et. and et. l.* Tell the parts of speech of a sentence and their relations.—*parsing*, *n.* [L. *pars*, part.]

Parsee (pärs-ö or pärs-ä), *n.* One of the adherents of the ancient Persian religion, in India. [Pers. *Parsi*, Persian.]

parsimony (pärs-i-mö-ni), *n.* Excessive economy.—*parsimonious* (pärs-i-mö-ni-us), *a.* Unduly economical or frugal.—*parsimoniously*, *adv.*—*parsimoniousness*, *n.* [L. *parsonia*—*parco*, spare.]

Syn. Niggardliness; penuriousness; sparingness; stinginess; closeness.

parsley (pärs-li), *n.* Bright-green pot herb. [Fr. *persil*—A.S. *peterell*. From Gr. *petroselinon*.]

parsnip (pärs-nip), *n.* Plant with carrot-like root, poisonous in its wild state, but edible when cultivated. [L. *pastinaca*.]

parson (pärs-n), *n.* Priest; incumbent of a parish; clergyman. [O. Fr. *persone*, parson—*L. persona*, person.]

parsonage (pärs-n-ä), *n.* Residence of a clergyman.



Australian zebra grass parakeet.

(part). I. a. 1. Portion, quantity, or number making up with others a larger quantity or number. 2. Proportional quantity. 3. Share; interest. 4. Side or party. 5. Action. 6. Character assigned to an actor in a play. 7. One of the melodies of a harmony. 8. pl. Qualities; talents. II. cf. 1. Divide; make into parts. 2. Put or keep asunder. III. cf. 1. Be or become separated; be torn asunder; break. 2. (with with) Relinquish; let go. 3. Depart; take leave. 4. Have a share. —Part of speech, one of the classes of words. —In good part, favorably. [Fr. —L. pars, *partis*.]

Syn. Division; section; piece; concern; fraction; moiety; function.

partake (pär-tāk'), *vt.* and *vi.* Take or have a part in; have something of the properties, etc.—**partak'er, n.**

parterre (pär-târ'), *n.* System of flower-plots in a garden. [Fr. — *L. per terram*, along the ground.]

partial (pär'shal), *a.* 1. Relating to a part only; not total or entire. 2. Inclined to favor one party; having a preference.—**partially**, *adv.* [Fr.—Low L. *partialis*—L. *pars*, part.]

partiality (pär-shi-äl'it-ē), *n.* 1. Quality of being partial or inclined to favor one party or side. 2. Liking for one thing more than others.

participant(pär-tis'i-pant). I. a. Participating: sharing. II. n. Partaker.

participate (pär-tis'i-pät), *vi.* Partake; have a share. — **participa'tion**, *n.* [*L. participo*—*pars*, part, and *capio*, take.]

participial (pär-ti-sip'i-əl), *n.* 1. Of the nature of a participle. 2. Derived from a participle.

participle (pär'ti-si-pl), *n.* Word partaking of the nature of both adjective and verb. [*L. participium—particeps, sharing—pars, part and capio, take.*]

particle (párti-ki), *n.* 1. Little part; very small portion. 2. In *physics*. Minutest part into which a body can be divided. 3. In *gram.* Indeclinable word, or one not to be used alone [Fr. *-l. particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partus*.]

particular (pär-tik'ü-lar). *I. a. 1.* Pertaining to a single person or thing; special. *2.* Worthy of special attention. *3.* Concerned with things single or distinct; exact. *4.* Giving details; circumstantial. *5.* Nice in taste. *II. n. 1.* Distinct or minute part; single point. *2. pl.* Details. — *In particular*, specially; distinctly. — *particular-ly*, *adv.* [*L. particularis.*]

Syn. Specific; separate; individual; distinguished; precise; peculiar.

particularity (pär-tik-ü-lar'i-ti), *n.*
1. Quality of being particular 2. Minuteness of detail. 3. Single act or case. 4. Something peculiar.

particularize (pär-tik'ü-lar-iz). I. *vt.* Mention the particulars of; enumerate in detail. II. *vi.* Mention, or attend to, single things or minute details.

parting (pärt'ing). I. a. 1. Putting apart; separating. 2. Departing. 3. Given at parting. II. n. 1. Act of parting. 2. Division. 3. In *geol.* Fissure in strata.

partisan (pär'ti-zan). I. *n.* Adherent of a party or faction. II. *a.* Adhering to a party.—**partisanship**, *n.* [Fr. —It. *partigiano*—L. *partior*.]

partition (pär-tish-un). I. *n.* 1. Act of parting or dividing. 2. State of being divided. 3. Separate part. 4. That which divides; wall between apartments. 5. Place where separation is made. II. *vt.* 1. Divide into shares. 2. Divide into parts by walls, lines, etc. [*L. partitio—partior.*]

partitive (pär-ti-tiv). *I. a.* Parting; dividing; distributive. *II. n.* In gram. Word denoting a part or partition.—*partitively, adv.* [degrees]

partly (pärt'li), *adv.* In part; in some
partner (pärt'nör), *n.* Associate, esp.
in business.—**partnership**, *n.*

Syn. Coadjutor; confederate; companion; comrade; partaker; partipator; mate; assistant; friend; helpmate. See COLLEAGUE. [PARTAK

partook (pär-tok'). Past tense of **partake**.
partridge (pär-tril).

partridge (*partridge*), *n.* European gallinaceous game bird. (In U.S. the ruffed grouse is often called partridge.) [*Fr. perdrix*—*L. perdix, perdix*—*Gr. perdix*.]

parturiens (pär-tū'-ri-ent), *a.* About to bring forth; bringing forth; fruitful.

parturition (pär-tū-rish'un), *n.* Act of bringing forth.
[Fr.—*L. parturitio*—*parturio*.]

party (pär'ti). 1. *n.* 1. Organisation of persons to promote certain principles or measures. 2. Company met for a particular purpose; an assembly. 3. One concerned in any affair. 4. Single individual spoken of. [*Fr. parti*. Detachment. II. *a.* 1. Belonging to a party. 2. Consisting of different parties, parts, or things. [*Fr. parti*. O. *Fr. partir*—*L. partior*, divide, from *pars*. *part*.]

**Partridge.**

šāta, šā, šāx, šār, šāli, šār, above; mē, met, hār; mīta, mit; mōta, not, mōva, wāf;
mūta, hut, būrn, oil, owl, then.

party-colored (pär-ti-kul'ürd), *a.*
Colored differently at different parts.

party-wall (pär'ti-wal), *n.* Wall upon the dividing line between two premises, which each owner has a right to use for supporting his structure, etc.

parvenu (pär've-nö), *n.* Upstart; one newly risen into notice or power. [Fr.]

pasch (pask), *n.* Jewish Passover; Christian Easter. — **pasch-egg**, *n.* Easter egg. — **paschal** (pas'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Passover, or to Easter. [Gr. *pascha* — Hebr. *pesach*, pass over.]

pasha, pacha (pa-shā' or pash'a), *n.*
Title of Turkish officers who are gov-
ernors of provinces or hold high
naval and military commands. [Pers.
dasha—*padshah*—*pad*, protecting, and
shah, king.] [of a pasha.]

pashalic (pa-shā'lik), *n.* Jurisdiction
pasquin (pās'kwīn), *n.* Satire; lam-

pasquinade (*pas'kwīn-ād*), *n.* Saurer, lampoon.—**pasquimade** (*pas'kwīn-ād'*), *n.* Lampoon. II *vt.* Attack by lampoons. [It. from the name of a witty Roman, transferred to a mutilated statue, on which satires were posted.]

pass (pás), *vi.* [pas'ting; passed or past.] 1. Move from one place to another. 2. Change from one state to another. 3. Circulate; be regarded. 4. Go by; go unheeded or neglected; elapse, as time; move away; disappear; come to an end. 5. Go through inspection; be approved; be tolerated. 6. Happen. 7. Fall, as by inheritance. 8. Thrust, as with a sword. 9. Decline to play a card, etc., in one's turn. **II** *vt.* 1. Go by, over, beyond, through, etc. 2. Spend. 3. Omit; disregard. 4. Surpass. 5. Enact. 6. Cause to move; send; transfer. 7. Give forth. 8. Approve. 9. Give circulation to. 10. Thrust.—*Come to pass*, happen. [From *L. passus*, step.]

pass (päs), *n.* 1. That through which one passes; narrow passage; narrow defile. 2. Passport. 3. State or condition. 4. Thrust. 5. Movement of the hand.—**pass book**, *n.* Book that passes between a trader and his customer in which credit purchases are entered.—**pass key**, *n.* Key enabling one to pass or enter a house; key for opening several locks.—**pass word**, *n.* Private word enabling one to pass or enter a camp, or by which a friend is distinguished from a stranger.

passable (pás'a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be passed, traveled, or navigated. 2. That will bear inspection; tolerable. 3. That may be circulated. — **pass-ability**, *n.* — **passably**, *adv.*

passage (pás'aj), *n.* 1. Act of passing. 2. Journey; course. 3. Time occupied in passing. 5. Way; entrance; pass; ford. 6. Enactment of a law. 7. Right of passing. 8. Occurrence. 9. Single clause or part of a book, etc. 10. Migratory habits. 11. Encounter. 12. Movement of the bowels.

passé (pás-sā'), *a.* [*fem. passée.*] Past; out of use: faded. [*Fr.*]

passenger (päs'en-jär), *n.* One who travels in some public conveyance. [Fr. *passager*, with inserted *n*, as in messenger, porringer, nightingale.]

passee partout (pás pār-tó'), *n.* 1. Pass key. 2. Engraving of a frame, in which that of any picture or page may be inserted. 3. Light picture frame of glass and cardboard.

passer (pás'ēr), *n.* One who passes.—
pass'er-by, *n.* One who passes by.

passing (pá'sing). I. *a.* 1. Goingby. 2. Surpassing. II. *adv.* Exceedingly.

passion (pash'un), *n.* 1. Strong feeling or agitation of mind, esp. rage. 2. Ar-

of agitation of mind, esp. *passio*. 2. Ardent love. 3. Eager desire. 4. State of the soul when receiving a strong impression. 5. Endurance of an effect, as opposed to *action*. 6. Sufferings, esp. the death of Christ. [*L. passio-passus*, pa. p. of *patior*, suffer.]

passionate (pash'un-ät), *a.* 1. Moved by passion. 2. Easily moved to anger. 3. Intense.—**passionately**, *adv.*

passion-flower (pash-un-flow'ér), *n.*
Flowers so called from a fancied resemblance to a crown of thorns, the emblem of Christ's sufferings.

passionless (pash'un-les), *a.* 1. Free from passion. 2. Tranquil.

passion-play (pash'un-plā), *n.* Religious drama representing the sufferings of Christ.

passive (pas'iv), *a.* 1. Suffering; unresisting; not acting. 2. In *gram.* Expressing the suffering of an action. — **pas'sively**, *adv.* — **pas'siveness**, *n.*

passivity, *n.*—**passiveness**, *n.*—**passivity**, *n.* 1. Passiveness; inactivity. 2. In *physics*, tendency of a body to preserve a given state, as motion or rest; viz *inertia*.

Syn. Unopposing; enduring; submissive: patient. See INERT.

Passeover (pás'ō-vēr), *n.* Annual feast of the Jews, to celebrate the destroying angel's passing over the houses of the Israelites when he slew the first-born of the Egyptians.

passport (pas'pōrt), *n.* 1. Written warrant granting permission to travel in a foreign country. 2. Permission to pass in or out of port, or through the gates. [*Fr. — passer, pass, and port, harbor.*]

šēte, šat, šātk, šār, šāll, šāre, above; mē, met, hār; mīte, mit; nōte, net, nōve, wpt; mūte, hut, būrn; oīl, owl, then.

past (pást). I. *pa. p.* of PASS and *a.* Gone by; elapsed; ended. II. *prep.* 1. Farther than. 2. Out of reach of. 3. No longer capable of. III. *adv.* By.—*The past*, that which has passed, esp. time.

paste (pást). I. *n.* 1. Dough prepared for pies, etc. 2. Cement of flour and water. 3. Anything mixed up to a viscous consistency. 4. Kind of glass for making artificial gems. II. *vt.* Fasten with paste.—**pasteboard**, *n.* Stiff board made of sheets of paper pasted together. [O. Fr. *paste*—Gr. *paste*, salted mess of food.]

pastel (pas'tel), *n.* 1. Colored crayon. 2. Picture drawn with pastels. [Fr.—L. *pastillus*, small loaf, dim. of *pastus*, food—*pasco*, *pastus*, feed.]

pastern (pas'térn), *n.* Part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the hoof. [O. Fr. *pasturon*—*pastura*, pasture, tether.]

pasteurize (pas'túr-iz or pas'túr'iz), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Render immune to, or cure, a disease, esp. hydrophobia, by the inoculation of virus. 2. Sterilize. [After Louis Pasteur, Fr. scientist.]

pastil (pas'til), **pastille** (pas'tér'), *n.* 1. Small cone of charcoal and aromatic substances, burnt to perfume a room. 2. Small aromatic lozenge. 3. Pastel. [Fr.—L. *pastillus*, small loaf; doublet of PASTEL.]

pastime (pas'tim), *n.* That which serves to pass away the time; amusement. *Syn.* Recreation; diversion; sport; entertainment; play. [shepherd.]

pastor (pas'túr), *n.* Clergyman. [L.—*pastoral* (pas'túr-al). I. *a.* 1. Relating to shepherds or shepherd life; rustic. 2. Relating to the pastor of a church. 3. Addressed to the clergy of a diocese. II. *n.* 1. Poem delineating country life. 2. Letter of a pastor to his congregation.

pastorate (pas'túr-át), **pastorship** (pas'túr-ship), *n.* Office of a pastor. **pastorly** (pas'túr-li), *a.* Becoming a pastor. **pastry** (pás'trí), *n.* 1. Articles of food, chiefly of paste or dough; crust of pies. 2. Art or art of making articles of paste.—**pastrycook**, *n.* One who cooks or sells pastry. [From PASTR.]

pasturage (pás'túr-aj), *n.* 1. Business of feeding cattle. 2. Pasture. **pasture** (pás'túr), *n.* 1. Grass for grazing. 2. Ground covered with grass for grazing. II. *vt.* Feed on pasture; supply with grass. III. *vi.* Feed on pasture; graze. [O. Fr.—L. *pastura*—*pasco*, *pastum*, graze.]

pasty (pást-i), *a.* Like paste. II. *n.* 1. Meat pie. 2. Pie covered with a crust.

pat (pat). I. *n.* Light, quick blow, as with the hand. II. *vt.* [pat'ting; pat'ted.] Strike gently; tap. [From the sound.] [Celt., as Ir. *poit*, lump.]

pat (pat), *a.* Small lump, as of butter. **pat** (pat), *adv.* Fitly; at the right time or place. [From PAT, light blow.]

patadeon (pá-tá-dé'on), *n.* Loose cloth worn as a skirt by Philippine women.

patch (pach). I. *vt.* 1. Mend with a piece. 2. Repair clumsily. 3. Make up of pieces. II. *n.* 1. Piece sewed or put on. 2. Small piece of ground. [Etym. doubtful.]

patchouli (pa-chó'li), *n.* Perfume distilled from the dried branches of an Eastern shrub. [Tamil—*patchai*, gum, and *elai*, leaf.]

patchwork (pach'wúrk), *n.* 1. Work formed of patches or pieces sewed together. 2. Thing patched up or clumsily executed. [O. Fr.]

pate (pát), *n.* Head; top of the head. **patella** (pa-tel'a), *n.* [*pl.* patellæ (pa-tel'æ).] Knee-cap. [L. dim. of *patina*, pan.] [in the Lord's Supper.]

paten (pat'en), *n.* Plate for the bread. **patent** (pat'ent or pá'tent), *a.* 1. Open; conspicuous; public. 2. (pat'ent) Protected by a patent. II. *a.* Official document, conferring the sole right for a term of years to the proceeds of an invention. III. *vt.* (pat'ent) Grant or secure by patent. [Fr.—L. *patens*.] [of being patented.]

patentable (pat'en-tá-bl), *a.* Capable of being patented. **patentee** (pat'en-té), *n.* One who holds a patent.

paternal (pa-tér-nal), *a.* 1. Fatherly; showing the disposition of a father. 2. Hereditary.—**paternally**, *adv.* [Fr. *paternel*—L. *pater*, father.]

paternity (pa-tér-ni-ti), *n.* 1. Relation of a father to his offspring. 2. Origin; authorship. [L. *paternitas*.]

paternoster (pat-ér-nos'tér or pá-tér-nos'tér), *n.* Lord's Prayer. [L. = "Our Father." The first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin.]

path (path), *n.* 1. Way; track; road. 2. Course of action; conduct. [A.S. *path*, *path*. Ger. *pfad*.]

pathetic (pa-thet'ik), *a.* Affecting the tender emotions; touching. II. *a.* Style or manner fitted to excite emotion.—**pathetically**, *adv.* [Gr. *pathetikos*.] [path; untrudged.]

pathless (páth'les), *a.* Without a path. **pathology** (pa-thol'o-jí), *n.* Science of diseases.—**pathologist**, *n.* One versed in pathology.—**pathologic**, **pathological**, *a.*—**pathologically**, *adv.* [Gr.—*pathos*, suffering, and *logos*, discourse.]

πάσθαι, *fat*, *task*, *fēr*, *fall*, *fāre*, above; *μέσθαι*, *met*, *hēr*; *μίσθαι*, *mit*; *νόσθαι*, *not*, *mōre*, *wōit*; *βύσθαι*, *but*, *būen*; *ὄσθαι*, *owl*, *stēn*.

hes (pā'thōs), *n.* That which excites the tender emotions, as pity, sorrow, etc. [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, passion.] [2. Course of action.]

pathway (pā'th-wā), *n.* 1. Footpath.

patience (pā'shēns), *n.* Quality of calmly enduring. [See **PATIENT**.]

patient (pā'shēnt), *1. a.* 1. Sustaining pain, etc., without repining. 2. Not easily provoked. 3. Persevering. 4. Expecting with calmness. *II. n.* 1. One who bears or suffers. 2. Person under medical treatment.—**patiently**, *adv.* [L. *patiens*,—*entis*, *pr. p.* of *patior*, bear.]

patois (pat-wā'), *n.* Provincial dialect. [Fr.—O. Fr. *patois*—L. *patriensis*, native.]

patriarch (pā'tri-ārk), *n.* 1. One who governs his family or tribe by paternal right. 2. In Eastern churches, a superior to an archbishop. (pā'tri-ārk'al), *pa-ti-ārk'ik*, *a.* [Gr. *patriarches*—*patria*, lineage, and *archos*, ruler.]

patrician (pa-trish'an), *1. n.* Nobleman in ancient Rome, being a descendant of the first Roman senators; nobleman. *II. a.* Pertaining to a patrician or nobleman; noble. [L. *patricius*—*pater*, father.]

patrimonial (pā'tri-mō'nī-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a patrimony. 2. Inherited from ancestors.—**patrimonially**, *adv.*

patrimony (pā'tri-mō-nī), *n.* 1. Right or estate inherited from a father or one's ancestors. 2. In England, church estate or revenue. [L. *patrimonium*.]

patriot (pā'tri-ut), *n.* One who loves and serves his country. [Gr. *patriotes*, fellow-countryman.]

patriotic (pā'tri-ot'ik), *a.* Like a patriot; actuated by love of one's country.—**patriotically**, *adv.*

patriotism (pā'tri-ot'iz-m), *n.* Quality of being patriotic; love of one's country.

patrol (pa-trōl'), *1. v.* and *vt.* 1. Go the rounds in a camp or garrison. 2. Perambulate a certain beat, as a policeman. *II. n.* 1. Marching round of a guard in the night. 2. Guard which makes a patrol.—**patrolman**, *n.* One who patrols; policeman. [Fr. *patrouiller*, march in the mud.]

patron (pā'trun or pat'), *n.* Protector; one who patronizes or countenances.—**patroness** (pā'trun-es), *fem.* [L. *patronus*—*pater*, father.]

patronage (pā'trun-aj or pā'-), *n.* 1. Support of a patron. 2. Guardianship. 3. Right of bestowing offices, privileges, or (in England) church benefices.

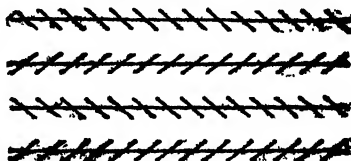
patroness (pā'trun-es), *fem.* of **PATRON**.

patronize (pā'trun-iz or pā'-), *vt.* Act as patron toward; support; assume the air of a patron to; trade with; be a customer of.—**patronizer**, *n.*—**patronizingly**, *adv.*

patronymic (pat-ro-nim'ik), *1. a.* Derived from the name of a father or ancestor. *II. n.* Name taken from one's father or ancestor. [Gr. *pater*, father, and *onoma*, name.]

pattem (pat'en), *n.* 1. Shoe with thick wooden sole; clog. 2. Base of a pillar. [Fr. *patin*, skate, clog.]

patter (pat'ér), *1. vt.* Strike with a quick succession of slight sounds, as hail. *II. n.* Quick succession of slight sounds. [A freq. of **PAT**.]



Zoellner's pattern.

pattern (pat'érn), *n.* 1. Person or thing to be copied; model; example. 2. Style of ornamental work.—**Zoellner's pattern**, a curious optical illusion, consisting of parallel lines, that seem not parallel on account of slanting intersecting lines. [Fr. *patron*.]

patty (pat'i), *n.* Little pie. [Fr. *paté*.]

paucity (pā'sit-i), *n.* Smallness of number or quantity. [L. *paucitas*—*pauci*, few.] [Paul.]

Pauline (pā'lin), *a.* Of the Apostle.

paunch (pānch or pānch), *n.* 1. Abdomen. 2. First and largest stomach of a ruminant. [O. Fr. *panche*—L. *panis*.]

pauper (pā'pér), *n.* One supported by charity or some public provision. [L.]

pauperism (pā'pér-izm), *n.* State of being a pauper.

pauperize (pā'pér-iz), *vt.* Reduce to pauperism.—**pauperization**, *n.*

pause (pāz), *1. n.* 1. Temporary stop. 2. Cessation caused by doubt. 3. In music, mark showing continuance of a note or rest. *II. vt.* Make a pause. [Gr. *pausé*,—*pauso*, cause to cease.]

Syn. Cessation; suspense; hesitation.

pave (pāv), *vt.* 1. Lay with stone, etc., so as to form a level surface for walking or driving on. 2. Prepare, as a way or passage. [Fr. *paver*—L. *pavé*, beat down.]

pavement (pāv'ment), *n.* 1. Paved causeway or floor. 2. That with which anything is paved. [*L. pavimentum.*]
pavilion (pā-vil'yūn), *n.* 1. Tent. 2. Ornamental building, often turreted or domed. [*Fr. pavillon—L. papilio, butterfly, tent.*]

pavior (pā-vi-ūr), *a.* 1. One who paves. 2. Heavy instrument for driving paving stones.

paw (pā), *v.* 1. Foot of a quadruped having claws. 2. Hand. *II. vt.* Draw the forefoot along the ground like a horse. *III. vt.* 1. Scrape with the forefoot. 2. Handle with the paws. [*Wel. pawen.*]

pawl (pāl), *n.* Short pivoted bar engaging in a notch of a wheel and thus preventing its turning back. *II. vt.* Stop with a pawl. [*Wel. pawl.*]

pawn (pān), *n.* 1. Something given as security for the repayment of money. *II. vt.* Give in pledge. [*Fr. —L. pawns, cloth.*]

pawn (pān), *n.* Piece in chess. [*O. Fr. pawn, foot-soldier.*]

pawnbroker (pān'brō-kēr), *n.* Broker who lends money on pawns or pledges.

pawner (pā'nēr), *n.* One who gives a pawn or pledge as security for money borrowed.

pawpaw
central U.

pax (paks)
 senting some scene from the life of Christ, used in the Catholic Church. 2. Kiss of peace.—*Pax vobiscum*, peace be with you. [*L. = peace.*]

pay (pā), *vt.* [pay'ing; paid.] 1. Satisfy; make satisfaction. 2. Discharge a debt. 3. Requite with what is deserved; reward; punish. 4. Be worth the trouble; recompense. *II. n.* 1. That which satisfies; money given for service; salary; wages. 2. Requit; reward.—*Pay off*, pay in full and discharge.—*Pay one in his own coin*, treat him as he has treated you.—*Pay out*, cause to run out, as a cable; slacken.—*Pay the debt of nature*, die. [*Fr. payer—L. pacare, appease.*]

pay (pā), *vt.* Cover with tar, as in *There's the devil to pay.* [*O. Fr. peler—L. picare—pic, pitch.*]

payable (pā'ā-bl), *a.* 1. That may be legally collected. 2. To be paid.

payee (pā'ē), *n.* One to whom money is paid, or to be paid.

paymaster (pā'mās-tēr), *n.* Officer or agent who pays soldiers, employees, etc.

payment (pā'ment), *n.* 1. Act of paying. 2. That which is paid; recompense; reward.

pea (pē), *n.* [*pl. peas* (single seeds), and *pease* (as a mass).] Common leguminous vegetable. [*A. S. pisa—L. pisum, pea.*]

peace (pēs), *n.* 1. State of quiet; freedom from disturbance; freedom from war; friendliness. 2. Calm; rest; harmony; silence. *II. interj.* Silence, hush!—*Hold one's peace*, be silent. [*O. Fr. pais—L. pax, peace.*]

peaceable (pēs'ā-bl), *a.* 1. Disposed to peace. 2. Quiet; tranquil.—*peaceably*, *adv.*—*peaceableness*, *n.*
Syn. Undisturbed; serene; still.

peaceful (pēs'fōl), *a.* Peaceable; calm; pacific.—*peacefully*, *adv.*

peach (pēch), *n.* Tree with delicious fruit, containing a seed in a very hard stone.—*peach-blow*, *n.* Beautiful purple or pinkish glaze on Oriental porcelain.—*peachy*, *adv.* [*Fr. pêche—L. Persicum(malum), Persian (apple).*]

peach (pēch), *vt.* and *vi.* Accuse; inform against; turn informer. [*From IMPRACH.*]

peacock (pē'kok), *n.* Large gallinaceous bird remarkable for the beauty of its plumage, named from its cry.—*fem.* peahen.—*peafowl*, *n.* Peacock or peahen. [*Mid. Eng. pocok—A. S. paws—L. pavo, peacock.*]

pea-jacket (pē-jak-et), *n.* Coarse thick jacket worn esp. by seamen. [*PEA—Dut. pij, coat of coarse thick cloth, and JACKET.*]

peak (pēk), *n.* 1. Pointed end of anything. 2. Steep summit of a mountain. 3. Upper outer corner of a sail extended by a gaff or yard, also the extremity of the gaff. 4. Narrow part of a ship's hold, fore or aft. [*Celt. peac, sharp-pointed object.*] [*point.*]

peaked (pēkt), *a.* Pointed; ending in a peak. [*pēl*]. *I. n.* 1. Loud sound, as of thunder. 2. Set of bells tuned to each other. 3. Changes rung upon a set of bells. *II. vt.* and *vi.* Resound like a bell; utter or give forth loud or solemn sounds; celebrate. [*Short for APPRAL.*]

peanut (pē'nūt), *n.* 1. Trailing plant which ripens its fruit, called *peanut*, *earth-nut*, *ground-nut*, or *goober*, under ground. 2. Fruit of the plant.

pear (pār), *n.* Fruit of the pear-tree, an orchard-tree of many varieties. [*A. S. pera or peru—L. prum, pear.*]



Peacock.

pearl (pär'l). I. *n.* 1. Shining gem, found in several shellfish, but most in the mother-of-pearl oyster. 2. Anything round and clear; anything very precious; jewel. 3. In *print*. Size of type intermediate between agate and diamond.

This line is set in pearl type.

II. *a.* Made of, or belonging to, pearls. [Fr. *perle*—*L. pirlula*, dim. of *pirlum*, pear, or—*L. pilula*, dim. of *pila*, ball.]

pearl-ash (pär'l-ash), *n.* Carbonate of potash.

pearly (pär'li), *a.* Containing or resembling pearls; clear; pure; transparent. [*etymol.* [From PEARL.]

pear (pär't), *a.* Lively; chipper. *Propeasant* (pəz'ant), *n.* In Europe, one whose occupation is rural labor.

peasantry (pəz'ant-ri), *n.* Peasants, collectively. [O. Fr. *paissant*,—*pais*, peace (péz), *pl.* of *PASA*. [country.]

peat (pēt), *n.* Decayed vegetable matter cut out of boggy places, dried for fuel.—**peaty**, *a.* [From A. S. *betan*, make or mend a fire.]

pebble (pēb'l). I. *n.* 1. Small roundish stone. 2. Transparent and colorless rock-crystal. 3. Lens made of rock-crystal. II. *vt.* Give (leather) the appearance of being covered with small prominences.—**pebbly** (pēb'li), *a.* Full of pebbles. [A. S. *papōl* (*-stan*), pebble(stone). Akin to *L. papula*, pustule.]

pecan (pē-kān'), *n.* Tall hickory tree of central and southern U. S., bearing edible, smooth-shelled nuts. [Sp. *pecano*, of American origin.]

peccable (pek'a-bl), *a.* Liable to sin.—**peccability**, *n.* [*L. peccabilis*—*pecco*,—*atum*, sin.]

peccadillo (pek'a-dil'ō), *n.* [*pl.* *peccadillos*.] Trifling sin; petty fault. [Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado*—*L. peccatum*, sin.]

peccant (pek'ant), *a.* 1. Sinning; transgressing; guilty. 2. Morbid; offensive; bad.—**peccantly**, *adv.*—**peccancy**, *n.* [*L. peccans*, *pr. p.* of *pecco*, sin.]

peccary (pek'a-ri), *n.* Hog-like wild quadruped of South America. [S. American name.]

peck (pek), *n.* 1. Dry measure=2 gallons, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bushel. 2. Large quantity, as of trouble.

peck (pek). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Strike or pick with the beak. 2. Pick up with the beak. 3. Strike with anything pointed. 4. Strike with repeated blows. II. *a.* Sharp, quick stroke.—**peck'ish**, *a.* Hungry. [Later form of *PICK*.]

pecker (pek'ər), *n.* 1. One who pecks; woodpecker. 2. Tool for pecking.

peeten (pek'ten), *n.* 1. Comb; comb-like part. 2. Pubic bone.

pectinal (pek'ti-nāl), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a comb.

pectoral (pek'to-rāl), I. *a.* Relating to the breast or chest. II. *n.* 1. Pectoral fin. 2. Medicine for the chest.—**pectorally**, *adv.* [*L. pectoralis*—*pectus*, breast.]

peculate (pek'ū-lāt), *vt.* Embezzle; steal.—**peculation**, *n.*—**peculator**, *n.* [*L. peculor*—*peculium*, private property.]

peculiar (pek'ū-li-ār), *a.* One's own; appropriate; unusual; strange.—**peculiarly**, *adv.*—**peculiarity**, *n.* [*L. peculium*, private property.]

Syn. Individual. See PARTICULAR. **pecuniary** (pek'ū-ni-ār-i), *a.* Relating to money.—**pecuniarily**, *adv.* [*L. pecunarius*—*pecunia*, money.]

pedagogy (ped-a-gōj'ik), **pedagogical**, *a.* Relating to teaching.

pedagogics (ped-a-gōj'iks), **pedagogy** (ped'a-gō-jī), *n.* Science of teaching. **edagogue** (ped'a-gog), *n.* Teacher; school-master. [Gr. *paidagogos*—*pais*, boy, and *ago*, lead.]

pedal (ped'al or pēdal), I. *a.* Pertaining to a foot. II. *n.* Lever moved by the foot; treadle. III. *vt.* and *vi.* Operate a pedal; use the pedals, as of a bicycle. [*L. pedalis*—*pes*, foot.]

pedant (ped'ant), *a.* One making a vain and useless display of learning. [*It. pedante*, prob. — Gr. *paidēuo*, instruct. See PEDAGOGUE.]

pedantic (ped-an'tik), **pedantical**, *a.* Vainly displaying knowledge.

pedantry (ped'an-tri), *n.* Vain and useless display of learning.

pedate (ped'at), *a.* Palmate; having divisions like toes.

peddle (ped'l), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Travel about with small-wares for sale. 2. Be busy about trifles.—**peddler**, *n.* [See PEDLAR.]

pedestal (ped'es-tal), *n.* Foot or base of a pillar, etc. [Sp.—*It. piedestallo*—*L. pes*, foot, and *it. stallo*, place.]

pedestrian (pe-des'tri-an), I. *a.* Going on foot; performed on foot. II. *n.* One journeying on foot; expert walker. [*L. pedestris*—*pes*, *pedis*, foot.]

pedestrianism (pe-des'tri-an-izm), *n.* Practice of a pedestrian.

pedicel (ped'i-sel), *n.* 1. Stem that supports a single flower when there are several on a peduncle. 2. Foot-stalk or stem by which a leaf or fruit is fixed on the tree. [Fr. *pedicelle*—*L. pediculus*, dim. of *pes*, foot.]

šēto, šat, šak, šir, šāl, šare, above; mē, met, hēr; mīto, mit; nōto, not, mōvo, wōld; mūto, hut, būra; oīl, oīl, then.

pedigree (ped'i-grē), *n.* 1. Genealogical tree; register of descent from ancestor. 2. Lineage, genealogy. [Etymology doubtful.]

pediment (ped'i-ment), *n.* Triangular or circular ornament, which serves as a decoration over gates, doors, etc. [**—pedimental**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

pedlar, pedler, peddler (ped'lär), *n.* One who peddles; one who travels about the country carrying commodities for sale. — **ped'lary, ped'lery**, *n.* 1. Pedlar's small wares. 2. Pedlar's employment. [Older form **peddler** or **pedder**, one who carries wares in a **ped**, provincial *n.* for basket.]

pedobaptism (pē-do-bap'tizm), *n.* Baptism of infants. [Gr.]

pedometer (ped-on-et-ēr), *n.* Instrument, somewhat like a watch, by which the steps of a pedestrian are registered and thus the distance covered is measured. [*L. pes*, foot, and *Gr. metron*, measure.]

peduncle (pē-dung'kl), *n.* 1. Flower-stalk supporting a cluster of flowers or but a single flower. 2. Any similar stem or stalk. — **pedun'cular, pedun'culate, pedun'culated**, *a.* [Low *L. pedunculus* — *L. pes*, foot.]

peek (pēk), *vt.* Peep; look slyly. [Form of **PEEP**.]

peek-a-boo (pēk'-a-bō), *n.* Play to amuse children, peeping from behind something and crying **boo!**

peel (pēl), *i. vt.* Strip off the skin or bark; bare. *II. vt.* Come off, as the skin. *III. n.* Skin, rind, or bark. [Fr. **peler**, from *L. pellis*, skin.]

peel (pēl), *n.* Baker's wooden shovel. [Fr. **pelle** — *L. pala*, spade.]

peep (pēp), *vt.* Chirp, or cry, as a young chicken. [Imitative.]

peep (pēp), *i. vt.* 1. Look through a narrow space. 2. Look slyly or closely. 3. Begin to appear. *II. n.* 1. Sly look. 2. Beginning to appear. [Same as the above word. Fr. **péper**, chirp like a bird (said of a bird-catcher), beguile, look out slyly.]

peeper (pē-pēr), *n.* 1. One that peeps. 2. Chicken just breaking the shell.

peer (pār), *n.* 1. Equal. 2. Associate. 3. In Great Britain, a member of the House of Lords. — *fem.* peer'ess. [O. Fr. (Fr. **pair**) — *L. par, pars*, equal.]

peer (pār), *vt.* Look narrowly; peep; pry. [Low Ger. **pieren**, draw the eyelids together.]

peerage (pār'āj), *n.* 1. Rank or dignity of a peer. 2. Body of peers.

peerless (pār'les), *a.* Having no peer or equal; matchless. — **peer'lessly**, *adv.* — **peer'lessness**, *n.*

pee'vish (pē'vish), *a.* Habitually fretful; easily annoyed; hard to please. — **pee'vishly**, *adv.* — **pee'vishness**, *n.* [Etym. doubtful.]

peg (peg), *i. n.* 1. Wooden pin. 2. One of the pins of a musical instrument. *II. vt.* [pegg'ing; pegged.] Fasten with a peg. — **pegged**, *a.* Fastened or supplied with pegs. [Scand.]

pelage (pel'āj), *n.* Fur; hair. **pelagic** (pe-laj'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the deep sea. [Gr. **pelagos**, ocean.]

pelf (pelf), *n.* Riches (in a bad sense); money. [O. Fr. **pel-fré**, booty. Allied to **PILFER**.]

pelican (pel'i-kan), *n.* Large water-fowl, having an enormous bill, with pouch on lower mandible for storing fish. [Gr. **pelikan** — *pelekus*, axe.]

pelisse (pe-lās), *n.* Long outer robe, orig. of fur, worn by ladies. [Fr. — *L. pellis*, skin.]

pell (pel), *n.* 1. Skin; pelt; hide. 2. Roll of parchment. [O. Fr. **pel**, (Fr. **peau**) — *L. pellis*, skin.]

pellet (pel'et), *n.* Little ball; small pill. [Fr. **pelote** — *L. palla*, ball.] [*dim.*]

pellicle (pel'i-kl), *n.* Thin skin or **pell-mell** (pel-mel), *adv.* Mixed confusedly; promiscuously. [O. Fr. **pellémis** (Fr. **pellemis**), "mixed with a shovel."]

pellucid (pel-lō'sid), *a.* Perfectly clear; transparent. — **pelluc'idly**, *adv.* — **pelluc'idness**, *n.* [*L. pellucidus* — *per*, perfectly, and *lucidus*, clear — *lucere*, shine.]

pelt (pelt), *n.* Raw hide; hide with the hair or wool on.

pelt (pelt), *i. vt.* Strike with pellets, or with something thrown. *II. n.* Blow from a pellet or from something thrown. [See **PELLET**.]

peltry (pel'tri), *n.* Skins of furred animals; furs.

pelvis (pel'vis), *n.* Bones forming a cavity for the support of the abdominal viscera. [*L.* = basin.]

pemmican, pemican (pem'i-kan), *n.* (*Orig.*) A N. American Indian preparation, consisting of lean venison, dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes, now used in Arctic expeditions.

pen (pen), *i. vt.* [pen'ning; penned.] Shut up; confine in a small enclosure. *II. n.* Small enclosure. [*A. S. penan*, shut up.]



Pelican.

pen (pen). I. a. Instrument used for writing with ink, formerly of the feather of a bird, but now of steel, etc. II. *vt.* [pen'ing; penned.] Write with a pen. [*L. penna, feather.*]

pencil (pen'sl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to punishment. — *pen'al, adv.* [*L. poenalis—poena, punishment.*]

penalize (pen'al-iz), *vt.* To make punishable.

penalty (pen'al-ti), *n.* Punishment;

penance (pen'ans), *n.* Self-imposed punishment; repentance; R. C. sacrament, consisting of contrition, confession, satisfaction and absolution.

Pennas (pen'nā'tēz), *n. pl.* Ancient Roman deities protecting homes. [*L.*]

pence (pens), *n.* Plural of PENNY.

penchant (pang-shang' or pen'chant), *n.* Inclination; decided taste. [*Fr. pr. p. of pencher, incline—L. pendeo, hang.*]

pencil (pen'sl), *I. n.* 1. Small hair brush for laying on colors. 2. Pointed instrument for writing or drawing without ink. 3. Collection of rays of light converging to a point. II. *vt.* Write, sketch, or mark with a pencil. [*O. Fr. pincel—L. penicillum, painter's brush.*]

pencilled (pen'sild), *a.* 1. Written or marked with a pencil. 2. Having pencils or rays; radiated. 3. In *bot.* Marked with fine lines, as with a pencil.

pend (pend), *vt.* Await adjustment; be undecided. [*L. pendeo, hang.*]

pendant (pen'dant), *n.* 1. Anything hanging, esp. for ornament. 2. Long narrow flag, at the head of the principal mast in a ship. 3. Counterpart; one of a pair, as of paintings. [*Fr.—pendant, pr. p. of pendre, hang—L. pendens, -entis, pr. p. of pendere, hang.*]

pendency (pen'den-si), *a.* Hanging in suspense; state of being undecided.

pendent (pen'dent), *a.* 1. Hanging. 2. Projecting.— *pendently, adv.* [*L. pendens.*]

pending (pen'ding), *I. a.* Hanging; remaining undecided; not terminated. II. *prep.* 1. During. 2. Until. [*Anglicized form of Fr. a pendant.*]

pendulous (pen'dū-lus), *a.* Hanging; swinging. — *pendulously, adv.* — *pendulousness, pendulosity, n.* [*L. pendulus—pendeo, hang.*]

pendulum (pen'dū-lum), *n.* Weight so hung or suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely. [*L. neut. of pendulus, hanging.*]

penetrable (pen'e-tra-bl), *a.* 1. That may be penetrated or pierced by another body. 2. Capable of having the mind affected.— *penetrability, n.*

penetrate (pen'e-trāt), *I. vt.* 1. Thrust into the inside; pierce into. 2. Affect the feelings. 3. Understand; find out. II. *vi.* 1. Make way; pass inwards.— *penetrating, a.* 1. Piercing; sharp. 2. Discerning; subtle. [*L. penetrare.*]

penetration (pen'e-trā'shun), *a.* 1. Act of penetrating or entering. 2. Acuteness; discernment.

Syn. Discrimination; insight; judgment; sagacity; judiciousness.

penetrative (pen'e-trā-tiv), *a.* 1. Tending to penetrate; piercing. 2. Sagacious; affecting the mind.

penguin (peng-win), *n.* Short-winged aquatic bird in the southern hemisphere. [*Etymology doubtful.*]

peninsula (pen-in'sū-lā), *n.* Land so nearly surrounded by water as to be almost an island. [*L.—paene, almost, and insula, island.*]

peninsular (pen-in'sū-lar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a peninsula. 2. In the form of a peninsula. 3. Inhabiting a peninsula.— *peninsularity, n.* 1. State of a peninsula. 2. Habiting a peninsula. 3. Narrow-mindedness.

penitence (pen'i-tens), *n.* State of being penitent; sorrow for sin.

Syn. See CONTRITION.

penitent (pen'i-tent), *I. a.* Suffering pain or sorrow for sin; contrite; repentant. II. *n.* 1. One grieved for sin. 2. One under a sentence of penance.— *penitently, adv.* [*Fr.—L. poenitens, —poenitens, cause to repent,—poena, punishment.*]

penitential (pen-i-ten'shal), *a.* Pertaining to, or expressive of, penitence.

penitentiary (pen-i-ten'sh-ri), *I. a.* Relating to penance; penitential. II. *n.* 1. Prison in which convicts sentenced to penal servitude are confined. 2. One who does penance for sin.

penknife (pen'nif), *n.* Small pocket-knife (orig. for making and mending quill pens.)

peon (pen'man), *n.* 1. Man skilled in the use of the pen. 2. Author.

peonmanship (pen'man-ship), *n.* 1. Art of writing. 2. Manner of writing; handwriting. [*skilled in writing.*]

pennmaster (pen'mās-tēr), *n.* One

penn-name (pen'nām), *n.* Author's assumed name; pseudonym, nom de plume.

pennant (pen'ant), *n.* 1. Long narrow piece of bunting at the mast-heads of war-ships; streamer. 2. Shortrope to which a tackle is hooked. [*Fr. pennon—L. penna, wing, feather.*]

pennate (pen'at), *pennated* (pen'-at-ed), *a.* Winged. [*L. pennatus—penna, feather, wing.*]

Site, set, stak, fkr, fpl, fkre, above; mē, met, hār; mite, māt; nōte, not, mōve, wplē; mite, but, bērn; ell, owl, then.

penniless (pen'i-less), *a.* Without a penny; without money; poor.

penning (pen'ing), *n.* 1. Act or art of writing. 2. Wording.

penman (pen'man), *n.* Small flag, either pointed at the fly or of swallow-tail form, and attached to the lance or spear of a knight. [See PENNANT.]

penny (pen'i), *n.* 1. English bronze coin, of the value of four farthings, or one twelfth of a shilling, equal to two cents in U. S. money. — *pl.* pennies (pen'iz), denoting the number of coins, pence (pens), the amount of pennies in value. 2. In U. S., cent. 3. In combination, pound; as in *ten-penny nails* = 1000 nails to every 10 pounds. [A. S. *pening*, *penig*, of uncertain origin.]

penny-a-liner (pen'i-a-lin'ér), *n.* One who writes for a public journal at so much a line; writer for pay.

pennyroyal (pen'i-roi-al), *n.* Species of mint. [L. *pulegium regium*.]

pennyweight (pen'i-wät), *n.* Twenty-four grains of troy weight.

penny-wise (pen'i-wiz), *a.* Saving trifling amounts at the risk of losing larger ones. [See FOUNT-FOOLISH.]

pennyworth (pen'i-würth), *n.* Penny's worth of anything; good bargain.

penology (pe-no'l'o-jí), *n.* Science that treats of punishment and prevention of crime, management of prisons, etc. [L. *poena*, and *-logy*.]

penult (pen'ult), *a.* Hanging; suspended. [L. *penultis* — *pendeo*, hang.]

pension (pen'shun), *i.* 1. Stated allowance to a person for past services. 2. Boarding house or school. II. *vt.* Grant a pension to. [L. *pensio*, payment.]

pensionary (pen'shun-ár-i), *I. a.* 1. Receiving a pension. 2. Consisting of a pension. II. *n.* One who receives a pension. [receives a pension.]

pensioner (pen'shun-ér), *n.* One who **pensive** (pen'siv), *a.* 1. Thoughtful; reflecting. 2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness. — **pensively**, *adv.* — **pensiveness**, *n.* [Fr. — L. *pensio*, weigh.]

penstock (pen'stok), *n.* 1. Close conduit for supplying water to a mill, etc., furnished with a flood gate. 2. Barrel of the pump in which the piston plays. [FEN, pipe, and STOCK.]

pensum (pen'sum), *n.* Extra task imposed as punishment. [L.]

pent, *pt. t.* and *pt. p.* of FEN, shut up.

pentachord (pen'ta-kórd), *n.* Musical instrument with five strings. [Gr. — *pente*, five, and *chorda*, string.]

pentacle (pen'ta-kl), *n.* 1. Five-pointed, starlike, geometrical figure. 2. Medal or magic charm.

pentad (pen'tad), *n.* Five; set of five things; period of five years. [Gr.]

pentagon (pen'ta-gon), *n.* Plane figure having five angles and five sides. — **pentagonal**, *a.* [Gr. — *pente*, five, and *gonia*, angle.] [as PENTACOLA.]

pentagram (pen'ta-gram), *n.* Same **pentahedron** (pen'ta-hédron), *n.* Solid figure having five equal bases or sides. — **pentahedral**, *a.* Having five equal sides. [Gr. *pente*, five, and *hedra*, seat, base.]

pentameter (pen-tam'e-tér), *I. n.* Verse of five measures or feet. II. *a.* Having five feet. [Gr. — *pente*, five, and *metron*, measure.]

Pentateuch (pen'ta-túk), *n.* First five books of the Old Testament. [Gr. *Pentateuchos* — *pente*, five, and *teuchos*, tool, book, — *teucho*, prepare.]

Pentecost (pen'te-kost), *n.* 1. Jewish festival on the fiftieth day after the Passover, in commemoration of the giving of the Law. 2. Whitsuntide. — **pentecostal** (pen'te-kos'tal), *a.* [Gr. *pentekoste* (*hemera*), fiftieth (day).]

penthouse (pen'thows), *n.* Shed projecting from, or adjoining, a main building. [Fr. *appentis* — L. *appendicium*, appendage.]

pentroof (pen'tróf), *n.* Roof with a slope on one side only. [Fr. *penite*, slope, — *pendre*, hang, and *roof*.]

penult (pe-nult' or pēnult), **penultima** (pe-nul'ti-ma), *n.* Syllable last but one. [L. *penultima* — *penes*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.]

penultimate (pe-nul'ti-mät), *I. a.* Last but one. II. *n.* Penult. [See PENULT.]

penumbra (pe-num'bra), *n.* 1. Partial shadow round the perfect shadow of an eclipse. 2. Part of a picture where the light and shade blend. [L. *pena*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.]

penurious (pē-nū'ri-us), *a.* 1. Scanty. 2. Excessively economical. — **penuriously**, *adv.* — **penuriousness**, *n.* Syn. Sordid. See AVARICIOUS.

penury (pen'ū-ri), *n.* Want; absence of means or resources; poverty. [L. *penuria*. Akin to Gr. *peina*, hunger.]

peon (pē'on), *n.* 1. Foot soldier; messenger. 2. Day laborer; debtor compelled to work for his indebtedness.

peonage, *n.* Kind of servitude in So. America. [Sp.]

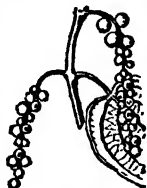
peony (pē'o-ní), *n.* Plant having beautiful large flowers. [O. Fr. *peons* (Fr. *pivoine*) — L. *paeonia*.]

féte, fat, ták, fêr, tál, fêre, above; mē, met, hár; mite, mit; aña, not, enña, s mite, hut, hurn; oil, owl, then.

ple (pē'pl). I. *n.* 1. Persons generally. 2. Inhabitants. 3. Nation. 4. Populace. — *pl.* peoples (pē'plz), races; tribes. II. *et.* Stock with people or inhabitants. [Fr. *peuple* — *L. populus.*]

peplum (pē'plum), *n.* [pl. *peplia.*] Ancient, large upper woman's garment. [Gr.]

pepper (pē'pēr). I. *n.* 1. Plant and its fruit, with a hot, pungent taste. 2. Pepper-caster. II. *et.* 1. Sprinkle with pepper. 2. Pelt. — *Pepper and salt*, dotted or speckled in gray and black, or white, gray and black. [A. S. *pipor* — *L. piper* — *Gr. pipēri* — Sans. *pippala.*]



Pepper.

peppercorn (pē'pēr-kārn), *n.* Berry of the pepper plant; something of little value. [of garden cress.]

pepper-grass (pē'pēr-grās), *n.* Kind of mint. **peppermint** (pē'pēr-mint), *n.* Species of mint, aromatic and pungent; essence or liquor distilled from the plant.

peppery (pē'pēr-ī), *a.* Possessing the qualities of pepper; hot; pungent.

pepsin, **pepsine** (pē'psin), *n.* One of the essential constituents of the gastric juice, which aids in digestion. [Fr. — *Gr. pepsis*, digestion, — *pepto*, cook, digest.]

peptic (pē'ptik), *a.* 1. Relating to, or promoting, digestion. 2. Having a good digestion. — **pepticity**, *n.* Good digestion; eupsasia. [Gr. *peptikos* — *pepto*, cook, digest.]

pepton (pē'ptōn), *n.* One of the albuminoids into which the nitrogenous elements of food (albumin, casein, etc.) are converted by the gastric and pancreatic juices. [Gr.]

per, *prep.* 1. Through; thoroughly; by; to the end; bad. 2. In chemistry it is used to denote that the compound is the highest of a certain series.

per, *prep.* By means of; for each; by the. [L.] [By chance; perhaps.]

peradventure (pēr-ad-ventūr), *adv.*

perambulate (pēr-am'bū-lāt), *et.* Walk through or over; pass through to survey. — **perambulation**, *n.* [L. — *per*, through, and *ambulo*, walk.]

perambulator (pēr-am'bū-lā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who perambulates. 2. Instrument for measuring distances on roads. 3. Light carriage for a child. 4. Wheel chair.

percale (pēr-kāl'), *n.* Fine cotton goods, with linen finish. [Fr.]

perceivable (pēr-sē'vā-bl), *a.* Perceptible. — **perceivably**, *adv.*

perceive (pēr-sēv'), *vt.* Obtain knowledge through the senses; understand. — **perceiver**, *n.* [L. *perceptio* — *per*, perfectly, and *capio*, take.]

Syn. See; hear; feel; know; observe; apprehend. See DISCERN.

per cent (pēr sent) By the hundred; for or from each hundred. [L. *per*, by, and *centum*, hundred.]

percentage (pēr sen'taj), *n.* Rate or proportion by the hundred.

perceptible (pēr-septi-bl), *a.* That can be perceived; that may be known; discernible. — **perceptibly**, *adv.* — **perceptibility**, *n.*

perception (pēr-sep'shun), *n.* 1. Act of perceiving; discernment. 2. In *phil.* Gaining knowledge from the action of an object upon the mind.

perceptive (pēr-sep'tiv), *a.* Having the power of perceiving or discerning. — **perceptivity**, *n.* Quality of being perceptive.

perch (pērč), *n.* Common food fish of many varieties. [Fr. *perche* — *Gr. perke*, — *perkos*, dark-colored, spotted.]

perch (pērč), *I. n.* 1. Rod, pole, etc., on which birds roost. 2. Elevated seat or position. 3. Measure = 5½ yds. II. *vt.* Sit or roost on a perch; settle. III. *et.* Place, as on a perch. [Fr. *perche* — *L. pertica*, long staff, rod.]

perchance (pēr-chāns'), *adv.* By chance; perhaps. [Fr. *par cas*, from *L. per*, by, and *L. root of CHANCE.*]

percheron (pēr'she-ron), *n.* Large, stout horse, first bred in Perche, a region of northern France.

percipient (pēr-sip'i-ent), *I. a.* Perceiving; having the faculty of perception. II. *n.* One who perceives. — **percipientcy**, *n.*

percolate (pēr'ko-lāt), *et.* and *et.* Strain through; filter. — **percolation**, *n.* — **percolator**, *n.* Filtering vessel. [L. — *per*, through, and *colo*, strain.] [trary. [L.]

per contra (per con'tra). On the contrary. **percursory** (pēr-kūr'sō-ri), *a.* Cursory, running over quickly or lightly.

percussion (pēr-kush'un), *n.* 1. Striking of one body against another; collision. 2. Shock produced by collision. 3. Impression of sound on the ear. 4. In *med.* Tapping upon the body to find the condition of an internal organ by the sounds. [L. *perussio* — *per*, thoroughly, and *quatio*, shake, strike.] **percussive** (pēr-kus'iv), *a.* 1. Striking against. 2. Played by striking.

perdition (pĕr-dish'un), *n.* 1. Utter loss or ruin. 2. Utter loss of happiness in a future state. [*L. perditio* —*perdo*, lose.]

peregrinate (per'e-grin-ăt), *vi.* Travel about.—**peregrination**, *n.*—**peregrinator**, *n.* One who travels about. [*L. per*, through, and *ager*, land.]

perempt (pĕr-empt'), *vt.* Destroy; quash; kill. [*L.—perimo*, take away entirely *v.*]

peremptory (per'em-tō-ri), *a.* Precluding debate; authoritative; dogmatical; absolute.—**per'emptorily**, *adv.*—**per'emptoriness**, *n.*

perennial (per-*eu*-*nal*). I. *a.* 1. Lasting through the year. 2. Perpetual. 3. In *bot.* Lasting more than two years. II. *n.* Plant that continues for many years, though flowering annually. — **perennially**, *adv.* [*L. perennis*—

perfect (pér'fekt). I. a. 1. Done thoroughly or completely; completed; not defective. 2. Unblemished. 3. Possessing every moral excellence. 4. Completely skilled or acquainted. 5. In *gram.* Expressing an act completed. II. *vt.* (or per-fekt'). Make perfect or complete; finish. — **per-fector**, *n.* [Fr.—*L.* *perfectus*, p.p. of *perficere*, *per*, and *facio*, do.]

perfectible (pĕr-fĕk'ti-bl), *a.* That may be made perfect.—**perfectibil-ity**, *n.* Quality of being perfectible.

perfecting (pĕr-fek'ting), *a.* Printing on both sides.

perfection (pär-fek'shun), *n.* 1. State of being perfect. 2. Perfect quality or accomplishment.

perfectionist (pĕr-fek'shun-ist), *n.* 1. One who pretends to be perfect. 2. Enthusiast in religion or politics.—**perfectionism**, *n.*

perfective (pěr-iek'tiv), *a.* Tending to make perfect. — **perfectively**, *adv.*

perfectly (pĕr'fekt-li), *adv.* In a perfect manner: completely: exactly.

perfectness (pĕr'fekt-ness), *n.* State or quality of being perfect; consummate excellence.

perfervid (pēr-fēr'vid), *a.* Very hot, fervent, or ardent. [L.]

perficent (pêr-fish'ent). I. *a.* Actual; effectual. II. *n.* One who does a complete or lasting work, as endowing a charity. [L.]

perfidious (pĕr-fid'ĭ-us), *a.* Faithless; unfaithful; violating trust or confidence; treacherous.—**perfidiously**, *adv.*—**perfidiousness**, *n.*

perfidy (pĕr-fī-dī), *n.* Faithlessness, treachery. [*L. perfidia*—*perfidus*, faithless—*per*, away from, and *fides*, faith.]

perflation (pĕr-flā'shun), *n.* Act of blowing through. [L.]

perfoliate (pér-fō'lli-āt), *a.* Having a stem that seems to pass through the leaf. [L.] [be perforated.]

perforable (pĕr'fō-rā-bĭ), *a.* That may
perforate (pĕr'fō-rāt), *vt.* Bore through;
pierce: make a hole through.—**per-**

perforation, *n.* 1. Act of boring or piercing through. 2. Hole through anything. — **perforator**, *n.* Instrument for perforating or boring. [*L. perforo—per. through and foro bore*]

perforce (pēr-fōrs'), *adv.* By force; of necessity. [L. *per*, by, and *FORCE*.]

perform (pĕr-farm'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Do. 2. Carry out. 3. Act; play. [Fr. *parfour-*
nir—*par*=L. *per*, and *fournir*, furnish.]

Syn. Achieve; consummate; accomplish; discharge; execute; represent; effect; transact; fulfill; furnish.

performable (pér-farm'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being performed; practicable.

performance (pêr-farm'ans), *n.* 1. Act of performing; carrying out of something. 2. Something done. 3. Public execution or exhibition.

performer (pĕr-farm'ĕr), *n.* One who performs, esp. one who makes a public exhibition of his skill.

perfume (pĕr'fūm or pĕr-fūm'), *n.* 1. Sweet-smelling scent; pleasant odor. 2. Anything which yields a pleasant

odor. II. *vt.* (pĕr-fūm'). Fill with a pleasant odor; scent. [Fr. *parfumer*—*per*, through and *fumus*, smoke.]

perfumer (pēr-fū'mēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which perfumes. 2. One who trades in perfumes.

perfumery (pěr-fū'mēr-ī), *n.* 1. Perfumes in general. 2. Art of preparing perfumes.

perfunctory (pĕr-fungkt'ō-rĭ) *a.* Carelessly performed; negligent; slight.—**perfunctorily**, *adv.* — **perfunct'**

perfumetorij, adv. — perfumet-

perhaps (pēr-haps'), *adv.* It may be; possibly. [*L. per* by and *haps*, pl. of

peri (pē'ri), *n.* In Persian mythology, a male or female elf, a descendant of fal-

peril- *peril*. Around: about: near. [Gr.]

perianth (per'i-anth), *n.* Floral envelope of those plants in which the calyx and corolla are not easily distinguished. [Gr. *peri*, around, about, and *anthos*, flower.]

māte, fat, tisk, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, rait; nōte, not, mōve, wplf;
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, shēr.

māta, but, bīra; oil, owl, shev.

pericarditis (per-i-kär-dī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

pericardium (per-i-kär'di-um), *n.* Membrane which surrounds the heart. — **pericardiac**, **pericardial**, **pericardian**, *a.* [Late L. — Gr. *peri-kardion* — *peri*, and *kardia*, heart.]

pericarp (per-i-kärp), *n.* Seed-vessel of a plant, as a nut, pea-pod, apple, etc. — **pericarpial**, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *karpós*, fruit.]

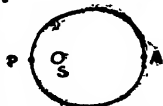
pericranium (per-i-kran'i-um), *n.* Membrane that surrounds the cranium. [Gr. — *peri*, and *kranion*, skull.]

perilous (pē-rik'ū-lus), *a.* Dangerous; hazardous. [L.]

peridrome (per-i-drōm), *n.* Open gallery between the walls of a building and the surrounding columns. [Gr.]

perigee (per-i-jē), *n.* Point of the moon's orbit nearest the earth, — opposed to *apogee*. [From Gr. *peri*, near, and *gē*, earth.]

perihelion (per-i-hē-li-un), **perihelium** (per-i-hē-li-um), *n.* Point of the orbit of a planet or comet nearest to the sun, — opposed to *aphelion*. [Gr. *peri*, and *helios*, sun.]



peril (per'il), *n.* Exposure to danger; danger. II. *vt.* Expose to danger; risk. [Fr. *peril* — L. *periculum*, danger. trial, experiment, — *periri*, try.]

perilous (per'il us), *a.* Full of peril; dangerous. — **perilously**, *adv.*

perimeter (per-im'e-tēr), *n.* Circuit or boundary of any plane figure, or sum of all its sides. — **perimetrical**, pertaining to the perimeter. [Gr. — *peri*, and *metron*, measure.]

perineum (per-i-nē-um), *n.* Region of the body between the thighs. [Gr.]

period (pē-ri-ud), *n.* 1. Time in which something is performed. 2. In *astr.* Time occupied by a body in its revolution. 3. Stated and recurring interval of time. 4. Series of years. 5. Length of duration. 6. Time at which anything ends. 7. Conclusion. 8. Mark at the end of a sentence. 9. Complete sentence. [Fr. *période* — Gr. *peri*, around, and *hōdos*, way.]

periodic (pē-ri-od'ik), **periodical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a period. 2. Happening by revolution. 3. Occurring at regular intervals. 4. Pertaining to periodicals. — **periodically**, *adv.*

periodical (pē-ri-od'ik-al), *n.* Magazine or other publication which appears at regular periods.

periodicity (pē-ri-o-dis'it-i), *n.* State of being periodic.

periosteum (per-i-os'te-um), *n.* Fibrous membrane surrounding the bones. [Gr. *peri*, and *osteon*, bone.]

periotic (per-i-ō'tik), *a.* Surrounding the inner ear. [Gr. *peri*, and *ot-*, ear.]

peripatetic (per-i-pa-tet'ik), *n.* 1. A. Walking about. 2. Pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who taught while walking up and down in the Lyceum at Athens. II. *n.* 1. Pedestrian. 2. Adherent of the philosophy of Aristotle. — **peripateticism**, *n.* Philosophy of Aristotle. [Gr. — *peri*, and *pateo*, walk.]

periphery (per-i-fēr-i), *n.* Circumference of a circle or any figure. — **peripheral**, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, and *phero*, carry.]

periphrase (per-i-frāz), *n.* Circumlocution. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Use circumlocution. [Gr. *periphrasis*.]

periscope (per-i-skōp), *n.* Instrument used in submerged submarine boats to observe objects at the surface. [Gr. *peri*, about, and *skopeo*, look.]

perish (per'ish), *vt.* 1. Pass away completely. 2. Be destroyed, ruined, or lost. [M.E. *perishen* — Fr. *périssant*, *pr. p.* of *perir* — L. *perire*, perish.]

Syn. Die; decay; waste away.

perishable (per'ish-a-bl), *a.* That may perish; subject to speedy decay. — **perishably**, *adv.* — **perishableness**, *n.*

perisoma (pe-ri-sō'ma), *n.* Covering of the body of an invertebrate animal. [Gr.]

perisperm (per-i-spērm), *n.* Albumen stored up in a seed outside of the embryo-cell. [Gr.]

peristaltic (per-i-stal'tik), *a.* Contracting in waves running down the alimentary canal (intestines). [Gr. — *peri*, and *stelloin*, compress, set.]

peristyle (per-i-stīl), *n.* Range of columns round a building or square. [Gr. — *peri*, and *stylos*, column.]

peritoneum (per-i-tō-nē-um), *n.* Membrane lining the abdominal cavity and enveloping the viscera. [Gr. *peri*, and *teino*, stretch.]

peritonitis (per-i-tō-nī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the peritoneum.

perityphilitis (per-i-tif'il'itis), *n.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix and its connective tissues. [Gr. *peri*, and *typhlos*, blind, (caecum).]

perivisceral (per-i-vis'e-ral), *a.* Surrounding the viscera. [Gr. *peri*, and L. *viscera*.]

periwig (per-i-wig), *n.* Wig. [O. Dut. *peruyt* — Fr. *perruque*, peruke.]

periwinkle (per'i-wingk-l), *n.* Creeping evergreen plant. [A. S. *pervincas*, from L. *vincio*, bind.]

perjure (pér'jör), *vt.* Make guilty of a false oath. — **perjurer**, *n.* [L. *perjuro*, forswear.]

perjured (pér'jörd), *a.* Guilty of perjury (pér'jör), *n.* Falseswearing; act of willfully giving false evidence on oath. [L. *perjurium*.]

perk (pèrk), *f. a.* Trim; spruce. II. *vt.* Make smart or trim. III. *vi.* Hold up the head with smartness. [W. *perc*, *perit*, trim, smart. See *PERIT*.]

permanence (pér'má-nens), *permanency*, *n.* State or quality of being permanent; continuance in the same state; duration.

permanent (pér'má-nent), *a.* Lasting; durable; fixed. — **permanently**, *adv.* [L. *per*, and *maneo*, continue.]

permeable (pér'mé-á-bl), *a.* That may be permeated. — **permeably**, *adv.* — **permeability**, *n.* [L. *permeabilis*.]

permeate (pér'mé-át), *vt.* Pass through the pores of; penetrate and pass through. — **permeation**, *n.* [L. *per*, and *meo*, go.]

permissible (pér-mis'i-bl), *a.* That may be permitted; allowable. — **permissibly**, *adv.*

permission (pér-mish'un), *n.* 1. Act of permitting. 2. Liberty granted; allowance; leave. [Fr. — L. *permissio*.]

permissive (pér-mis'iv), *a.* 1. Granting permission or liberty; allowing. 2. Granted. — **permissively**, *adv.*

permit (pér-mit'), *vt.* [permitting; permitted.] 1. Give leave to. 2. Consent to. 3. Afford means.

Syn. Allow; admit; endure; suffer; stand; tolerate; grant.

permit (pér-mit' or pér-mit), *n.* Permission; warrant; license. [L. *per*, and *mitto*, send.]

permutable (pér-mütá-bl), *a.* That may be exchanged. [L. *muto*, change.]

permutation (pér-müt-á'shun), *n.* 1. Act of changing one thing for another. 2. In *math.* Arrangement of things or letters in every possible order.

pernicious (pér-nish'us), *a.* Hurtful; destructive; highly injurious. — **perniciously**, *adv.* — **perniciousness**, *n.* [L. *per*, completely, and *nox*, *noctis*, death by violence.]

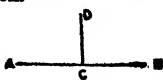
pernickety (pér-nik'e-ti), *a.* 1. Requiring minute attention and painstaking labor. 2. Fussy; precise in trifles.

perone (per'ó-né), *n.* Smaller bone of the leg; fibula. [Gr. = pin.]

peroration (pér-ó-rá'shun), *n.* 1. Conclusion of a speech. 2. Speech. [L. — *per* and *oro*, speak.]

peroxid (pér-ok'sid), *n.* That oxid of a given base which contains the largest amount of oxygen.

perpendicular (pér-pen-dik'ü-lar), *l. a.* 1. Exactly upright. 2. In *geom.* At right angles to a given line or surface. II. *n.* Perpendicular line or plane. — **perpendicularity**, *n.* [L. — *per* and *pendo*, hang — *pan*, wall. See *PANE*.]



perpetrate (pér-pe-trät), *vt.* Perform; commit (usually in a bad sense). — **perpetrator**, *n.* — **perpetration**, *n.* [L. *per*, thoroughly, and *patro*, perform — root of *POTENT*.]

perpetrator, *n.* — **perpetration**, *n.* [L. — *per* and *patro*, perform — root of *POTENT*.]

perpetrator, *n.* — **perpetration**, *n.* [L. — *per* and *patro*, perform — root of *POTENT*.]

perpetrator, *n.* — **perpetration**, *n.* [L. — *per* and *patro*, perform — root of *POTENT*.]

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perpetrator, *n.* — **perpetration**, *n.* [L. — *per* and *patro*, perform — root of *POTENT*.]

što, šat, šak, šir, šil, šro, šrove; mš, meš, hš; mto, mit; nšto, not, mšro, wšl; mšto, hut, būm; eš, owl, šen.

persecution (pér-se-kú'shun), *n.* 1. Act or practice of persecuting. 2. State of being persecuted.

perseverance (pér-se-vér'ans), *n.* Act or state of persevering. [*L. perseverantia—per, and aeternus, strict.*]

persevere (pér-se-vér'), *vt.* Persist; pursue anything steadily. — **perseveringly**, *adv.*

persiennes (pér-si'en'), *n. pl.* Exterior window blinds, made of thin wooden slats, movable in a frame. [*Fr.*]

persimmon (pér-sim'un), *n.* 1. Tall tree, bearing orange-red plum-like fruit, very astringent when green, but edible when ripe. 2. Its fruit; date-plum. [*Am. Ind.*]

persist (pér-sis't'), *vt.* Continue in a course; persevere. — **persistingly**, *adv.* [*L. per, through, and sisto, cause to stand—sto, stand.*]

persistence (pér-sis'tens), **persistency** (pér-sis'ten-si), *n.* Quality of being persistent; perseverance; obstinacy; duration.

persistent (pér-sis'tent), *a.* 1. Persisting; tenacious. 2. Fixed. 3. In *bot.* Remaining till or after the fruit is ripe. — **persistently**, *adv.*

person (pér'sun), *n.* 1. Character represented, as on the stage; character. 2. Individual; living soul. 3. Outward appearance, etc.; body. 4. In *gram.* Distinction in form, according as the subject of the verb is the person speaking, spoken to, or spoken of. — *In person*, by one's self, not by a representative. [*L. persona, mask used by players.*]

personable (pér'sun-a-bl), *a.* 1. Having a well-formed body or person; of good appearance. 2. Qualified to maintain pleas in court, or to take anything granted.

personage (pér'sun-aj), *n.* 1. Person. 2. Character represented. 3. Individual of eminence.

persona grata (pér-sóna grá'ta), *n.* Person in favor or acceptable. [*L.*]

personal (pér'sun-al), *a.* 1. Belonging to a person; peculiar to a person or his private concerns. 2. Pertaining to the external appearance. 3. Done in person. 4. Applying offensively to one's character. 5. In *gram.* Denoting the person.

personality (pér'sun-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. That which constitutes distinction of person; individuality. 2. Personal remark or reflection.

personally (pér'sun-al-i), *adv.* 1. In a personal or direct manner; in person. 2. Individually. 3. Concerning one's self.

personality (pér'sun-al'ti), *n.* Personal estate; movable property.

personate (pér'sun-at), *vt.* Assume the character of; represent; describe. — **personation**, **personator**, *n.* **personify** (pér'son'i-fi), *vt.* 1. Ascribe to any inanimate object the qualities of a person. 2. Impersonate; embody. — **personification**, *n.*

personnel (pér'sun-nel'), *n.* Persons constituting a body, as the army—opposed to *matériel*, the stores, guns, etc.

perspective (pér-spek'tiv), *n.* 1. 1. View; vista. 2. Art of delineating objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye. 3. Picture in perspective. 4. Telescope; magnifying glass. *II.* *a.* Pertaining, or according, to perspective. [*L. per, through, and specto, look.*]

perspectively (pér-spek'tiv-i), *adv.* According to the rules of perspective.

perspectography (pér-spek-to-grá-fi), *n.* 1. Science of perspective. 2. Art of drawing according to the rules of perspective.

perspicacious (pér-spi-ké'shus), *a.* Of clear or acute understanding. — **perspicaciousness**, *n.* [*L. perspicax—perspicio, see through.*]

Syn. Keen; penetrating. See SHARW. **perspicacity** (pér-spi-kas'i-ti), *n.* State of being perspicacious or acute in discerning.

perspicuity (pér-spi-kú'i-ti), *n.* Clearness; freedom from obscurity.

perspicuous (pér-spi-kú'us), *a.* Clear to the mind; not obscure or ambiguous. — **perspicuously**, *adv.* — **perspicuousness**, *n.* [*L. perspicuus—perspicio, see through.*]

perspiration (pér-spi-rá'shun), *n.* 1. Act of perspiring. 2. That which is perspired; sweat.

perspiratory (pér-spi-rá-tó-ri), *a.* Pertaining to, or causing, perspiration.

perspire (pér-spir'), *vt.* and *vi.* Emit through pores of the skin; sweat. [*L.—per, and spiro, breathe, blow.*]

persuade (pér-swád'), *vt.* 1. Influence successfully by argument, advice, expostulation, etc. 2. Counsel; urge. 3. Convince. — **persuader**, *n.* — **persuadable**, *a.* [*L. per, and suadeo, advise.*]

persuasive (pér-swé'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being persuaded. — **persuasibility**, **persuasibility**, *n.*

persuasion (pér-swá'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of persuading. 2. State of being persuaded. 3. Settled opinion; creed. 4. Party adhering to a creed.

site, sit, tick, fir, fill, fire, above; má, met, hár; mite, mit; nôte, not, mève, wôlf; mûte, hut, bûrn; ell, owl, thén.

persuasive (pĕr-swā'siv), *a.* Having the power to persuade; influencing the mind or passions. — **persuasively**, *adv.* — **persuasiveness**, *n.
pert (pĕrt). I. *a.* Lively; forward; saucy. II. *n.* Saucy person. — **pertly**, *adv.* — **pertness**, *n.* [A form of *PERR.*]*

pertain (pĕr-tān'), *vt.* Belong; relate; refer. [O. Fr. *partenir* — *L. pertinere* — *per* and *teneo*, hold.]

pertinacious (pĕr-ti-nā'shūs), *a.* Holding obstinately to an opinion or purpose; dogged. — **pertinaciously**, *adv.* — **pertinaciousness**, *n.* [Fr. — *L. pertinax*. See TENACIOUS.]

Syn. Firm. See STUBBORN.

pertinacity (pĕr-ti-nā'si-ti), *n.* Quality of being unyielding; obstinacy.

pertinent (pĕr-ti-nent), *a.* Pertaining to a subject. — **pertinently**, *adv.* — **pertinence**, **pertinency**, *n.*

Syn. Relevant; apposite; appropriate; fit; pat; material; suitable; apt; adapted; proper.

perturb (pĕr-tŭrb'), *vt.* Disturb greatly; agitate. [L. *per*, and *turbo*, disturb.] [may be disquieted.]

perturbable (pĕr-tŭr'b-a-bl), *a.* That

perturbation (pĕr-tŭr-bā'shun), *n.* 1. State of being perturbed; disquiet of mind. 2. In *astr.* Deviation of a heavenly body from its normal orbit.

peruke (pĕr'ŭk or pĕr'ŭk'), *n.* Artificial cap of hair; wig. [Fr. *perruque* — *It. parrucca* (Sp. *peluca*) — *Lat. pilus*, hair.]



Perukes.

perusal (pĕr'ŭ-zal), *n.* Act of perusing; examination; study.

peruse (pĕr'ŭz'), *vt.* Read attentively; read over or through. — **peruser**, *n.* [L. *per* and *USE*.]

Peruvian (pĕr'ŭ-vi-ān). I. *a.* Pertaining to Peru in S. America. II. *n.* Native of Peru.

pervade (pĕr-vād'), *vt.* Go through; penetrate; spread all over. [L. *per*, and *vado*, go.]

pervasion (pĕr-vā'shun), *n.* Passing through the whole of a thing.

pervasive (pĕr-vā'siv), *a.* Tending, or having power, to pervade.

perverse (pĕr-vĕrs'), *a.* Turned aside, around or the wrong way; obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; vexatious. — **perverse**, **perver**, *n.* — **perverse**, **perver**, *n.* — **perverse**, *adv.*

perversion (pĕr-vĕr'shun), *n.* 1. Act of perverting. 2. Diverging from the true object. 3. Turning from the truth or propriety. 4. Misapplication.

perverse (pĕr-vĕr'siv), *a.* Having power, or tending, to pervert or corrupt.

pervert (pĕr-vĕrt'), *n.* Apostate; one who has forsaken his religion or party.

pervert (pĕr-vĕrt'), *vt.* Turn from the right course; change from its true use; corrupt. — **perverter**, *n.* [L. *per* "to the bad," and *verto*, turn.]

pervertible (pĕr-vĕrti-bl), *a.* Able to be perverted.

pervious (pĕr-vi-ŭs), *a.* Penetrable. — **perviously**, *adv.* — **perviousness**, *n.* [L. *pervius* — *per*, and *via*, away.] [noyng. *Colloquial*.]

pesky (pĕs'ki), *a.* Troublesome; **pessimism** (pĕs'i-mizm), *n.* 1. Doctrine that this world is the worst possible or that everything is ordered for the worst. 2. Tendency to look too much, or exclusively, on the dark side of things or of life. — **Opposed to optimism**.

pessimist (pĕs'i-mist), *n.* 1. One who believes in the doctrine of pessimism. 2. One inclined to a dark view of things or of life. — **Opposed to optimist**. — **pessimistic**, *a.* [From *L. pessimus*, worst.]

pest (pĕst), *n.* 1. Deadly epidemic disease; plague. 2. Anything destructive. [Fr. *peste* — *L. pestis*, contagious disease.]

pester (pĕs'tĕr), *vt.* Disturb; annoy. [O. Fr. *empestrer* (Fr. *empêcher*), entangle. — Low *L. pastorum*, the foot shackle of a horse at pasture.]

pesthouse (pĕst'hoŭs), *n.* House or hospital for persons afflicted with contagious disease.

pestiferous (pĕs-tifĕr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing pestilence; pestilent; noxious; annoying. — **pestiferously**, *adv.* [L. *pestis*, and *fero*, bear.]

pestilence (pĕs'ti-lens), *a.* Contagious deadly disease.

pestilent (pĕs'ti-lent), *a.* 1. Producing pestilence. 2. Hurtful to health and life; mischievous; troublesome. — **pestilently**, *adv.* [Fr. — *L.*]

pestilential (pĕs-ti-len'shal), *a.* Of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; destructive. — **pestilentially**, *adv.*

pestle (pĕs'l). I. *n.* Instrument for pounding anything in a mortar. II. *vt.* Pound with a pestle. [O. Fr. *pestel* — *L. pistillum* — *pisao*, *pistum*, pound.]

phantom (fan'tum), *a. 1.* Phantasm; apparition. *2.* Delusion; illusion. *3.* Lay figure.

pharisaic (far-i-sä'ik), **pharisa'ical**, *a.* Pertaining to or like the Pharisees; hypocritical.—**pharisa'ically**, *adv.*—**pharisa'icalness**, *n.*

pharisaism (far-i-sä-izm), **phariseism** (far-i-sä-izm), *n.* *1.* Practice and opinions of the Pharisees. *2.* Strict observance of outward forms in religion without the spirit of it. *3.* Hypocrisy.

Pharisee (far-i-sä), *n.* One of a religious school among the Jews, marked by their strict observance of the law and of religious ordinances. [Gr. *phariseos*—Heb. *parash*, separate.]

pharmaceutic (fär-mä-sü'tik), **pharmaceut'ical**, *a.* Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy.—**pharmaceut'ically**, *adv.*

pharmaceutics (fär-mä-sü'tiks), *n.* Science of preparing medicines.

pharmacist (fär-mä-sü'tist), *n.* One who practices pharmacy.

pharmacopoeia (fär-mä-kö-pē-ya), *n.* Book containing directions for the preparation of medicines. [Gr. *pharmakon*, and *poieo*, make.]

pharmacy (fär-mä-si), *n.* Art of preparing and mixing medicines. [Fr. *pharmacie*—Gr. *pharmakon*, drug.]

pharos (fä'ros), *n.* Lighthouse or beacon, so named from the famous lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the Bay of Alexandria, Egypt.

pharyngotomy (far-ing-got'o-mi), *n.* Cut into the pharynx. [Gr.—*pharynx* and *temno*, cut.]

pharynx (far'ingks), *n.* Cavity forming the upper part of the gullet, between mouth and esophagus.—**pharyng'al**, *a.* [Gr.]

phase (fäz), **phasis** (fä'sis), *n.* [*pl.* phases.] *1.* Appearance. *2.* Illuminated surface exhibited by a planet. *3.* Particular state at any time of a phenomenon which undergoes a periodic change, as the moon. [Gr. *phasis*—root *pha*, shine.]

pheasant (fē'zant), *n.* *1.* Gallinaceous bird highly valued as food. *2.* American ruffed grouse. [Fr. *faisan*—Gr. *Phasianos* of Phasis, a river flowing into the Black Sea.]

phoenix, **phoenix** (fē'niks), *n.* Fabulous bird said to exist 500 years single, to cremate itself, and to rise again from its own ashes,—the emblem of immortality. [Gr. *phoinix*.]

phenol (fē'nol), *n.* *1.* Carboic acid. *2.* Compound of benzene.

phenomenal (fen-om'en-al), *a. 1.* Pertaining to a phenomenon. *2.* Wonderful.—**phenomenally**, *adv.* [FUL.]

Syn. Extraordinary. See **wonder-phenomenon** (fen-om'en-on), *n.* [*pl.* phenomenon.] *1.* Something as it is perceived (not necessarily as it really is). *2.* Observed result. *3.* Remarkable or unusual appearance. [Gr. *phainomenon*—*phaino*, show.]

phial (fi'al), *n.* Small glass vessel or bottle; vial. [Gr. *phiale*.]

philander (fi-lan'dēr), *v.* Make love. [Gr.—*phileo*, love and *aner*, man.]

philanthropic (fi-an-throp'ik), **philanthrop'ical**, *a.* Loving mankind; showing philanthropy; benevolent.—**philanthrop'ically**, *adv.*

philanthropist (fi-an-thro-pist), *n.* One who loves and wishes to serve mankind.

philanthropy (fi-an-thro-pi), *n.* Love of mankind; good-will towards all men. [Gr.—*philos*, loving, and *anthropos*, man.]

philatelist (fi-lä-te-list), *n.* One who collects postage-stamps. [Gr. *philos*, love, and *teles*, tax.]

philharmonic (fi-här-mon'ik), *a.* Loving harmony or music. [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *harmonia*, harmony.]

philhellenist (fi-hel'en-ist), *n.* Friend of the Greeks.

philibeg. See **filibeg**.

Philippic (fi-lip'ik), *n.* *1.* One of the orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedonia. *2.* (i.e.) Discourse full of bitter invective. [L.—Gr.]

Philistine (fi-lis'tin), *n.* *1.* One of the ancient inhabitants of south-western Palestine, enemies of the Israelites. *2.* Person without liberal ideas; uncultured person of sordid interests.—**Philis'tinism**, *n.*

philogynist (fi-loj'i-nist), *n.* Lover of women. [Gr. *phileo*, love, and *gynē*, woman.]

philomath (fi-lō-math), *n.* Lover of learning. [Gr. *phileo*, love, and *mathos*, learning.] [in philology.]

philologist (fi-lō-lō-jist), *n.* One versed in philology. [*pl.* philologists.] *1.* Science of language; study of etymology, grammar, rhetoric, and literary criticism.—**philologic**, **philological**, *a.*—**philologically**, *adv.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *logos*, discourse, speech.]

Athens, fabled to have been changed into a nightingale.]

pho, fat, tād, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mō, met, hēr; mite, mit; mōe, not, mōve, wōll; mite, but, bērn; ell, owl, then.

philepēna (fil-o-pē-nā), *n.* 1. Present made as a forfeit in a game in which two persons enter upon a playful test. 2. The game. 3. Double kernel in a nutshell giving occasion for the game. 4. Salutation in the game.

philoprogenitiveness (fil-o-pro-jen-i-tiv-nes), *n.* Instinctive love of offspring; fondness for children. [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *L. progenies*, progeny.]

philosopher (fil-os'o-fēr), *n.* 1. One versed in or devoted to philosophy. 2. One who acts calmly and rationally.

philosophic (fil-o-sof'ik), **philosophical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining or according to philosophy. 2. Skilled in or given to philosophy. 3. Rational; calm.—**philosophically**, *adv.*

philosophize (fil-os'o-fiz), *vt.* Reason like a philosopher.

philosophy (fil-os'o-fi), *n.* 1. Knowledge of the causes of phenomena. 2. Collection of general laws or principles belonging to a department of knowledge. 3. Reasoning. 4. Particular philosophical system. [Gr. *philosophia*—*philos*, loving, and *sophia*, wisdom.]

philter, **philtre** (fil'tēr), *n.* Charm or spell to excite love. [Gr. *philtēron*.]

phiz (fiz), *n.* Face. [Abbreviated—**PHYSIOGNOMY**.]

phlebotomy (fle-bo'to-mi), *n.* Act of letting blood. [Gr. *phleps*, vein, and *tomos*, cutting.]

phlegm (flem), *n.* 1. Thick, slimy matter secreted in the throat, and discharged by coughing. 2. Sluggishness; indifference. [Gr. *phlegma*, flame, inflammation, humor.]

phlegmatic (fleg-mat'ik), **phlegmatical**, *a.* 1. Abounding in or generating phlegm. 2. Sluggish; not easily excited.—**phlegmatically**, *adv.* [Gr. *phlegmatikos*—*phlegma*.]

phlox (flocks), *n.* American garden plant of many varieties, with showy flowers. [Gr.—*phlos*, light, and *phoros*, bearing.]

phoenix. Same as PHENIX.

phone (fōn), *n.* Common abbreviation of TELEPHONE.

phonetic (fō-net'ik), **phonetical** (fō-net'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or according to, the sound of the voice. 2. Representing the separate elementary sounds. 3. Vocal.—**phonetician**, *n.* *sing.* Science of sounds, esp. of the human voice.—**phonetically**, *adv.* [Gr. *phonētikos*—*phōne*, sound.]

phonic (fōn'ik), *a.* Pertaining to sound.—**phonics**, *n.* Science of sound; acoustics.

phonograph (fō'no-gráf), *n.* Instrument by which articulate speech or other sounds can be recorded and mechanically reproduced at will from the record, almost in the original tones. [Gr. *phone*, sound, and *grapho*, write.]

phonographer (fō-nog'ra-fār), *n.* One versed in phonography.

phonography (fō-nog'ra-fi), *n.* 1. Art of representing spoken sounds, each by a distinct character. 2. Phonetic shorthand. 3. Art of constructing or using phonographs.—**phonographic**, *a.*—**phonographically**, *adv.*

phonology (fō-no'l'o-jī), *n.* Science of the elementary spoken sounds; phonetics.—**phonological**, *a.*—**phonologist**, *n.* One versed in phonology. [Gr. *phone*, sound, and *logos*, discourse.]

phonotype (fō'no-tip), *n.* Type or sign representing a sound. [Gr. *phōne*, sound, and *typos*, type.]

phosphate (fos'fāt), *n.* Salt formed by the combination of phosphoric acid with a base.

phosphorece (fos-for-es'), *vt.* Shine like phosphorus in the dark.

phosphorescent (fos-for-es'ent), *a.* Shining in the dark like phosphorus.—**phosphorescence**, *n.*

phosphoric (fos-for'ik), **phosphorous** (fos'fūr-us), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus.

phosphorus (fos'fūr-us), *n.* Yellowish non-metallic substance, so inflammable that it must be kept under water. It is slightly luminous in the dark. [Gr.—*phos*, light, and *phoros*, bearing.]

photo (fō'tō), *n.* Abbreviated form of PHOTOGRAPH.

photo-engraving (fō'tō-en-grāv'ing), *n.* Producing by photographic means a relief-block or plate for printing.

photograph (fō'tō-gráf), *n.* 1. Picture produced by photography. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Practice photography.

photographer (fō'tog'ra-fēr), *n.* One who practices photography.

photographic (fō'tō-graf'ik), **photographical** (fō'tō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or done by photography.—**photographically**, *adv.*

photography (fō'tog'ra-fi), *n.* Art of producing pictures by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces. [Gr. *phos*, *photos*, light, and *grapho*, draw.]

photogravure (fō'tō-grāv'ūr), *n.* 1. Producing by the action of light and by etching, a metal plate for printing. 2. Picture so produced. [Gr. *phos*, light, and Fr. *gravure*, engraving.]

fiſe, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mō, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, nōve, wēſt; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, ſhan.

photolithograph (fō-to-lith'ō-gráf), *n.* Print from a stone prepared by aid of photography.

photometer (fō-tom'et-ēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the intensity of light. [Gr. *phos*, light, and *metron*, measure.]

photophone (fō-to-fōn), *n.* Apparatus for transmitting articulated speech to a distance along a beam of light. [Gr. *phos*, light, and *phone*, sound.]

photosphere (fō-to-sfēr), *n.* Luminous envelope round the sun's globe, which is the source of light. [Gr. *phos*, light, and *SPHERE*.]

phragma (frag'mā), *n.* [*pl.* phragmata.] Partition; diaphragm. [Gr.]

phrase (frāz), *n.* 1. Part of a sentence; short pithy expression; form of speech. 2. In music, short clause or portion of a sentence. II. *vt.* Express in words. [Fr.—Gr. *phrasis*—*phrazo*, speak.]

phraseology (frā-zē-ol'o-jī), *n.* 1. Style or manner of expression or use of phrases; peculiarities of diction. 2. Collection of phrases. [Gr. *phrasis*, phrase, and *logos*, science.] *Syn.* Diction; style; language.

phrenitis (frē-nītis), *n.* 1. Inflammation of the brain. 2. Delirium.

phrenologist (frēn-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who believes or is versed in phrenology.

phrenology (frēn-ol'o-jī), *n.* Theory of Gall and his followers, which connects the mental faculties with certain parts of the brain, and professes to discover the character from a surface-examination of the skull.

phrenological, *a.*—**phrenologically**, *adv.* [Gr. *phren*, mind, and *logos*, science.]

phthisic (tiz'ik), **phthisis** (thī'sis), *n.* Consumption of the lungs. [Gr. *phthō*, waste away.]

phthisical (tiz'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or having phthisic; consumptive.

phylactery (fi-lakt'ēr-i), *n.* Among the Jews, a slip of parchment inscribed with passages of Scripture, worn on the left arm and forehead.—**phylacteric**, **phylacterical**, *a.* [L.—Gr. *phylakterion*—*phylasseo*, guard.]

phylloxera (fi-loks'ēr-a), *n.* Genus of insects destructive to grape vines. [Gr. *phylon*, leaf, and *zeros*, dry, withered.]

physic (fiz'ik), *I. n.* 1. Science of medicine. 2. Art of healing. 3. Medicine; cathartic. II. *vt.* [phys'icking; phys'icked.] 1. Give medicine to. 2. Purge. 3. Cure. [Gr. *physike* (*technē*), natural (art).]

physical (fiz'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to nature or natural objects. 2. Pertaining to natural philosophy. 3. Known to the senses.—**physically**, *adv.* [Gr. *physikos*—*physis*, nature.]

physician (fiz'ish'an), *n.* One skilled in the use of physic or the art of healing; one who prescribes remedies for diseases. [physica.]

physicist (fiz'i-sist), *n.* One versed in physics.

physics (fiz'iks), *n.* Science of the phenomena of nature and the general properties of matter as affected by energy; natural philosophy. It has four branches: 1. Mechanics or dynamics (force in general.) 2. Gravitation. 3. Molecular physics (composition of matter, cohesion, etc.) 4. Physics of the ether (light, radiation, electricity, etc.) [Gr.—*physis*, nature.]

physiognomy (fiz-i-og'no-mī), *n.* 1. Art of knowing a person's disposition from the features. 2. Expression of countenance. 3. Face.—**physiognomic**, **physiognomical**, *a.*—**physiognomically**, *adv.*—**physiognomist**, *n.* [Gr. *physis*, nature, and *gnomon*, indicator.]

physiography (fiz-i-og'ra-fī), *n.* Physical geography.

physiology (fiz-i-ol'o-jī), *n.* Science of the functions of living beings.—*a*

physis, nature, and *logos*, science.]

physique (fiz-zēk), *n.* Physical structure or natural constitution of a person. [Fr.]

pi, **pie** (pī), *I. n.* Printing types jumbled together. II. *vt.* Mix up types indiscriminately. [Origin uncertain.]

pia mater (pi'a-mā'tēr), *n.* Membrane immediately investing the brain and spinal cord. [L.=tender mother.]

pianist (pi-a'nist), *n.* One who plays on the piano, or one well skilled in it.

piano (pi-ā'nō), *adv.* Softly.—**pianissimo**, *adv.* Very softly. [It.]

pianoforte (pi-ā'nō-fōr'ti), (generally shortened to) **piano** (pi-ā'nō), *n.* Musical instrument with wires struck by little hammers moved by keys. [It. *piano*, plain, and *forte*, strong.]

pianola (pi-ā'nō'la), *n.* A mechanical device for playing the piano.

piazza (pi-az'z), *n.* 1. Place or square surrounded by buildings. 2. Walk under a roof supported by pillars. [It.—L. *platea*, broad street.]

pibroch (pē'brokh), *n.* Martial music of the Scottish bagpipe. [Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music—*piobair*, piper—*piob*, pipe, bagpipe.]

šite, fat, tāk, fēr, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōre, wōld; mūte, but, būrn; oil, owl, thāz.

pica (pī'ka), *n.* Printing type, equal to 12 points. [*L.*=magpie.]

This line is set in pica.

This line is set in small pica.

picaador (pī'ka-dōr'), *n.* In bull-fighting, a mounted lancer who first attacks the bull, goading him to fury. [*Sp.*=pricker.]

picannee (pī'ka-nē'), *n.* 1. Formerly, in Louisiana, etc., the Spanish half-real = 6½ cents. 2. Coin of little value, as a five-cent nickel. [Probably—*Fr.* *picaille*, farthing.]

piccalilli (pī'ka-lī-lī), *n.* Pickle made of various vegetables, chopped and spiced. [child, esp. of the negrace.]

piccaninny (pī'ka-nīn-i), *n.* Baby or

pick (pīk), *v.* 1. Prick with a sharp-pointed instrument. 2. Peck, as a bird. 3. Open with a pointed instrument, as a lock. 4. Pluck or gather, as flowers etc. 5. Separate (from). 6. Choose; select. 7. Seek, as a quarrel. 8. Pilfer; take from. *II. et. l.* Do anything nicely. 2. Eat by morsels. *III. et. l.* Sharp-pointed instrument. 2. Choice.—**pick'er**, *n.* [*A.S.* *pycan*.]

pickaninny. See **PICANINNY**.

pickax, **pickaxe** (pī'ka-ks), *n.* Picking tool used in digging. [Corr. of *M. E.* *picols*—*O. Fr.* *picols*, pike.]

picked (pīkt), *a.* Selected.

pickereel (pīk'ēr-el), *n.* 1. Species of North-American pike. 2. Any young fish of the pike family.

picket (pīk'et), *n.* 1. Pointed stake used in fortification. 2. Small outpost or guard. *II. et. l.* Fortify or fence with pointed stakes. 2. Fasten to a stake, as a horse. 3. Post as a van-guard. [*Fr.* *piquet*, dim. of *pie*, pike.]

pickle (pīk'l), *n.* 1. Brine in which substances are preserved. 2. Anything so preserved. 3. Disagreeable position. *II. et. l.* Season or preserve with salt, vinegar, etc. [*Dut.* *pekel*, Ger. *pekel*. Akin to *So.* *pickle*, grain (of salt).] [for picking locks.]

picklock (pīk'lok), *n.* Instrument

pickpocket (pīk'pok-et), *n.* One who steals from other people's pockets.

picnic (pīk'nīk), *n.* 1. Short excursion into the country by a pleasure-party, taking their own provisions. *II. et. l.* [pic'nicking; pic'nicked.] Go on a picnic. [Rhyming name, from *E.* *pick*, eat by morsels.]

pictureal (pīk'tūr-i-al), *a.* 1. Relating to pictures. 2. Illustrated by pictures.—**pictureally**, *adv.*

picture (pīk'tūr), *n.* 1. Representation, as a painting, photograph, drawing etc. 2. Resemblance; image. 3. Vivid description in words. *II. et. l.* Paint; represent; describe vividly. [*L.* *picture*—*pingo*, *pinxus*, paint.]

picturesque (pīk'tūr-esk'), *a.* Like a picture; fit to make a picture.—**picturesquely**, *adv.*—**picturesque-ness**, *n.* [*It.* *pittoresco*.]

pie (pi), *n.* Magpie. [*Fr.*]

pie (pi), *n.* 1. Quantity of meat or fruit baked in a crust of prepared flour. 2. Same as *PIE*. [*Gael.* *piegh*, *pie*.]

piebald (pī'bald), *a.* Of various colors in patches. [*For* *pie-balled*,—*pie* (magpie), and *Wel.* *bal*, white streak on a horse's forehead.]

piece (pēs), *n.* 1. Part of anything. 2. Single article. 3. Separate performance. 4. Literary or artistic composition. 5. Gun. 6. Coin. 7. Instance; example. *II. et. l.* Enlarge by adding a piece; patch. *III. et. l.* Unite; join.—**piecer**, *n.* [*O. Fr.* *pieces*—*L.* *petium*, patch of ground,—*pes*, foot.]

piecemeal (pēs'mēl), *n.* 1. *a.* Made of pieces or parts; single. *II. adv.* In pieces or fragments; by pieces; gradually. [*PIECE* and *MEAL*.]

piecework (pēs'wōrk), *n.* Work done by the piece or job.

pie'd (pid), *a.* Variegated like a magpie; marked with large spots of various colors. [*barb.*]

pie-plant (pī'plant), *n.* Garden rhu-

pier (pēr), *n.* 1. Mass of stone-work between the openings of a building, also that supporting an arch, bridge, etc. 2. Mass of stone or wood-work projecting into the sea; wharf.—*Pier-glass*, mirror covering the whole or greater part of a pier between two openings in the wall. [*M. E.* *pere*—*Fr.* *piere*, stone.]

pierce (pēs), *v.* and *et. l.* 1. Make a hole through. 2. Force a way into.—**piercer**, *n.* [*Fr.* *percer*.]

Pietist (pīe-tist), *n.* 1. One of a class of religious reformers in Protestant Germany, about 1,700. 2. (n.) One who makes an undue display of piety.

piety (pī'e-tī), *n.* Dutifulness and veneration; loving obedience. [*Fr.* *piété*—*L.* *pietas*.]

Syn. Devotion; sanctity; godliness;

pig (pig), *n.* 1. Young swine. 2. Oblong mass of unworked metal, as first extracted from the ore, so called because it is made to flow when melted in channels called pigs, branching from a main channel called the sow. *II. et. l.* [pig'ging; pigged.] Like like pigs. [Etymology doubtful.]

Site, ink, tank, fir, gall, fire, above; mā, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wāte; mōte, hat, bērn; oil, owl, then.

pigeon (pi'un), *n.* Well-known bird; dove.—**pigeon-English**, *n.* (Perhaps from *business* English). Jargon composed of corrupted English, Portuguese, Chinese, etc., used by foreign merchants in dealings with Chinamen. [Fr.—*L. pīo*, young bird, — *fan-tail pigeon*. *pīo*, chirp.]



Fan-tail pigeon.

pigeon-hole (pi'un-hōl). *I. n.* 1. Hole or niche in which pigeons lodge in a dovecot. 2. Division of a case for papers, etc. *II. vt.* 1. Place in a pigeon-hole; file away. 2. Put aside; ignore.

piggish (pig'ish), *a.* Behaving like pig.—**pig-iron** (pig'furn), *n.* Iron in pigs or rough bars.

pigment (pig'ment), *n.* 1. Any substance for coloring. 2. Substance that gives color to parts of animals and vegetables. [*L. pigmentum*—*pingo*, paint.]

pigmy. Same as *pygmy*. [*paint*.]

pigtail (pig'tail), *n.* Hair of the head tied behind in the form of a pig's tail.

pike (pik), *n.* 1. Weapon with a shaft and spearhead, formerly used by foot soldiers. 2. Voracious fresh-water fish (so called from its pointed snout). 3. Turnpike. [*A. S. pic*.]

piked (pikt), *a.* Ending in a point.

pilaster (pi-las'ter), *n.* Square pillar or column, usually set within a wall. — **pilastered**, *a.* Furnished with pilasters or inserted pillars. [*Fr. pilastre*—*L. pila*, pillar.]

pile (pil). *I. n.* 1. Heap; mass. 2. Large building. 3. Form of electric battery. *II. vt.* Lay in a pile or heap; heap up; amass. [*Fr.*—*L. pila*, ball.]

pile (pil). *I. n.* Large stake driven into the earth to support foundations or to form a dam. *II. vt.* Drive piles into. [*A. S. pil*—*L. pila*, pillar.]

piled (pil), *n.* 1. Hairy surface. 2. Nap on cloth. [*L. pilus*, hair.] [*pila*, ball.]

piles (pilz), *n. pl.* Hemorrhoids. [*L. pilifer* (pil'fer), *vt.* and *vt.* Steal small things; steal by petty theft. [*O. Fr. pil'fer*, booty.]

pilgrim (pil'grim), *n.* 1. One who travels to a distance to visit a sacred place. 2. Wanderer. [*Fr. pèlerin* (for *pèlerin*)—*L. peregrinus*, foreigner—*peregrin*, traveler—*per*, through, and *ager*, land.]



Pilaster.

pilgrimage (pil'grim-aj), *n.* Journey of a pilgrim; journey to a shrine or other sacred place.

pill (pil), *n.* 1. Little ball of medicine. 2. Anything unpleasant that has to be taken or accepted. [*Fr. pilule*—*L. pilula*, dim. of *pila*, ball.]

pillage (pil'aj), *I. n.* 1. Act of plundering. 2. Plunder. *II. vt.* Plunder. — **pillager**, *n.* [*Fr.*—*pillier*, plunder.] *Syn.* Depredation; robbery; pilfering; rapine; booty; spoils.

pillar (pil'ar), *n.* 1. Detached support, differing from a column in that it is not necessarily cylindrical, or of classical proportions. 2. Anything that sustains. [*O. Fr. pilier* (Fr. *pillar*)—*Low L. pilare*—*L. pila*, pillar.]

pillared (pil'ard), *a.* 1. Supported by a pillar or pillars. 2. Having the form of a pillar.

pillion (pil'yun), *n.* Cushion behind a saddle. [*Gael. pilleam*, pad—*peail*, skin.]

pillory (pil'firi), *I. n.* Wooden frame, having holes through which the head and hands of a criminal were put as a punishment. *II. vt.* [pil'forying; pil'firmed.] Punish in the pillory. [*Fr. pilori*.]

pillow (pil'ō), *I. n.* 1. Cushion filled with feathers for resting the head on. 2. Any cushion. *II. vt.* Lay on for support.—**pillow-case**, *n.* Outer covering for a pillow.—**pillow-sham**, *n.* Ornamental cover laid over a pillow, when not used. [*A. S. pyla*.] [*soft*.]

pillowy (pil'ō-i), *a.* Like a pillow; pilose (pil'ōs), *a.* Hairy; downy; pilous. [*L.*—*pilus*, hair.]

pilot (pil'ut), *I. n.* 1. One who conducts ships in and out of a harbor, along a dangerous coast etc. 2. Guide. *II. vt.* Conduct as a pilot. 3. Aviator.—**pilot-boat**, *n.* Boat in which pilots cruise off shore to meet incoming ships.—**pilot-bread**, *n.* Ship-biscuit.—**pilot-engine**, *n.* Engine sent ahead to see that the track is clear. [*Dut. piloot*—*pellen*, sound, and *loot* (Ger. *loth*, E. *lead*), sounding-lead.]

piloteage (pil'ut-aj), *n.* 1. Act of piloting. 2. Fee or wages of pilots.

pillows (pil'us), *a.* Hairy; consisting of hair; hair-like, pilose.

pimenta (pi-men'ta), **pimento** (pi-men'tō), *n.* 1. Jamaica pepper; allspice. 2. Evergreen tree producing it. [*Port.*—*L. pimentum*.]

pimple (pim'pi), *n.* Small swelling or pointed prominence of the cuticle.—**pimples**, *pimply*, *a.* Having pimples. [*A. S. pipel*.]

pill, put, tick, fir, pill, fire, above; mē, met, hēr, mite, mūt, nōe, not, mōve, wēt, mūte, aut, bēn; oil, owl, then.

pin (pin). I. *a.* 1. Sharp-pointed instrument, esp. for fastening articles together. 2. Anything that holds parts together. 3. Peg used in musical instrument for fastening the strings. 4. Ornament attached with a pin, as *breadpin*, *scarfpin*, etc. II. *vt.* [pinning; pinned.] 1. Fasten with a pin. 2. Hold fast, as if transfixed with a pin. [*L. pinna, penna, feather, peg.*]
pinafore (pin'a-för), *n.* Loose covering of cotton or linen over a child's dress, orig. pinned to its front.
piners. Same as **pinchers**.
pinch (pinch). I. *vt.* 1. Grip hard; squeeze; nip. 2. Distress; gripe. 3. Straiten; put in straits; press. 4. Arrest and imprison. (*Slang*). II. *vt.* 1. Bear or press hard. 2. Live sparingly. III. *a.* 1. Close compression with the fingers. 2. What can be taken up by the compressed fingers. 3. Grip; distress. — *On a pinch*, in case of an emergency. [*Fr. pincer.*]
pinchbeck (pinch'bek), *n.* Yellow alloy of five parts of copper to one of zinc, resembling gold. [From the inventor, Christopher Pinchbeck.]
pinched (pincht), *a.* 1. Nipped; squeezed; compressed. 2. In straits. 3. Thin; peakish. [which pinches.]
pincher (pinch'ér), *n.* One who or that pinches.
pinchers (pinch'érz), *n.* **piners** (pin'sérz), *n.* Instrument for seizing anything, esp. for drawing out nails, etc.
pin cushion (pin'kush-un), *n.* Case or cushion for holding pins.
Pindaric (pin-dar'ik). I. *a.* After the style of Pindar, a Greek lyric poet. II. *a.* Pindaric ode; irregular ode.
pine (pin), *n.* Northern cone-bearing, resinous tree, furnishing valuable timber. [*A. S. pin—L. pinus* (for *pinus*), "pitch tree"—*pin, pitch*, pitch.]
pine (pin), *vt.* Waste away under pain or mental distress. [*A. S. pinan*, torment, from *pin, pain—L. poena.*]
pine-apple (pin-ap'l), *n.* Tropical plant, and its delicious fruit, shaped like a pine-cone.
pinery (pin'ér-i), *n.* 1. Place where pine-apples are raised. 2. Pine forest.
ping pong (ping pang), *n.* Table tennis. [imitative.]
pinion (pin'yün). I. *a.* 1. Wing. 2. Joint of a wing most remote from the body. 3. Smaller wheel with cogs working into others. II. *vt.* 1. Confine the wings of. 2. Cut off the pinion. 3. Confine by binding the arms. [*Fr. pigeon—L. pinna, wing.*]
pink (pink), *vt.* 1. Stab or pierce. 2. Ornament with eyelet-holes, scallops, etc. [*A. S. pyngan—L. pingo, prick.*]

pink (pink). I. *a.* 1. Plant with beautiful flowers. 2. Shade of light-red color like that of the flower. 3. That which is supremely excellent; flower. II. *a.* Of a color called pink. [*Etymology doubtful.*]
pin-money (pin'mun'), *n.* Money allowed to a wife for private expenses.
pinna (pin'äs), *n.* 1. Small vessel with oars and sails. 2. Boat with eight oars. [*Fr. pinasse—L. pinus, pine.*]
pinna (pin'a-ki), *n.* High point like a spire. [*Fr.—L. pinna, feather.*]
pinnate (pin'ät), *a.* 1. In bot. Shaped or arranged like a feather. 2. In zool. Furnished with fine. — **pinnately**, *adv.* [*L. pinnatus—pinna, feather.*]
pirit (pirit), *n.* Measure of capacity = $\frac{1}{2}$ quart or 4 gills. [Probably from a mark upon a larger measure. *Fr. pinte—Sp. pinta, mark, pint.—L. pingo, paint.*]
pit (pit), *n.* 1. Long iron bolt. 2. Upright bolt or pin, as in a hinge, or on a boat to hang the rudder on. [*Dim. of PIN.*]
pinworm (pin'würm), *n.* Small worm infesting the rectum, esp. of children.
pin (pin), *a.* Full of pine trees.
pioneer (pio-nér), *n.* One who goes before to prepare the way. II. *vt.* Act as pioneer to. [*Fr. pionnier—pion, foot-soldier.*]
pious (pi'us), *a.* 1. Having reverence and love for the Deity. 2. Done under the cloak of piety. — **pi'ously**, *adv.* [*Fr. pieux—L. pius.*]
Syn. Devout; godly; reverential.
pip (pip), *n.* Disease of fowls, with formation of phlegm in mouth and throat. [*Fr. pépie, a corr. of L. pituita, rheum.*]
pip (pip), *n.* Seed of fruit. [From *PIP*.]
pip (pip), *n.* Spot on cards. Corr. of provincial Eng. *pick*—*Fr. pique, spade.*
pipe (pip). I. *a.* 1. Musical instrument consisting of a long tube. 2. Any long tube. 3. Tube of clay, etc., with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco. 4. Cask containing about 126 gallons. 5. Peeping, whistle, or chirping of a bird. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Play upon a pipe; whistle; call with a pipe, as on board ships. — **pi'per**, [*A. S. pipe. Imitative of sound.*]
pipeclay (pip'klä), *n.* White clay used for making tobacco pipes and fine earthenware. [*Fr.*]
pipette (pi-pet'), *n.* Small tube or can.
piping (pip'ing), *a.* 1. Playing on a pipe. 2. Shrill. 3. Whistling; uttering shrill cries. 4. Accompanied by the sounds of the peaceful flute. 5. Boiling; hissing.

Site, sit, tick, fir, fall, fare, above; mē, met, hār, mite, mit, mōte, not, mōve, wēth mōte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, than.

pipkin (pip'kin), *n.* Small earthen pot, or jar. [Dim. of PIPE.]

pippin (pip'in), *n.* Variety of apple. [From O. Fr. *pepin*, apple-tree raised from the seed.]

piquant (pē'kant), *a.* Stimulating to the taste; pungent; racy. — **piquantly**, *adv.* — **piquancy**, *n.* [Fr. *pr. p. of piquer*, prick.]

piegue (pēg), *i. n.* Wounded pride; spite. *II. vt.* 1. Wound the pride of. 2. Offend. 3. Pride or value (one's self). [Fr.]

piqué (pē-kā), *n.* Fabric with woven pattern of small points. [Fr.]

piquet (pē-ke't), *n.* Game at cards. [Said to be named from inventor.]

piracy (pī'rā-si), *n.* 1. Robbery on the high seas. 2. Infringement of copyright; literary theft.

pirate (pī'rāt), *i. n.* 1. Robber or plunderer on the high seas. 2. One who appropriates the literary labors of another without permission. *II. vt. and vi.* Practice piracy. [L. *pirata* — Gr. *peirates* — *peirao*, attempt.]

piratical (pī'rā'tik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a pirate. 2. Practicing piracy. — **piratically**, *adv.*

pirogue (pī-rōg), *n.* Canoe made from a hollowed tree. [W. Ind.]

piouette (pī-ō-ē't), *i. n.* Whirling or wheeling about, esp. in dancing. *II. vt.* Execute a piouette. [Fr.]

piscatorial (pis-ka-tō'ri-al), **piscatory** (pis-ka-tō'ri), *a.* Relating to fishes or fishing.

Pisces (pis'ēz), *n.* Twelfth sign of the zodiac. [L. pl. of *piscis*, fish.]

pisciculture (pis-i-kul-tūr), *n.* Rearing of fish by artificial methods. [L. *piscis*, fish, and *CULTURE*.]

fish (fish), *interj.* Exclamation of contempt.

pistachio (pis-tā'shi-ō), *n.* Nut growing around the Mediterranean. [Gr. *pistachion* — Pers. *pista*.]

pistil (pis'til), *n.* Seed-bearing organ in the center of a flower, so called from its likeness to the pestle of a mortar. [L. *pistillum*.]

pistol (pis'tul), *n.* Small hand-gun. [Orig. a dagger, Fr. *pistole* — It. *pistola*, said to be from *Pistoia* (orig. *Pistoia*), a town in Italy.]

pistole (pis-tō'), *n.* Spanish gold coin worth about \$3.85. [So called because smaller than the *crowns* of France.]

piston (pis'tun), *n.* Short solid cylinder, fitting and moving forward and backward within another hollow one. [Fr. — It. *pistone*. See **PISTLE**.]

pit (pit), *i. n.* 1. Hole in the earth; abyss. 2. Hole used as a trap for wild beasts. 3. Hollow of the stomach. 4. Indentation left by smallpox. 5. Main floor of a theater. 6. Inclosure for a fight, as of dogs. 7. Shaft of a mine. 8. Stone, as of a cherry. *II. vt.* [pit'ing; pit'ted] 1. Mark with pits or little hollows. 2. Set in competition. — *Pit saw*, saw for two men, one above and one below. [A. S. *pytt* — L. *puteus*, a well.]

pitapat (pit'a-pat), *adv.* With palpitation or quick beating. [A repetition of *pat*.]

pitch (pitch), *i. n.* Black shining substance obtained by boiling down common tar. *II. vt.* Smear with pitch. [A. S. *pic* — L. *picis*.]

pitch (pitch), *i. vt.* 1. Throw. 2. Fix or set in array. 3. Fix the tone. *II. vi.* 1. Settle, as something pitched. 2. Come to rest from flight. 3. Fall headlong. 4. Fix the choice. 5. Encamp. 6. Rise and fall, as a ship. *III. n.* 1. Throw; cast. 2. Point or degree of elevation or depression; degree of slope. 3. In *mus.* Height of a note. 4. In *mech.* Distance between the centers of two teeth. — **pitch'er**, *n.* One who pitches. [A form of **PICK**.]

pitched (pitch't), *a.* 1. Fully prepared and planned, as a battle. 2. Sloped.

pitcher (pitch'ēr), *n.* Large-mouthed jug. [O. Fr. *picher* — root of **BEAKER**.]

pitcher-plant (pitch'ēr-plant), *n.* Tropical plant with vase-shaped leaves holding water like pitchers.

pitchfork (pitch'fark), *n.* Fork for pitching hay, etc.

pitchpipe (pitch'pip), *n.* Small pipe with which the voice or a tune is pitched.

pitchy (pitch'i), *a.* Having the qualities of pitch; smeared with pitch; black like pitch; dark; dismal.

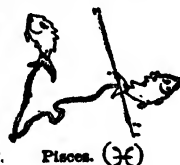
piteous (pit'e-us), *a.* Pitiful. — **pit'ously**, *adv.* — **pit'ousness**, *n.*

Syn. Miserable; woful; sorrowful; doleful; sad; compassionate; paltry.

pitfall (pit'fal), *n.* 1. Pit slightly covered, so that wild beasts may fall in and be caught. 2. Any hidden snare.

pith (pith), *n.* 1. Soft substance in the center of stems of plants, feathers, etc. 2. Condensed substance; quintessence. [A. S. *piþa*. Akin to **PIT**, stone.]

pithless (pith'les), *a.* Wanting pith, force or energy.



Pisces. (X)

planary (plā-nā-rī), *a.* Lying in one plane; flat.

planchette (plan-shet'), *n.* Small heart-shaped board on three supports, two of which have castors, while the third has a lead-pencil-point.

plane (plān). I. *n.* 1. Level surface. 2. In *geom.* Even superficies. II. *a.* 1. Plain; even; level. 2. Pertaining to, lying in, or forming, a plane. III. *vt.* Make level. [Fr. — *L. planus*. See PLAIN, even.]

plane (plān). I. *n.* Carpenter's tool. II. *vt.* Make a surface (as of wood) level or smooth.—**planer**, *n.* 1. Planing-machine. 2. Wooden block used to level the face of a form of type before printing.



THE PLANETS.

The figures indicate the proportional sizes approximatively.

planet (plan'et), *n.* One of the bodies in the solar system which revolve round the sun. [Gr. *planetes*, wanderer.]

planetarium (plan-e-tā-rī-um), *n.* Machine showing the motions and orbits of the planets.

planetary (plan'e-tār-ī), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the planets. 2. Consisting of or produced by planets. 3. Erratic; revolving.

planetoid (plan'et-old), *n.* Very small planet; asteroid. [Gr. *planetes*, and *oides*, form.]

plane-tree (plān'trē), *n.* Tall tree of many varieties. The American plane-tree (sycamore, buttonwood) has leaves like the maple's. [Fr. *plane*—*L. platanus*—Gr. *platanos*—*platys*, broad.]

planimeter (piā-nim'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring a plane area.

planish (plan'ish), *vt.* Make smooth by planing or hammering.

planisphere (plan'ī-sfēr), *n.* Projection of the celestial sphere on a plane.

plank (plangk'). I. *n.* 1. Long, plain piece of timber, thicker than a board. 2. One of the parts of a political program (platform). II. *vt.* 1. Cover with planks. 2. Split and cook on a board. 3. Tag down. [L. *placca*, board.]

planner (plan'ēr), *n.* One who plans or forms a plan; projector.

plane-concave (plā-nō-kōn'kāv), *a.* Plane on one side and concave on the other.

plane-convex (plā-nō-kōn'veks), *a.* Plane on one side and convex on the other.

plant (plant). I. *n.* 1. Shoot, sprout, or slip. 2. Herb, or any vegetable growth smaller than a tree or shrub. 3. Tools, material and fixtures of a trade or business. II. *vt.* 1. Put into the ground for growth. 2. Furnish with plants. 3. Set in the mind. 4. Establish. [A.S. *planta*—*L. planta*.]

plantain (plant'an), *n.* 1. Tree of tropical countries, with broad leaves. In shape and fruit it resembles the banana closely. 2. Weed with large spreading leaves. [From the root of PLANT.]

plantation (plant-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Place planted. 2. Large farm or estate under control of an overseer.

planter (plant'ēr), *n.* 1. One who plants or introduces. 2. Owner of a plantation.

plantigrade (plant'i-grād), *I. a.* That walks on the sole of the foot. II. *a.* Plantigrade animal, as man or bear. [L. *planta*, sole, and *gradior*, walk.]

plaque (plāk), *n.* Ornamental plate of china or other ware upon which pictures are painted. [Fr.]

plash (plash). I. *n.* 1. Dash of water. 2. Puddle; shallow pool. II. *vt.* Splash.—**plashy**, *a.* Abounding with plashes or puddles; watery. [From the sound.]

plaster (plāstēr), *I. n.* 1. Something that can be molded into figures. 2. Composition of lime, water, and sand for overlaying walls, etc. 3. In *med.* External application spread on cloth, etc. II. *a.* Made of plaster. III. *vt.* 1. Cover with plaster. 2. Cover with a plaster, as a wound. [A.S. *plaster*, O. Fr. *plastre*—*L. emplastrum*, mold.]

plasterer (plāstēr-ēr), *n.* One who plasters, or one who works in plaster.

plastering (plāstēr-ing), *n.* 1. Act of covering with plaster. 2. Plaster work of a building.

plastic (plast'ik), *a.* 1. Having power to give form. 2. Capable of being molded. [Gr. *plastikos*—*plasseo*, mold.] **plasticity** (plas-tis'ti-tī), *n.* State or quality of being plastic.

plastron (plas'trun), *n.* 1. Breast plate. 2. Lower shell, as of a tortoise.

plat (plat), *n.* Flat stretch of high ground. [So. African Dutch.]

plat (plat), *n.* Piece of ground; piece of ground laid out. [A form of PLOT.]

plate (piēt). I. *n.* 1. Thin piece of metal. 2. Wrought gold and silver. 3. Household utensils in gold and silver, or covered (plated) with gold or silver. 4. Flat dish. 5. Engraved plate

of metal, stereotype, electrotype, etc. 6. Horizontal timber in or on a wall to receive the ends of other timber. 7. In *photog.* Sheet of glass with a coating, sensitive to light. II. *vt.* 1. Overlay with a coating of plate or metal. 2. Beat into thin plates. — *plate-glass*, *n.* Fine kind of glass, cast in thick plates. [O. Fr. — Gr. *platys*, broad.]

plateau (plā-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* plateaux.] Broad flat space on an elevated position; table-land. [Fr.]

platem (plā'ten), *n.* Slab; flat plate; part of printing machine which supports the tympan. [Fr. *platine*.]

platform (plā'farm), *n.* 1. Raised level scaffolding. 2. Statement of principles to which a body of men declare their adhesion. [Fr. *plate-forme*, thing of "flat form."]

platina (plā'tin-a), **platinum** (plā'tin-um), *n.* White precious metal, very hard and ductile, but very infusible. [Sp. *platina-plata*, silver.]

plating (plā'ging), *n.* 1. Process of overlaying with a coating of plate or metal. 2. Thin coating of metal.



Electric plating.

platitude (plā'ti-tūd), *n.* 1. That which exhibits dullness. 2. Trite remark; truism.

Platonic (plā-ton'ik), *a.* 1. Relating to Plato, the Greek philosopher, or his philosophical opinions. 2. Pure and passionless. — *Platonically*, *adv.*

Platonism (plā'ton-izm), *n.* Philosophical opinions of Plato. — **Platonist**, *n.* Follower of Plato.

platoon (plā-tōn'), *n.* 1. Body of soldiers in a hollow square. 2. Number of recruits assembled for exercise. 3. Subdivision of a company. [Fr. *peloton*, ball, group. — *pelote* — *L. pila*, ball.]

plattdeutsch (plōt'doitsch), *a.* German as spoken along the coast of Germany. [Ger. *platt*, flat, level, and *deutsch*, German.]

plater (plā'ter), *n.* Large flat ish. **plaudit** (plā'dit), *n.* Applause; praise bestowed. [L. *plaudis*, praise ye!]

Syn. Acclamation; approval.

plausible (plā'zi-bl), *a.* Superficially convincing; apparently right; specious. — *plausibly*, *adv.* — *plausibleness*, *plausibility*, *ns.* [L. *plausibilis* — *plaudo*, praise.]

play (plā). I. *vt.* 1. Engage in exercise or a game; sport. 2. Trifle. 3. Move irregularly. 4. Operate. 5. Act in a theater. 6. Perform on a musical instrument. 7. Practice a trick. 8. Act a character. 9. Gamble. II. *vt.* 1. Put in motion. 2. Perform upon. 3. Perform. 4. Act a sportive part. 5. Compete with. [A. S. *plegan*, play. Ger. *pflegen*.]

play (plā), *n.* 1. Exercise for amusement; amusement. 2. Friendly contest. 3. Gaming. 4. Action or use. 5. Manner of dealing, as *fair-play*. 6. Dramatic composition. 7. Movement. 8. Room for motion; liberty of action. — **playfellow**, **playmate**, *ns.* Fellow or mate in play or amusements. — **playhouse**, *n.* 1. Theater. 2. Structure for children to play in. — **plaything**, *n.* Toy.

player (plā'ēr), *n.* One who plays; actor of plays or dramas; musician.

playful (plā'fōl), *a.* Given to play; sportive. — **playfully**, *adv.* — **playfulness**, *n.*

playwright (plā'rii), *n.* Writer or adapter of plays for the stage.

playing-card (plā'ing-kārd), *n.* One of a set of fifty-two cards used in playing games. [market place. [Sp.]

plaza (plā'za), *n.* Public square or **plea** (plē), *n.* 1. Defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration. 2. Whatever is alleged in support of a cause. 3. Excuse; apology. 4. Urgent entreaty. [O. Fr. *plait* — Low. L. *placitum*, pleasure, decision.]

plead (plēd), I. *vt.* 1. Enter a plea in a lawsuit. 2. Argue in support of a cause against another. 3. (with) Seek to persuade. II. *vt.* 1. Discuss by arguments. 2. Allege in pleading. 3. Offer in excuse. — **pleader**, *n.* [Fr. *plaidier* — root of *FLAID*.]

pleading (plē'ding), I. *a.* Imploring. II. *n.* (pl.) In *law*. Statements of the two parties in a lawsuit.

pleasant (plez'ant), *a.* Pleasing; cheerful. — **pleasantly**, *adv.* — **pleasantness**, *n.* [Fr. *plaisant*.]

Syn. Agreeable; pleasing; gratifying; acceptable; charming; welcome; amiable; good-humored. See *LIVELY*. **pleasantry** (pleg'an-tri), *n.* Jocular ity; raillery. [Fr. *plaisanterie*.]

please (plēz), I. *vt.* 1. Delight. 2. Satisfy. II. *vt.* Like; choose. [O. Fr. *plaisir* — *L. placeo*, please.]

pleasing (plē'zing), *a.* Giving pleasure.

pleasurable (plezh'ūr-ə-bl), *a.* Giving pleasure; gratifying. — **pleasurably**, *adv.* — **pleasurableness**, *n.*

plate, fat, tack, far, fall, flare, above; mō, met, hēr; mite, mit; mōe, not, mōre, wēt; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

pleasure (plezh'ŭr), *n.* 1. Agreeable emotion; gratification. 2. Amusement. 3. What the will prefers; purpose; command; approbation. — **pleasure-boat**, *n.* Boat used for amusement. — **pleasure-ground**, *n.* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner. [Fr. *plaisir*—*L. placeo*.]

pleb (pleb), *n.* 1. The common people. 2. A freshman.

plebeian (ple-bē'ian), *I. a.* Pertaining to the common people; vulgar. *II. n.* One of the common people. [L.]

plebiscite (pleb'i-sēt), *n.* Decree passed by the votes of an entire nation. [Fr.—*L. plebiscitum*, "decree of the people," from *plebs*, the people, and *scitum*, decree, — *scisco*—*scio*, know.]

plectrum (plek'trum), *n.* Small instrument with which the strings of a harp, etc., are twanged. [L.]

pledge (plej), *I. n.* 1. Security; surety. 2. Promise. 3. Good will, expressed by drinking together. *II. vt. i.* Give as security. 2. Engage for by promise. 3. Drink to the health of. — **pledger**, *n.* [O. Fr. *piege*.]

Pleiads (plē'yads), *Pleiades*, (plē'yā-dēz), *n. pl.* 1. In *myth.* Seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, after death changed into stars. 2. In *astr.* A group of seven stars in the shoulder of the constellation Taurus.

plenary (plē'nā-ri), *a.* Full; entire; complete. [Low *L.*—*L. plenus*, full.]

plenipotentiary (plen-i-pō-ten-shā-ri), *I. a.* With full powers. *II. n.* Negotiator invested with full powers, esp. a special ambassador. [L. *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power.]

plenist (plē'nist), *n.* One who denies the possibility of a vacuum, holding that all space is filled with matter of some kind. [completeness.]

plenitude (plen'i-tūd), *n.* Fullness; plenitudo. [L.]

plenteous (plēn'te-us), *a.* 1. Fully sufficient. 2. Fruitful. 3. Rich.

Syn. Copious; abundant; bountiful; abounding. See **AMPLE**.

plentiful (plēn'ti-fəl), *a.* Copious; abundant; yielding abundance.

plenty (plēn'ti), *I. n.* Full supply; abundance. *II. a.* Abundant; many. [O. Fr. *plento*—*L. plenus*, full.]

plenum (plē'nūm), *n.* 1. Space considered as in every part filled with matter. —Opposed to *vacuum*. 2. Enclosed quantity of gas of greater than its natural density. [L. = full.]

pleonasm (plē-onazm), *n.* 1. Use of more words than are necessary. 2. Redundant expression.—**pleonastic** (plē-onas'tik), *a.* Redundant. [Gr. *pleonasma*—*pleion*, more, — *pleos*, full.]

plesiosaurus (plē-si-ō-sŭrus), *n.* Fossil reptile. [Gr. *plestos*, near, and *sauros*, lizard.]



Skeleton of Plesiosaurus.

plethora (pleth'o-ra), *n.* 1. Excessive fullness of blood. 2. Over-fullness. — **plethoric**, *a.* Having a full habit of body, or the vessels too full of fluids. [Gr. *plethore*, fullness—*pleos*, full.]

pleura (plŭ'ra), *n.* [*pl.* pleuræ.] One of two delicate serous membranes which cover the lungs and line the cavity of the chest. [Gr. =rib, side.]

pleurisy (plŭ'r-i-si), *n.* Inflammation of the pleura. [Gr. *pleuritis* (nosos, disease)—*pleura*.]

pleuro-pneumonia (plŭ'r-ō-nŭ-mŏ-ni-a), *n.* Inflammation of the pleura and lungs. [Gr. *pleura*, and *pneumones*, the lungs.]

plexus (plek'sus), *n.* Network, as of fibers, nerves, vessels, etc.—*Solar plexus*, network of nerves and ganglia, situated behind the stomach.

pliability (plī-a-bil'i-ti), **pliability** (plī-a-bil-ness), *n.* Quality of being pliable or flexible.

pliable (plī'a-bl), *a.* 1. Easily bent or folded; supple; flexible; tractable. 2. Easily persuaded.

pliant (plī'ant), *a.* Bending easily; flexible. 2. Tractable; easily persuaded.—**pliantly**, *adv.*—**pliancy**, *n.*

pliers (plī'ēr), *n. pl.* Pincers for seizing and bending.

plight (plīt), *I. n.* 1. Dangerous or uncomfortable condition. 2. Security; pledge; engagement; promise. *II. vt. i.* Pledge; give as security. 2. Betroth. [A.S. *pliht*, risk—*plion*, imperil. Dut. *pligt*, Ger. *pflicht*, obligation.]

plinth (plīnth), *n.* 1. Square member forming the lowest part of the base of a column or pedestal. 2. Projecting face at the bottom of a wall. [L. *plinthus*—Gr. *plinthos*, brick.]

Pliocene (plī-ō-sēn), *n.* Most recent division of the Tertiary age. [Gr. *pleion*, more, and *kainos*, new.]

plod (plod), *vt.* [plod'ding; plod'ded.] Travel laboriously; trudge on steadily; toil.—**plodder**, *n.* [Orig. "wade through pools,"—Ir. *plod*, pool.]

plot (plot), *I. n.* Small piece of ground. *II. vt.* [plot'ting; plot'ted.] Make a map or plan of. [A. S. *plot*, patch of land.]

plē, fat, fāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōld; mūte, but, būra; oil, owl, shen.

plot (plot). I. *n.* 1. Scheme; conspiracy; stratagem. 2. Chain of incidents in the story of a play, etc. II. *vt.* [plotting; plotted.] Scheme; form a scheme of mischief; conspire. III. *vt.* Devise secretly. [*Fr. complot* — *L. complicitium* — *complic*, fold together.] [conspirator.]

plotter (plot'ər), *n.* One who plots;
plough, **ploughable**, etc. Same as
PLOW, **PLOWABLE**, etc.

plover (pluv'ēr), *n.* Kind of wading bird. [Rain-bird, Fr. *pluvier* — L. *pluvig*, rain.]

plow (plow). I. *n.* 1. Instrument for turning the soil. 2. Tillage. II. *vt.* Turn up with the plow; furrow. [Icel. *plögr*, plow.] [being plowed; arable.]

plowable (plow'a-bl), *a.* Capable of
plow'boy (plow'boy). *n.* Boy who

plow *boy* (plow'boy), *n.* Boy who drives or guides horses in plowing.
plow *man* (plow'man), *n.* [*pl.* plowmen.] Man who plows; husbandman; rustic.

plowshare (plow'shâr), *n.* Part of a plow which cuts the ground. [See SHEAR.]

pluck (pluk), *vt.* 1. Pull away. 2. Snatch. 3. Strip. [A. S. *pluccian*. Ger. *plücken*.]

pluck (pluk), *n.* 1. Heart, liver, and lungs of an animal, plucked out after it is killed. 2. Courage; spirit. 3. Act of plucking.

plucky (pluk'ī), *a.* Having pluck or spirit.—**pluck'ily**, *adv.*—**pluck'iness**, *n.*

plug (plug). I. n. 1. Something used to stop a hole. 2. Piece of pressed tobacco. 3. High silk hat (slang). 4. Worthless horse (slang). II. v. [plugging; plugged.] Stop with a plug; drive plugs into. [Dut. *plug*, *peg*. Ger. *pflock*.]

plum (plum), *n.* 1. Edible stone-fruit of various colors. 2. Tree producing it. 3. Raisin. [A.S. *plume*—L. *prunum*.]

plumage (plŭ'maj), *n.* All the feathers of a bird. [Fr.—*plume*, feather.]

plumb (plūm). I. n. Mass of lead or other material, hung on a string, to show the perpendicular position. II. a. Perpendicular. III. *adv.* Perpendicularly. IV. *vt.* 1. Adjust by a plumb-line. 2. Make perpendicular. 3. Sound the depth of water by a plumb-line. 4. Supply (a building) with plumbing. [*Fr. plomb* = *L. plumbum*, lead.]

plumbago (plum-bā'gō), *n.* 1. Graphite; blacklead. 2. Genus of plants; leadwort. [L.]

plumber (plum'ər), *n.* One who supplies or repairs plumbing.

plumbing (plum'ing), *n.* 1. Piping and other apparatus for conveying water, gas, etc., throughout a building. 2. Business of arranging and fitting pipes for conducting water gas, etc.

plumb-line(plum'lin), *n.* Line attached to a mass of lead, or other weight to show the perpendicular: plummet.

plumb-rule (plum'röl), *n.* Narrow board with a straight line drawn along the middle, and a plumb-line.

plume (plôm). I. *n.* Feather or tuft of feathers, worn as an ornament. II. *vt.* 1. Sort the feathers of, as a bird. 2. Adorn with plumes. 3. Strip of feathers. 4. Boast; vaunt, (used reflexively) —**plu'my**, *a.* Feathery; covered with feathers or plumes. [*Fr.*—*L. pluma*, small soft feather.]

plummet (plum'et), *n.* Weight of a plumb-line. [Fr. *plombet*, dim. of *plomb*, lead.]

plumose (plō'mōs), *a.* 1. Having feathers. 2. Like a feather.

pump (pump). *I. adv.* Falling straight downward. *II. a.* Downright; unqualified. *III. vt. and vi.* Drop or fall suddenly, or heavily, or all at once. — **pump**, *iv. adv.* [Imitation of sound.]

plump (plump), *a.* Fat and rounded.
—**plump'ness**, *n.* [Dut. *plomp*, lum-
pish.]

plumule (plŏ'mŭl), *n.* 1 Downy feather. 2. Bud of a young plant between the cotyledons.

plunder (plun'dër). I. *vt.* Seize the property of, unlawfully. II. *n.* That which is so seized.—**plun'derer**, *n.* [Ger. *pluendern* — *plunder*, baggage. Cf. Low Ger. *pluennen*, raze.]

plunge (plunj). *v. tr.* Cast suddenly

plunge (*plunj*). I. *v.* 1. Cast suddenly into water or other fluid. 2. Force suddenly (into). II. *vt* 1. Sink suddenly into any fluid; dive. 2. Rush headlong, as a horse; rush into danger; bet or speculate recklessly. III. *n.* Act of plunging. [*Fr. plonger* (*It. piombare*, fall like a plumb-line)—*L. plumbum*, lead.]

plunger (plun'jér), *n.* 1. One who or that which plunges; diver. 2. Long solid cylinder used as a force in pumps. 3. Venturesome speculator.

plunging (plun'jng), *l. a.* Enashing headlong; pitching downward. *l. a.* 1. Putting or sinking under water; or other fluid. 2. Act of a horse trying to throw its rider.

pluperfect (plŭ'pĕr-fĕkt), *a.* In *gram*. Noting that an action happened before some period referred to. [*L. plus quam-perfectum*, more than finished.]

plural (plŭ'ral). I. *a.* Containing or expressing more than one. II. *n.* In *gram.* Form denoting more than one. —**plu'rally, adv.** [*Fr.*—*L. pluralis*—*plus, more.*]

plurality (plŭ-rar'ē-tē), *n.* 1. State of being plural. 2. Number consisting of more than one. 3. Majority.— *Plurality of votes:* Excess of votes cast for any one of three or more candidates over those cast for any one of the others.

plus (plus). I. *a.* 1. More by; increased by. 2. More than nothing. 8. Denoting more than nothing, as the plus sign (+). II. *n.* Surplus; remainder; profit. [*L. plus, more.*]

plush (plush), *n.* Variety of cloth woven like velvet, but having its pile (hairy surface) uncropped. [*Fr. peluche*—*L. pilus*, hair.]

Pluto (plōtō), *n.* In Roman mythology, the god of the infernal regions, brother of Jupiter and Neptune.

plutocracy (plŭ-tŏk'r-ă-si), *n.* Government by the wealthy.—**plutocrat** (plŭ-tŏ-krăt), *n.* One who has power or influence through his wealth. [Gr. *ploutokratia*—*ploutos*, wealth, and *krato*, rule.]

Plutonium (plŏ-tŏ'nĭ-ŏn), **Plutonic** (plŏ-ton'ĭk), *a.* 1. Internal; dark. 2. In *geol.* Formed by the agency of heat at a depth below the surface of the earth. [Gr. *Ploutonios*—*Plouton*, Pluto, the god of the nether world.]

pluvial (plŭ'vī-əl), *a.* Pertaining to rain; rainy. [*L. pluvialis—pluvia, rain.*] [*pluvius.* See **FLUVIAL.**]

pluviosus (plō'vi-us), *a. Rainy.* [**L.** **ply** (pli). **I.** *et.* 1. Work at or use steadily. 2. Urge. 3. Fold; bend. **II.** *et.* 1. Work or go steadily. 2. Make regular passages between two ports. **III.** *a.* Fold; bent; direction. [**Fr.** **plier**, bend, fold.—**L.** **plico**, bend.]

pneumatic (nū-măt'ik), **pneumat-ical**, *a.* 1. Relating to air; consisting of air; moved by air or wind. 2. Pertaining to pneumatics.—**pneumat-ically**, *adv.* [*Gr.* *pneuma*, wind, air,—*pnéo*, blow, breathe.]

pneumatics (nū-mat'iks), *n.* Science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other gases.

pneumatologist (nū-mat-ol'o-jist),
n. One versed in pneumatology.

pneumatology (nū-mat-ol'o-jī), *n.*
Science of air and other elastic fluids.
[Gr. *pneuma*, wind, and *logos*, science.]

pneumonia (nū-mŏ'ni-ä), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs. [Gr. from *pneumon*, lung—*pneuma*, air.]

pneumonic (nū-mon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the lungs.

pouch (pōch), *vf.* Cook eggs, breaking them into boiling water. [Etymology doubtful.]

poach (pōch), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Intrude on another's premises in order to steal game. 2. Steal game.—**poach'er**, *n.* One who poaches or steals game. [*Fr. pocher, pocket.*]

pock (pok), *n.* Small elevation of the skin containing matter, as in small-pox. — **pock-mark**, *n.* Mark, pit, or scar left by smallpox. [*A. S. poc, pustule.*]

pocket (pok'et). I. *n.* 1. Pouch or bag, attached to a garment. 2. Cavity in a rock containing gold, ore, coal, etc. II. *v.* 1. Put in the pocket. 2. Take stealthily.—**pock'et-book**, *n.* Book for holding money carried in the pocket. [*Fr. pochette*, dim. of *poches*, pouch.]

pod (pod). I. *n.* Covering of the seed of plants, as the pea or bean. II. *vi.* [podd'ing; podd'ed.] Produce pods. [Allied to PAD.]

poem(pō'em), *n.* Composition in verse.
[Gr. *poiema*—*poieo*, do or make.]

poesy (pō'e-sī), *n.* 1. Art of composing poems. 2. Poetry. 3. Posy. [Fr. *poésie* — L. *poesi* — Gr. *poiesis* — *poieo*, do or make.]

poet (pō'et), *n.* One skilled in making poetry.—**po'etess**, *n. fem.* [*L. poeta*—*Gr. poietes*—*poieo*, do or make.]

poetaster (pō'et-as-tēr), *n.* Writer of doggerel. [Freq. of POET.]

poetic (po-ē'tik), **poetical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining or suitable to poetry. 2. Expressed in poetry. 3. Marked by poetic language. 4. Imaginative.—**poetically**, *adv.* In a poetic manner.

poetry (pō'et-ri), *n.* 1. Art of expressing in melodious words the creations of feeling and imagination. 2. Utterance in song. 3. Metrical composition. [O. Fr. *poetria*.]

poi (poi), *n.* Fermented food from the root of the taro. [Hawaiian].

poignant (poin'tant), *a.* 1. Penetrating.
2. Pointed. — **poign'antly**, *adv.* —

poign'ancy, n. [Fr.—O. Fr. *sting.*]
poilu (pwa-lü), n. Popular term for

Fr. soldier, meaning HARRY ONE. [Fr.] poinsettia (poin-set'-i-ä), n. Plant with

scarlet leaves and yellow flowers.
point (point), n. 1. Sharp end. 2.
 Mark made by a sharp instrument.
 3. In *geom.* That which has neither
 length, nor breadth, nor thickness. 4.
 Mark showing the divisions of a sen-
 tence. 5. In *mus.* Dot at the right
 hand of a note, to raise its value one

šite, fat, tisk, šir, žali, šira, šove; mš, met, hēr; mīte, māt; nōte, not, mōve, apī;
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, thēm.

- half. 6. In *print*. Unit of type measurement, in U. S. = $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pica. 7. Very small space. 8. Moment of time. 9. Small affair. 10. Single thing. 11. Single assertion. 12. Precise thing to be considered. 13. Anything intended. 14. Exact place. 15. Degree. 16. That which stings, as the point of an epigram. 17. Lively turn of thought. 18. That which awakens attention. 19. Peculiarity. 20. Unit of count in a game. 21. Needle point lace. II. *a*. Made with the needle, said of lace. [Fr. (*It. punta*)—*L. punctum*—*pungo*, prick.]
- point** (pōint). I. *vt.* 1. Give a point to; sharpen. 2. Aim. 3. Direct one's attention. 4. Punctuate, as a sentence. 5. Fill the joints (of a wall) with mortar and smoothe them with the point of the trowel. II. *vt.* 1. Direct the finger towards an object. 2. Show game by looking, as a dog.
- point-blank** (point-blank). I. *a*. Aimed straight at the mark; direct. II. *adv.* Directly. [Fr. *point-blanc*, white spot (in the target).]
- pointed** (point'ed), *a.* 1. Having a sharp point; sharp. 2. Direct; personal. 3. Keen; telling. 4. In *arch.* Having arches sharply pointed; Gothic.—**point'edly**, *adv.*
- pointer** (point'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which points. 2. Dog trained to point out game. 3. Hint or secret information; tip. Pointer. (*Slang.*)
- pointless** (point'less), *a.* Having no point; blunt; dull; wanting keenness or smartness.
- poise** (poiz). I. *vt.* and *vt.* 1. Balance; make of equal weight. 2. Weigh. 3. Be in doubt. II. *n.* 1. Weight; balance; equilibrium. 2. That which balances; regulating power. [O. Fr. *poiser*—*L. posui*, weigh.]
- poison** (poi'z'n). I. *n.* 1. Substance having injurious or deadly effects, as on the human body. 2. Anything malignant or infectious. II. *vt.* Infect or kill with poison.—**poi'soner**, *n.*—**poi'sonous**, *a.* [Fr.—*L. potio*, potion—*potō*, drink.] [*bag.*]
- poke** (pōk), *n.* Bag; pouch. [Ir. *poc*, *toke* (pōk). I. *vt.* Thrust or push at, against, or into, with something pointed. II. *vt.* Grope or feel. III. *n.* 1. Act of pushing or thrusting; thrust. 2. Lazy person; dawdler. — **poke-bonnet**, *n.* Bonnet with a projecting front. [Ir. *poc*, blow. Gael. *puc*, push.]
- poker** (pōk'ēr), *n.* Game of betting on cards. [Dan. *pokker*, devil. Cf. Ger. *poch*, name of a game similar to poker, and *pocher*, the card called joker.]
- poker** (pō'k'ēr), *n.* Iron rod for poking or stirring a fire.
- poking** (pō'king), *a.* Drudging.
- poky** (pō'ki), *a.* 1. Stupid; slow. 2. Cramped; stuffy. 3. Shabby.
- pokeweed** (pōk'wēd), *n.* North-American plant, bearing racemes of white flowers and dark-purple berries. [Etymology doubtful.]
- polar** (pō'lar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or situated near, either of the poles. 2. Pertaining to the magnetic poles.—*Polar bear*, large white bear of the arctic regions, living on seals and fish.
- polariscope** (pō-lar'ī-skōp), *n.* Optical instrument for exhibiting the polarization of light.
- polarity** (pō-lar'it-i), *n.* Property in certain bodies by which they arrange themselves in certain directions, or point, as it were, to given poles.
- polarization** (pō-lar-iz'ā-shun), *n.* 1. Particular modification (as of rays of light by the action of certain media or surfaces, so that they cannot be reflected or refracted again in certain directions). 2. State of having polarity.
- polarize** (pō-lar'iz), *vt.* Give polarity to.—**polarizer**, *n.* That which polarizes or gives polarity.
- pole** (pōl), *n.* 1. That on which anything turns, as a pivot or axis. 2. One of the ends of the axis of a sphere, esp. of the earth. 3. In *physics*. One of the two points of a body in which the attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, as a magnet.—**pole-star**, *n.* Polaris; north star. [Fr.—*L. polus*—Gr. *polos*—*pelo*, be in motion.]
- pole** (pōl), *n.* 1. Long slender piece of wood or metal. 2. Instrument for measuring. 3. Measure of length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards; in square measure, $30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards. 4. Tall staff or piece of timber erected as a telegraph pole.—**pole-axe**, *n.* Axe fixed on a pole. [A.S. *pal* (Ger. *pfahl*)—*L. palus*, stake.] [*den.*]
- Pole** (pōl), *n.* Native of Poland; Polecat (pōl'kat), *n.* Weasel-like carnivorous mammal.
- polemic** (pō-lem'ik). I. *a.* 1. Controversial. 2. Disputations; quarrelsome. II. *n.* 1. Disputant. 2. Argument.—**polem'ical**, *a.*—**polem'ically**, *adv.*—**polem'ics**, *n.* 1. Contest. 2. Science of ecclesiastical controversy. [*Syn.* Disputative; pugnacious; contentious.]

što, šat, šak, šir, šil, širo, šbove; mš, meš, hšr; mšte, mit; mšte, meš, mšve, wšit; mšte. hut. bšrn; oil, owl, šten.

police (pô-lēs'), *n.* 1. System of regulations of a city, town, or district, for the preservation of order and enforcement of law. 2. (Short for *police force*), body of civil officers for preserving order, etc. — **police** man, *n.* [Fr.—Gr. *politiā*, polity, — *polis*, city.]

policy (pô-lī-sī), *n.* 1. System of official administration. 2. Principle of management. 3. Prudence. [Fr. See **POLICE**.]

polley (pô-lī-sī), *n.* 1. Writing containing a contract of insurance. 2. Gambling game in which bets are made on certain numbers to be drawn. [Origin doubtful.]

Polish (pô-līsh'), *I. a.* Relating to Poland or its people. *II. n.* Language of the Poles.

polish (pô-līsh'), *I. vt. and vi.* 1. Make or become smooth and glossy by rubbing. 2. Refine. *II. n.* Smoothness; refinement. — **polisher**, *n.* [Fr. *polir*.]

polite (pô-līt'), *a.* Polished; smooth; well-bred. — **politely**, *adv.* — **politeness**, *n.* [L. *politus*. See **POLISH**.]

Syn. Refined; urbane; civil; courteous; courtly; gentle; obliging.

politic (pô-lī-tīk'), *a.* 1. Pertaining to polity or government. 2. Skilled in political affairs. 3. Prudent; discreet; sagacious. — **politically**, *adv.* [Fr. *politique*—Gr. *politikos*—*poles*, citizen.]

political (pô-lī-tīk-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to polity or government. 2. Pertaining to nations. 3. Derived from government. 4. Pertaining to party politics. — **politically**, *adv.* — **Political economy**, science of laws which treat of the production, distribution, and consumption of products of exchangeable value.

politician (pô-lī-tīsh'ān), *n.* One versed in or devoted to politics.

politics (pô-lī-tīks), *n.* 1. Art or science of government. 2. Management of a political party. 3. Political affairs. 4. Party connection or adherence.

polity (pô-lī-tī), *n.* Constitution of the government of a state; civil constitution.

polka (pôl'ka), *n.* 1. Dance of Bohemian origin. 2. Its tune. [Bohem. *polka*, half, from the half-step prevalent in it.]

Poll (pôl), *n.* Familiar name, often of a parrot. [Contracted of Polly, a form of Molly = Mary.]

poll (pôl), *I. n.* 1. Head. 2. Register of heads or persons. 3. Entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers, such as members of Congress. 4. Election of officers. 5. Place where

votes are taken. *II. vt.* 1. Remove the top; cut; clip; lop. 2. Enter one's name in a register. 3. Bring to or vote at the polls. 4. Receive at the polls. 5. Ascertain the opinion of, as by taking an informal vote. — **poller**, *n.* [O. Dut. *polle*, *bol*, ball, top, keel. *kollr*, top, head.]

pollard (pôl'ard), *n.* Tree polled or with its top cut off. 2. Animal that has cast or lost its horns.

polled (pôld), *a.* 1. Without horns, as a cow. 2. Lopped; cropped. 3. Bald. **pollen** (pôl'en), *n.* Fertilizing powder contained in the anthers of flowers. [L.=fine flour.]

polliwog (pôl'i-wog), *n.* Tadpole.

pollock (pôl'uk'), *n.* Seafish, allied to the cod. [or head on each person.]

poll-tax (pôl'taks), *n.* Tax by the poll

pollute (pôl-lūt'), *vt.* Soil. — **pollution**, *n.* [L. *luto*, wash.]

Syn. Corrupt; defile; desecrate; dishonor; profane; taint; ravish.

polo (pôlô), *n.* Ball game played on horseback or skates.

polonaise (pô-lô-nâz'), *n.* 1. Woman's dress showing petticoat in front. 2. Stately Polish dance. [Fr.]

platinum (pô-lô-ni-um), *n.* Metal, first produced 1803 from the metal uranium. A primary element, which intercepts electricity, and makes platinum glow with a green light in the dark.

plutonium (pôl-trô-ni-um), *n.* 1. Idle, lazy fellow. 2. Coward. — **plutocracy**, *n.* [Fr. *plutocr*—It. *plutro*, bed,—Ger. *plutler*, bolster.]

poly-, *prefix.* Denotes multitude or multiplication. [Gr. *polys*, much.]

polyandry (pôl-i-an'drī), *n.* State of having more husbands than one. [Gr. *aner*, man.]

polychrome (pôl-i-krôm), *a.* In many colors; done in several colors at the same time. — **polychromatic**, *a.*

polydactyl (pôl-i-dak'tīl), *a.* Having many, or more than the normal number of, fingers and toes.

polygamist (pô-lī-g'a-mīst), *n.* One who practises or advocates polygamy.

polygamy (pô-lī-g'a-mī), *n.* State of having more than one wife at the same time. — **polygamous**, *a.* [Gr. *gamos*, marriage. Cf. **BIGAMY**.]

polyglot (pôl'i-glôt), *I. a.* Having or containing many languages. *II. n.* Book in several languages. [Gr. *glôta*, tongue, language.]

polygon (pôl'i-gon), *n.* Figure of many angles, or with more than four — **polygonal**, **polygonous**, *a.* [Gr. *gonia*, corner.]

polygraph (pol'i-gráf), *n.* 1. Gelatine copying-pad; instrument for multiplying writing. 2. Collection in one volume of different works, either by different authors or on different subjects.

polyhedron (pol-i-héd'ron), *n.* Solid body with many bases or sides. — **polyhedral**, **polyhédrous**, *a.* [Gr. *poly-*, many, and *hedra*, base.]

polynomial (pol-i-nô-mi-ál), *a.* Containing many names or terms.

polyp, **polype** (pol'ip), **polypus** (pol'i-pus), *n.* (*pl.* polypes (pol'ips), polipi (pol'i-pi).) Aquatic animal of the radiate kind, with many arms. 2. Tumor growing in the nose, etc. — **polypous**, *a.* [Gr. *pous*, foot.]

polyphonic (pol-i-fon'ik), *a.* Having or consisting of many voices or sounds. [Gr. *phos*, sound.]

polypus. See **POLYP**.

polysyllabic (pol-i-sil'a-bl), *a.* Word of many or more than three syllables.

polysyllabic, **polysyllabical**, *a.*

polytechnic (pol-i-tek'nik), *I. a.* Comprehending many arts. *II. n.* Technical school. [Gr. — *techné*, art.]

polytheism (pol'i-thé-izm), *n.* Doctrine of a plurality of gods. — **polytheistic**, **polytheistical**, *a.* — **polytheist**, *n.* Believer in many gods. [Gr. *theos*, god.]

pomace (pum'ás), *n.* 1. Substance of crushed apples or similar fruit. 2. Refuse of fish, from which the oil has been extracted. Used as fertilizer. [Low *L. pomacium* — *L. pomum*, fruit.]

pomade (po-mád'), **pomatum** (po-mátum), *n.* Perfumed ointment for dressing the hair. [Originally made from apples. [Fr. — *L. pomum*, apple.]

pomegranate (pum'gran-át), *n.* Tree bearing fruit like oranges; pulp consisting of grains; also its fruit. [*L. pomum*, apple, and *granum*, grain.]

pommel, **pummel** (pum'el), *I. n.* Ball; knob on a sword hilt; high part of a saddle bow. *II. vt.* Beat with anything thick or heavy; bruise. [O. Fr. *pome* — *L. pomum*, apple.]

pomology (pô-mol'o-jí), *n.* Science of fruits and fruit culture. [*L. pomum*, fruit, and Gr. *logos*, science.]

pomp (pomp), *n.* 1. Pageantry. 2. Ostentation. [Gr. *pompe* — *pempo*, send.]

pompadeur (pom'pa-dér), *n.* 1. A mode of dressing the hair. 2. Style of dress cut square and low.

pompame (pom-pá'nô), *n.* Fine sea food-fish, about 18 inches long.

Pompeian (pom-pé-an), *a.* Relating to Pompeii in Italy. — **Pompeian red**, dark Venetian red.

pompous (pom'pus), *a.* 1. Displaying pomp or grandeur. 2. Dignified. 3. Boastful. — **pompously**, *adv.* — **pompousness**, **pomposity**, *ss.* *Syn.* Superb; grand; ostentatious; grandiloquent; swelling; bombastic; inflated; pretentious; magisterial.

pomeho (pon'chô), *n.* Blanket with a slit in the center. [Sp. American.]

pond (pond), *n.* Small body of standing water. [From A. S. *pyndan*, shut.]

ponder (pon'dér), *vt.* and *vi.* Weigh in the mind; meditate. — **ponderer**, *n.* [*L. — pondus*, weight.]

ponderable (pon'dér-a-bl), *a.* Having sensible weight. — **ponderability**, *n.*

ponderous (pon'dér-us), *a.* 1. Weighty; massive. 2. Forceful; important. 3. Heavy; dull; wanting in lightness or spirit. — **ponderously**, *adv.* — **ponderousness**, **ponderosity**, *n.* Weight; heaviness.

pone (pôn), *n.* 1. Cornbread. 2. Loaf. **pongee** (pon-jê'), *n.* Kind of washing-silk from China. [Chin. *pun chih*, home made.]

poignard (pon'yard), *n.* Small dagger for stabbing. [Fr. *poignard* — *poins*, fist.]

pontif (pon'tif), *n.* 1. Roman high-priest. 2. Pope. [*L. pontifex* — *pons*, bridge, and *facio*, make.]

pontific (pon-tif'ik), **pontifical**, *I. a.* Of or belonging to a pontiff or the Pope. *II. n.* Book of ecclesiastical ceremonies. — **pontificals**, *n.* Dress of a priest, a bishop, or the Pope. [Fr. — *L. pontificalis*.]

pontificate (pon-tif'i-kât), *n.* 1. Dignity of a pontiff or high-priest. 2. Office and dignity or reign of a Pope. [Fr. — *L. pontificalis*.]

pontoon (pon-tôn'), *n.* 1. Portable floating vessel used in forming a bridge for the passage of an army. 2. Bridge of boats. [Fr. *ponton* — *L. pons*, bridge.]

pony (pôni), *n.* 1. Small horse. 2. Student's key to translation of lessons [*College slang*]. 3. Small glass of any beverage. 4. Anything small of its kind. [Gael. *ponaidh*.]

poed (pôd), *n.* Russian measure of weight, equal to 40 Russian pounds, or 86 pounds avoirdupois. [Russ. *puôd*.]



Shetland pony.

peddle (pɒd'l), *n.* Dog with long curly hair. [Ger. *pudel*.]

peck (pɒk), *interj.*
Expressive of disdain.

peck-peck (pɒk-pɒk), *vt.* and *vt.*
Express contempt for or derision at.

peel (pi:l), *I. n.*
1. Stakes, or the receptacle for them in certain games. 2. Variety of play at billiards. 3. Combination of interests to control market rates or trade, and share profits. 4. Joint gambling enterprise. 5. Joint stake in such enterprise. *II. vt.* and *vt.*
Enter into, or contribute to, a pool. — **pool-seller**, *n.* One who sells shares in a gambling enterprise. [Fr. *poule*, hen (the stakes being compared to eggs in a nest).]

peep (pi:p), *n.* Hinder part of a ship; deck above the ordinary deck in the after-part of a ship. [Fr. *poupe*—*L. puppis*, poop.]

peer (piə), *a.* 1. Without means. 2. Wanting, as in appearance, spirit, strength, value, fertility, fitness, or the like. 3. Humble. 4. Deserving pity. — **peerly**, *adv.* — **peeriness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *peure* (Fr. *peure*)—*L. pavor*.]
Syn. Destitute; indigent; depressed; needy; shabby; unfavorable; meek.

peerhouse (piə'haʊs), *n.* Public dwelling for paupers.

peer-laws (piə'lɔz), *n.* Laws relating to the support of the poor.

pep (pɒp), *I. vt.* [pop'ing; popped.]
1. Make a sharp, quick sound. 2. Dart; move quickly. *II. vt.* 1. Thrust suddenly. 2. Bring suddenly to notice. 3. Explode with a sharp report. *III. n.* Sharp, quick sound or report. *IV. adv.* Suddenly. — **pep-corn** (pɒp'kɔrn), *n.* Small Indian corn, suitable for popping. — **pep-gun**, *n.* Toy pneumatic pistol. [From the sound.]

Pope (pɒp), *n.* 1. Bishop of Rome, head of, and in the R. Cath. Church successor of St. Peter, vicar of Christ and teacher of all the faithful. 2. (p) Priest in the Greek Church. — **popish**, *a.* [A. S. *papa*—*L. papa*, father.]

popedom (pɒp'du:m), *n.* Office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the Pope.

popinjay (pɒp'in-jɔ), *n.* 1. Parrot. 2. Mark, in the shape of a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at. 3. Pop or cox-



Poodle.

comb. [Fr. *papegai*—root *pap*, and *gau*—*L. gallus*, cock.]

poplar (pɒp'lɔ), *n.* Tree common in the northern hemisphere, of rapid growth, and soft wood. [O. Fr. *poplar*—*L. populus*.]

poplin (pɒp'lɪn), *n.* Fabric made of silk and worsted. [Fr. *popeline*. Etymology doubtful.]

poppy (pɒp'i), *n.* Plant having large showy flowers, from one species of which opium is obtained. [A. S. *poppe*—*L. papaver*.]

populace (pɒp'ju-lās), *n.* Common people. [Fr.—*It. popolazzo*—*L. populus*.]

popular (pɒp'ju-lɔ), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the people. 2. Pleasing to, or prevailing among, the people or many people. — **popularly**, *adv.* — **popularity** (pɒp'ju-lɔr'i-ti), *n.* [L. *popularis*—*populus*.]

popularize (pɒp'ju-lɔ-rɪz), *vt.* Make popular or acceptable to the people.

populate (pɒp'ju-lāt), *vt.* People; furnish with inhabitants. [L. *populer*.]

population (pɒp'ju-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of populating. 2. Inhabitants of any place. [Inhabited.]

populous (pɒp'ju-lus), *a.* Numerously

porcelain (pɔr'si:lən), *n.* Fine kind of earthenware, white, thin, and semi-transparent. [Fr. *porcelaine*—*It. porcellana*, the transparent Venus' shell — *L. porcella*, a young sow (which the shell was thought to resemble in form) dim. of *porcus*, pig.]

porch (pɔrch), *n.* 1. Covered way or entrance. 2. Portico, at the entrance of churches and other buildings. [Fr. *porche* (*It. portico*)—*L. porticus*, from *porta*, gate.]

porcine (pɔr'si:n), *a.* Pertaining to or like swine. [L. *porcinus*—*porcus*, hog.]

porcupine (pɔrk'ju-pɪn), *n.* Rodent quadruped, covered with spines or quills. [O. Fr. *porc espin*—*L. porcus*, and *spina*, spine.]



Porcupine.

pore (pɔr), *n.* 1. Minute orifice in the skin for the perspiration. 2. Opening between the molecules of a body. [Gr. *poros*.]

pore (pɔr), *vt.* Look with steady attention on; study closely. [Low Ger. *purren*, dig.] [kinds

porgy (pɔr'ji), *n.* Sea fish of many
pork (pɔrk), *n.* Flesh of swine. [Fr. *porc*—*L. porcus*, hog.]

porker (pɔrk'ɛr), *n.* Pig fed for pork.

porous (pō'rus), *a.* Having pores.—**porously**, *adv.*

porphyry (pā'fir-i), *n.* Very hard, variegated rock of a purple and white color, used in sculpture. [Gr. *porphyra*—*porphyra*, purple.]

porpoise (pā'pus), *n.* Gregarious kind of whale, from 4 to 8 feet long, caught for its oil and flesh. [O. Fr. *porpays*—*L. porcus*, hog, and *pisces*, fish.]

porridge (por'ij), *n.* 1. Food made by slowly stirring oatmeal into boiling water. 2. Kind of soup made by boiling a vegetable to a pulp. [M. E. *porres* (Fr. *porée*),—*L. porrata*, broth made with leeks—*L. porrum*, leek. The affix -idge (=age) arose through confusion with **PORTAGE**.]

port (pōrt), *l. n.* 1. Bearing; demeanor; carriage of the body. 2. Left side of a ship. *II. vt.* 1. Put (as the helm) to the left side of a ship. 2. Hold, as a musket, in a slanting direction upward across the body. [Fr.—*L. portio*, carry.]

port (pōrt), *n.* Harbor; haven or safe station for vessels. [A.S.—*L. portus*; akin to *porta*, gate.]

port (pōrt), *n.* 1. Gate or entrance. 2. Porthole; lid of a porthole. [Fr. *porte*—*L. porta*, gate.]

port (pōrt), *n.* Dark purple wine. [*Oporto*, city in Portugal.]

portable (pōrt'a-bl), *a.* That may be carried; not bulky or heavy.—**portableness**, *n.*

portage (pōrt'aj), *n.* 1. Act of carrying; carriage. 2. Price of carriage. 3. Place where boats, etc., must be carried overland from one navigable water to another.

portal (pōrt'al), *n.* 1. Entrance. 2. In arch. Arch over a gate. [O. Fr. (Fr. *portail*)—Low *L. portale*, porch.]

port-crayon (pōrt-kra'un), *n.* Metallic handle for holding a crayon.

portcullis (pōrt-kul'is), *n.* Sliding door of cross timbers pointed with iron, hung over a gateway, so as to be let down in a moment to keep out an enemy. [Fr. *porteculisse*—*porte*, gate, and *L. colo*, slide.]

Porte (pōrt), *n.* Turkish government, so called from the "High Gate," the chief office of the Ottoman government.

porte-cochère (pōrt-kō-shār'), *n.* Porch over a driveway at a door. [Fr.]

portemonnaie (pōrt-mun-ā'), *n.* Pocketbook. [Fr.]

portend (por-tend' or pōr-), *vt.* Indicate, as the future, by signs. *pro*, forth, and *tendo*, stretch.] *Syn.* Augur; omen; betoken.

portent (portent or pōrt-ent'), *n.* That which portends or foreshows omen.—**portentous** (pōrt-ent'us), *a.* Serving to portend; ominous.—**portentously**, *adv.*

porter (pōrt'är), *n.* One who waits at the door to receive messages, etc.; door-keeper.—*fem.* portress or portress.

porter (pōrt'är), *n.* 1. One who carries baggage, etc., for, or waits on, travelers. 2. Dark brown malt liquor.

portfolio (pōrt-fō'li-ō), *n.* 1. Portable case for keeping loose papers, drawings, etc. 2. Collection of such papers. 3. Office of a minister of state. [From *L. porto*, carry, and *folio*, sheet of paper.]

porthole (pōrt'höl), *n.* Hole or opening in a ship's side for light and air, or for pointing a gun.

portico (pōrt'i-kō), *n.* [*pl.* porticoes or porticos, (pōrt'i-kōz).] Range of columns in the front of a building. [It.—*L. porticus*.] [with a portico.]

porticoed (pōrt'i-kōd), *a.* Furnished with a portico.

portière (pārt-yär'), *n.* Curtain for a doorway. [Fr.]

portion (pōr'shun), *l. n.* 1. Part. 2. Part allotted. 3. Part of an estate descending to an heir. 4. Wife's fortune. *II. vt.* 1. Divide into portions. 2. Allot a share. 3. Furnish with a portion.—**portioned**, *a.* Having a portion.—**portionless**, *a.* Without a portion or dowry.

Syn. Allotment; dividend; division; share; parcel; quantity; fate.

portly (pōrt'li), *a.* Having a dignified bearing or mien; corpulent.—**portliness**, *n.* [See **PORT**, bearing.]

portmanteau (pōrt-man'tō), *n.* Bag for carrying apparel, etc., on journeys. [Fr.—*porter*, carry, and *manteau*, cloak.]

portrait (pōrt'rät), *n.* 1. Likeness of a person. 2. Description in words. [See **PORTRAY**.]

portraiture (pōrt'rä-tür), *n.* Painting or drawing of portraits, or describing in words.

portray (pōr-trä'), *vt.* 1. Paint or draw the likeness of. 2. Describe in words.—**portray'er**, *n.* [Fr. *portraire*—*L. pro*, forth, and *traho*, draw.]

Portuguese (pōr-chū-gēz'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. Native or people of Portugal. 2. Language of the inhabitants of Portugal.

pose (pōz), *l. n.* Position; attitude. *II. vt.* and *vi.* Put into or assume an artificial or studied attitude. [Fr. *poser*, place,—*L. pausa*, pause.]

pose, fat, tank, fā, fāil, fāre, above; mē, met, hār; mite, mit; nōte, not, mēve, wēl; mūte, hut, bār; oil, owl, shen.

pose (pōz), *vt.* Puzzle; perplex by questions.—**poser**, *n.* 1. One who or that which poses. 2. Puzzling question. [M.E. *apposen*, a corr. of *OPPOSE*.]
position (pō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Place; situation. 2. Attitude. 3. Ground taken in argument, or a dispute; principle laid down. 4. Standing; social rank. [Fr.—L. *pono positus*, place.]
positive (poz'i-tiv), *1. a.* 1. Clearly expressed. 2. Actual. 3. Not admitting any doubt or qualification; decisive. 4. Confident; certain. 5. In *gram.* Noting the simple form of an adjective. 6. In *math.* To be added. 7. In *photogr.* Showing the same shadows and lights as the original. 8. Electro-positive. 9. In *chem.* Basic; metallic; not acid. *II. n.* That which may be affirmed; reality.—**positively**, *adv.*—**positiveness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *positivus*, fixed by agreement, from *pono*.]
positivism (poz'i-tiv-izm), *n.* System of philosophy originated by Comte, a French philosopher (1798-1857), which, rejecting all inquiry into causes, deals only with what is positive, simply seeking to discover the laws of phenomena. [positivism.]
positivist (poz'i-tiv-ist), *n.* Believer in **posse comitatus** (pos'se kom-i-tā-tus), *n.* Body of citizens of a county summoned by the sheriff to aid him in the execution of the law. [L. = power of the county.]
possess (poz-zes' or pos-ses'), *vt.* 1. Have or hold as an owner. 2. Have the control of. 3. Inform. 4. Seize. 5. Enter into and influence. [L. *possideo*, *possessus*.]
possession (poz-zesh'un), *n.* 1. Act of possessing. 2. Thing possessed; property. 3. State of being possessed, as by an evil spirit.
possessive (poz-zes'iv), *I. a.* Pertaining to or denoting possession. *II. n.* 1. Possessive case; noun in the possessive case. 2. Pronominal adjective indicating the possessor, as *my*, *mine*.—**possessively**, *adv.*
possessor (poz-zes'ūr), *n.* One who possesses; owner; occupant.
possessory (poz-zes'ō-ri), *a.* Relating to possession; having possession.
posset (pos'et), *n.* Hot milk curdled with wine or acid. [Wel. *posel*, curdled milk.]
possibility (pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being possible. 2. That which is possible; contingency; contingent interest.
possible (pos'i-bl), *a.* That is able to be or happen; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things.—

possibly, *adv.* [Fr.—L. *possibilis*—*possum*, am able.]
possum. Same as **OPOSSUM**.
post (pōst), *I. n.* Piece of timber fixed in an upright position, generally as a support to something else; pillar. *II. vt.* 1. Placard. 2. Inform. [A.S. *post*—L. *postis*, doorstep,—*pono*, place.]
post (pōst), *I. n.* 1. Fixed place, as a military station. 2. Office. 3. An established system of conveying letters. *II. vt.* 1. Set or station. 2. Put in the post office. 3. Transfer to a ledger. *III. vi.* Travel with post horses, or with speed. [Fr. *poste*—L. *pono*, *postus*, place.]
postage (pōst'aj), *n.* Money paid for conveyance of letters, etc., by post or mail.—**postage-stamp**, *n.* Adhesive stamp used in payment of postage.
postal (pōst'al), *a.* Belonging to the mail service.—**postal-card**, *n.* Stamped card on which written or printed message may be sent through the mails.
post-boy (pōst'boy), *n.* Boy that rides post horses, or who carries letters.
postdate (pōst-dāt), *vt.* Date after the real time. [L. *post*, after, and *DAT.*]
post-diluvial (pōst-di-lū'v-i-əl), **post-diluvian**, *a.* Being or happening after the deluge.—**post-diluvian**, *n.* One who has lived since the deluge. [L. *post*, after, and *DILUVIAL*, *DILUVIAN*.]
poster (pōst'ēr), *n.* 1. Advertisement; placard, intended to be placed or posted in some public place. 2. One who posts bills.
posterior (pos-tē-ri-ūr), *a.* 1. Coming after; later. 2. Hind or hinder; situated behind.—**posteriors**, *n. pl.* Short for 'posterior parts'. [L., comp. of *posterus*, coming after,—*post*, after.]
posterity (pos-ter'i-ti), *n.* Those coming after; succeeding generations. [Fr. See **POSTERIOR**.]
postern (pōs't'ern), *I. n.* Back door or gate; small private door. *II. a.* Back; private. [Fr. *posterne*—L. See **POSTERIOR**.]
postgraduate (pōst-grad'u-āt), *I. a.* Relating to a course of study after graduation. *II. n.* One studying after graduating.
posthaste (pōst-hāst'), *I. n.* Haste in traveling. *II. adv.* With haste or speed.
posthumous (post'hū-mus), *a.* 1. Born after the father's death. 2. Published after the death of the author.—**posthumously**, *adv.* [L. *postumus*, superl. of *posterus*, coming after,—*post*, after.]

postillion (pōs-tīl'yūn), *n.* One who guides the horses drawing a vehicle, riding on one of them. [Fr. *postillon*.]
postman (pōst'mān), *n.* Letter-carrier.

postmark (pōst'mārk), *i. n.* Mark or stamp of a post office on a letter. *II. vt.* Put a postmark on.

postmaster (pōst'māst-ēr), *n.* Official in charge of a post office. — **postmaster-general**, *n.* Chief officer of the post office department.

post-meridian (pōst-mer-id'i-an), *a.* In the afternoon. (Abbreviated p.m.) [L. *post*, after, and *MERIDIAN*.]

post-mortem (pōst'mar'tem), *a.* After death. [L.]

post office (pōst'ōfis), *n.* Office for receiving, transmitting and delivering letters and other mail matter.

postpaid (pōst'pād), *a.* Having the postage prepaid, as a letter.

postpone (pōst-pōn'), *vt.* Put off to a later time. — **postponement**, *n.* Temporary delay. [L. *postpono*—*post*, after, and *pono*, put.]

Syn. Defer; procrastinate; delay.
post-prandial (pōst-pran'di-əl), *a.* After dinner. [L. *post*, after, and *prandium*, repast.]

postscript (pōst'skript), *n.* 1. Part added to a letter after the signature. 2. Addition to a book after it is finished. (Abbreviated P.S.) [L. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written.]

post-town (pōst-town), *n.* Town with a post office.

postulate (pōst'ulāt), *i. vt.* Assume without proof; take for granted. *II. n.* 1. Position assumed as self-evident. 2. In *geom.* Self-evident problem. [L. — *postulo*, -atus, demand—*posco*, ask.]

posture (pōst'ūr), *i. n.* 1. Placing or position of the body; attitude. 2. State or condition; disposition. *II. vt. and vi.* Place or pose in a particular manner. [Fr.—L. *postura*—*pono*, positum, place.]

poet (pōi), *n.* 1. Verse of poetry; motto sent with a bouquet. 2. Bouquet. [Contracted from *POMBY*.]



Lobster pots.

pot (pōt), *i. n.* 1. Vessel for various purposes, cooking, holding plants, or liquids, etc. 2. Drinking vessel. 3.

Quantity in a pot. 4. Wicker trap for catching lobsters, etc. *II. vt.* [potting; potwed.] 1. Preserve in pots. 2. Put in pots. — *Go to pot*, go to ruin, (orig. said of old metal, go into the melting-pot.) [A. S. *pot*.]

potable (pōt'a-bl), *i. n.* Drinkable. *II. a.* Something drinkable. [Fr.—L. *potabilis*—*potio*, drink.]

potash (pōt'ash), *n.* Powerful alkali, obtained from the ashes of plants.

potassa (pō-tas'sa), *n.* Latinized form of POTASH.

potassium (pō-tas't-um), *n.* White metallic base of potash, much used in making glass and soap, and in chemistry. [From POTASSA.]

potation (pō-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of drinking. 2. Draught. 3. Beverage. [L. *potatio*—*pot-o*, -atus, drink.]

potato (pō-tā'tō), *n.* [*pl.* potatoes.] 1. Tuber of a plant of the nightshade family, almost universally cultivated for food. 2. The plant itself. — *Sweet potato*, plant of the morning-glory family, with edible tubers, native of the tropics. [Sp. *patata*, *batata*, sweet potato, orig. a Haytian word.]

potency (pō'ten-si), *n.* Power.

potent (pō'tent), *a.* 1. Strong. 2. Having great authority or influence. — *potently*, *adv.* [L. *potens*—*potis*, able.] *Syn.* Efficient; influential; mighty; efficacious; cogent. See *STRONG*.

potentate (pō'ten-tāt), *n.* One who is potent; prince; sovereign. [Fr. *potentat*—Low L. *potentatus*, pa. p. of *potento*, exercise power.]

potential (pō'ten-shal), *a.* 1. Existing in possibility, not in reality. 2. In *gram.* Expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation (by the use of *can*, *may*, *must*, *should*, etc.). — *potentially*, *adv.*—*potentiality*, *n.*

potter (pōt'hēr), *i. n.* Bustle; confusion. *II. vt. and vi.* Puzzle; perplex; tease; make a fuss. [A variant of POTTER.]

pot herb (pōt'hērb or pōt'ērb), *n.* Herb or vegetable prepared for the table by boiling.

pothook (pōt'hōk), *n.* 1. Hook on which pots are hung over the fire. 2. Letter or character formed like a pothook; ill-formed or scrawled letter.

pothouse (pōt'how), *n.* Low drinking house, (saloon).

pot-hunting (pōt'hun'ting), *n.* Hunting for profit only, regardless of game laws and of true sport.

potion (pō'shun), *n.* Draught; liquid medicine; dose. [L. *potio*—*potio*, drink.]

l, lat, lak, lār, lāl, lāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōld; mūte, hūt, būre; ed, owl, then.

petlinek (pə'tlɪnk), *n.* Whatever may chance to be provided for dinner.

pot-pourri (pō-pō'rɪ), *n.* 1. Stew of meat and vegetables. 2. Medley; miscellaneous collection. [Fr. translation of Sp. *olla podrida*.]

pot-roast (pō'rōst), *n.* Beef cooked in a closed pot with very little water.

potsherd (pōt'shərd), *n.* Fragment of a pot. [Pot and A.S. *sceard*, shred, — *sceran*, divide.]

potage (pō'tā), *n.* Thick soup of meat or vegetables. [Fr. *potage*.]

potter (pō'tər), *n.* One whose trade is to make pots or earthenware.

potter (pō'tər), *vt.* Be fussily engaged about trifles. — **potterer**, *n.* — [Freq. of provincial *poke*, push.]

potte (pō'tl), *n.* 1. Measure of four pints. 2. Small basket for fruit. [Dim. of Pot.]

pouch (pō'ch), *I. n.* Pocket; bag. *II. vt.* Put into a pouch. [Fr. *pocher*.]

poulterer (pōl'tēr-ər), *n.* One who deals in fowls.

poultice (pōl'tis), *I. n.* Soft composition of meal, bran, etc., applied to sores; cataplasm. *II. vt.* Dress with a poultice. [L. *pultes*, pl. of *puls*, pap, porridge.]

poultry (pōl'trɪ), *n.* Domestic fowls. [O. Fr. *pouleterie* — *poulet*, fowl.]

pounce (pōwns), *I. vt.* Fall (upon) and seize with the claws; dart suddenly (upon). *II. n.* Hawk's claw. [Doublet of PUNCH.]

pounce (pōwns), *I. n.* 1. Fine powder for preparing a surface for writing on. 2. Colored powder sprinkled over holes pricked in paper as a pattern. — **pounce-box**, *n.* Box with a perforated lid for sprinkling pounce. [Fr. *ponce*, pumice — L. *pumex*.]

pound (pōwnd), *n.* 1. Weight of 12 oz. troy, or 16 oz. avoirdupois. 2. English sovereign, or 20 shillings, equal to about \$4.88. [A.S. *pund* — L. *pondo*, by weight, — *pendo*, weigh.]

pound (pōwnd), *vt.* Shut up or confine, as strayed animals are confined. [A.S. *pund*, inclosure.]

pound (pōwnd), *vt.* Beat repeatedly; bruise; bray with a pestle. [A.S. *pundan*, beat.]

poundcake (pōwnd'kāk), *n.* Rich sweet cake, made of a pound each of the principal ingredients.

pounder (pōwnd'ər), *n.* 1. One who pounds. 2. Instrument for pounding; pestle. 3. In composition with a numeral: thing or person weighing a specified number of pounds, as a *twelve-pounder*.

pound-foolish (pōwnd'fō'lish), *a.* Neglecting large interests while attending to trifles.

pour (pōr), *I. vt.* 1. Cause to flow; send forth in profusion. 2. Give vent to; utter. *II. vt.* Flow; issue forth; rush. [Wel. *burw*, throw.]

pourparler (pōr-pār'lär), *n.* Preliminary conference, especially between ministers of different states, with a view to subsequent negotiations. [Fr.]

pousse-café (pōs-ka-fä'), *n.* Cordial served at dinner after the coffee, esp. a composition of several cordials in layers.

pout (pōwt), *I. vt.* and *vi.* Push out the lips, in contempt or displeasure; look sulky. *II. n.* Fit of sullenness.

— **pouter**, *n.* 1. One who pouts. 2. Variety of pigeon, having its breast inflated. [Wel. *pw-dw*.]

pouting (pōwt'ing), *n.* Childish sullenness.

poutingly (pōwt'ing-lɪ), *adv.* In a pouting or sullen manner.

poverty (pōv'ər-tɪ), *n.* State of being poor. [O. Fr. *poverté* — L. *paupertas*.]

Syn. Indigence; necessity; pauperism; need; lack; want; penury.

powder (pōw'dər), *I. n.* 1. Substance in fine particles. 2. Gunpowder. *II. vt.* and *vi.* 1. Reduce, or crumble, to powder. 2. Sprinkle with powder. [Fr. *poudre* — L. *pulvis*, dust.]

powdered (pōw'dərd), *a.* 1. Reduced to powder. 2. Sprinkled with powder.

powdery (pōw'dər-lɪ), *a.* Resembling, or sprinkled with, powder; friable.

power (pōw'ər), *n.* 1. Strength; energy. 2. Faculty of the mind. 3. Agency; moving force. 4. Rule; authority; influence. 5. Ability; capacity. 6. Influential nation. 7. Result of the multiplication of a quantity by itself a given number of times. 8. In *optics*, Magnifying strength. [M.E. *poer* — O. Fr. *poer* — Low L. *potere*, be able, L. *potest* (pot-esse).]

powerful (pōw'ər-fəl), *a.* Having great power; mighty; intense; forcible; efficacious. — **powerfully**, *adv.* — **powerfulness**, *n.* [power.]

powerless (pōw'ər-les), *a.* Without power-machine (pōw'ər-ma-shēn), *n.* Machine driven by a mechanical force, not by hand, as a power-loom, a power-press, etc.



Pouter pigeon.

powwow (pow'wow). I. *n.* 1. Conjuror. 2. Noisy conjuration. 3. Up-roarious conference. II. *vt.* 1. Conjure. 2. Hold a conference, esp. a noisy one.

pox (poks), *n.* Disease characterized by pocks. [See **POCK**.]

practicability (prak-ti-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being practicable.

practicable (prak-tik-a-bl), *a.* That may be practised, done, used, or followed.—**practicably**, *adv.*

Syn. Feasible; possible; passable.

practical (prak-tik-al), *a.* 1. That can be put in practice. 2. Useful. 3. Applying knowledge to some useful end. 4. Virtual. 5. Derived from practice.—**practically**, *adv.* — **practicalness**, *n.*

practice (prak'tis), *n.* 1. Habit of doing anything. 2. Frequent use. 3. Performance. 4. Method. 5. Medical treatment. 6. Exercise of any profession. 7. Rule in arithmetic. [O. Fr. *practicus*—Gr. *praktikos*, fit for doing, —*prasso*, *prazo*, do.]

practise, **practise** (prak'tis). I. *vt.* 1. Put in practice; do habitually. 2. Perform. 3. Exercise, as a profession. 4. Use; exercise. II. *vi.* 1. Have or form a habit. 2. Exercise an employment or profession. 3. Try artifices.—**practicer**, *n.*

practitioner (prak-tish'un-ér), *n.* One who is engaged in the exercise of a profession, esp. medicine or law. [Older form *practician*—O. Fr. *practicien*.]

prætor (præ'tûr), *n.* Magistrate of ancient Rome, next in rank to the consuls.—**prætorship**, *n.* [L. *prætor*, for *prætor*, leader, —*præ*, before, and *eo*, *itum*, go.]

pragmatic (prag-mat'ik), I. *a.* 1. Relating to communal affairs. 2. Over-active; officious; meddlesome. 3. Practical; procuring happiness. II. *a.* 1. Man of business. 2. Meddlesome person.—**pragmatically**, *adv.*

—**pragmatism**, *n.* 1. Busy impertinence. 2. Treatment of historical events with special reference to their causes, results, etc.—*Pragmatic Sanction*, special decree issued by a sovereign, such as that of the Emperor Charles VI. of Germany securing the crown to Maria Theresa. [Gr.—*pragma*, business, deed, — *prasso*, do.]

prairie (prâ'ri), *n.* Extensive tract of land, level or rolling, without trees, and covered with tall coarse grass. [Fr.—Low L. *præria*, meadow-land, —L. *pratum*, meadow.]

prairie-dog (prâ'ri-dog), *n.* Small American rodent, living in the prairies.

prairie-hen (prâ'ri-hen), *n.* 1. Plumed grouse. 2. Sharp-tailed grouse.

praise (prâz). I. *a.* 1. Commendation. 2. Tribute of gratitude; glorifying, as in worship. 3. Reason of praise. II. *vt.* 1. Express estimation of; commend. 2. Glorify, as in worship. [O. Fr. *preis*, — L. *pretium*, price, value.]

Syn. Applaud; laud; eulogize; extol; magnify; celebrate; honor; bless; worship.

praiseworthy (prâz'wur-thi), *a.* Commendable.—**praiseworthiness**, *n.*

praline (prâ'lên), *n.* Almond or nut browned in boiling sugar. [Fr.]

prance (prâns), *vi.* 1. Strut about in a showy or warlike manner. 2. Cap gaily, as a horse. [Another form of **PRANK**.]

prank (prangk), I. *vt.* Display or adorn showily. II. *n.* 1. Sportive action. 2. Mischievous trick. [M. E. *pranken*. Ger. *prangen*, make a show.]

prate (prât), I. *vt.* and *vi.* Talk idly; tattle; be loquacious; speak without meaning. II. *n.* 1. Trifling talk.—**prater**, *n.* [Low Ger. *prat*, idle talk.]

prattle (prat'l), I. *vt.* 1. Prate or talk much and idly. 2. Utter child's talk. II. *n.* 1. Empty talk. 2. Childish talk.—**prattler**, *n.* [Freq. of **PRATE**.]

prawn (prân), *n.* Small crustacean animal like the shrimp. [Etymology unknown.]

praxis (praks'is), *n.* 1. Practice; discipline. 2. Example for exercise. [Gr.—*prasso*, *prazo*, do.]

pray (prâ). I. *vt.* and *vi.* [praying; prayed.] 1. Ask earnestly. 2. Petition or supplicate God. II. *Ellipsis* for I **pray**, introducing a question or request. [O. Fr. *preier*—L. *precor*.]

Syn. Ask. See **BESECH**.

prayer (prâr), *n.* 1. Act of praying; entreaty. 2. Words used in praying. 3. Formula of worship.

prayerful (prâr'fol), *a.* Given to prayer; devotional.—**prayerfully**, *adv.* — **prayerfulness**, *n.*

pre, **præfix**. Denotes priority in time.

—*re*, before.

—*ronounce* a subject.

2. Discourse earnestly. 3. Give advice



Prairie-dog.

âte, fat, tât, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mē, met, hâr; mîte, mit; nôte, not, môte, wôll; mûte, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, then.

in an offensive or obtrusive manner. —preach'er, n. One who discourses publicly on religious subjects; clergyman. 2. One who inculcates a lesson or lessons with earnestness. [*Fr. prêcher* = *L. prædico*, proclaim.]

preadamite (prē-ad'a-mīt). I. *a.* Existing before Adam's times. II. *n.* One who lived before Adam.

preadmonition (prē-ad-mō-nish'un),
n. Previous warning.

preamble (prē'am-bl), *n.* Preface; introduction. [Fr. *préambule*—*L. prae*, before, and *ambulo*, go.]

prebendary(preb'en-dār-ī), *n.* Clergyman attached to a cathedral, with a fixed stipend.

precarious (prê-kā'ri-us), *a.* 1. Uncertain because depending on the will of another; doubtful. 2. Held by a doubtful tenure. — **preca'riously**, *adv.* — **preca'riousness**, *n.* [L. *precarius*—*precor*, pray.]

precaution (prē-ka'shun), *n.* 1. Caution or care beforehand. 2. Preventive measure.

precautionary (prē-ka'shun-ār-i),
a. Containing or proceeding from pre-
caution.

precede (prē-sēd'), *vt.* Go before in time, rank, or importance. [Fr. *pré-céder*—L. *prae*celso—*prae*, before, and *cedo*, go.]

precedence (prē-sē'dens), **precedency** (prē-sē'den-si), *n.* 1. Going before in time. 2. Being before in rank. 3. Foremost place. [Fr.—L.]

Syn. Priority; antecedence; pre-
eminence; superiority; supremacy.

precedent (prĕ-sĕ'dent), *a.* Going before; anterior. — **prece'dently**, *adv.* [Fr. — L. *praecedens*, -entis, *pr. p.* of *praecedo*.]

precedent (pres'e-dent), *n.* 1. That which may serve as an example or rule in the future. 2. Parallel case in the past 3. Judicial decision which serves as a rule for subsequent decisions in similar cases. [Lit. "progoing."]

precedented (pres'e-dent-ed), *a.* Having a precedent; warranted by an example.

preceding (prē-sē'ding), *a.* Going before in time, rank, etc.: antecedent.

precentor (prē-sen'tūr), *n.* Leader of a choir. [L. — *prae*, fore, and *canto*, sing.]

precept(prĕ'sept), *n.* 1. Rule of action; commandment; principle. 2. In *law*. Written warrant of a magistrate. [*L.* — *prae*, before, and *capio*, take.]

preceptive (prē-septiv), *a.* Directing in moral conduct: didactic.

preceptor (prĕ-sep'tūr), *n.* One who delivers precepts; teacher; instructor; head of a school.—**precepto'rial**, *a.*—**preceptress**, *n. fem.*

precession (prē-sesh'un), *n.* Act of going before.

precinct (prē'singkt), *n.* 1. Limit or boundary of a place. 2. Territorial district or division. 3. Limit of jurisdiction or authority. [*L. prae*, before, and *cincto*, gird.]

precious (pres'h'us), *a.* 1. Of great price or worth; costly. 2. Highly esteemed. 3. Worthless; contemptible (in irony). — **pre'ciously**, *adv.* — **pre'ciousness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *precios*—*L. pretiosus*—*pretium*, price.]

precipice (pres'i-plis), *n.* 1. Very steep place. 2. Edge of a cliff; situation of extreme danger. [Fr. — L. *praecipitium* — *praeceps*, *praecipitilis*, headlong — *prae*, before, and *caput*, head.]

precipitate (prĕ-sĭp'ĭ-tāt). *I. vt.* 1. Throw headlong. 2. Hurry rashly; hasten. 3. In *chem.* Throw to the bottom, as a substance in a solution or suspension. *II. a.* 1. Falling, flowing, or rushing headlong. 2. Lacking deliberation; overhasty. *III. n.* In *chem.* Substance precipitated. [*L. praecipitāto*—*prae* + *cipere*.] [See PRECIPICE.]

precipitately (prē-sip'i-tāt-lī), *adv.*
In a precipitate manner; headlong.

precipitation (prê-sip-i-tâ'shun), *n.*
1. Act of precipitating. 2. Matter precipitated.

precipitous (prĕ-sĭp'ĭ-tus), *a.* Like a precipice; very steep. 2. Hasty; rash. — **precip'itously**, *adv.* — **precip'itousness**, *n.* [*O. Fr. precipiteux* — *L. praeceps*. See PRECIPICE.]

precise (prē-sis'), *a.* 1. Definite; exact; not vague. 2. Adhering too much to rule. 3. Excessively nice.—**precise-ly**, **precise-ness**, *n.* [*Fr. précis—L. praeclius*, pa. p. of *praeclido*, cut off.]

precision (prē-sizh'un), *n.* Quality of being precise; exactness; accuracy.
preclude (prē-klōd'), *vt.* 1. Hinder by

anticipation. 2. Prevent from taking place, enjoying, entering, etc. [L. *praecludo*—*prae*, before, and *claudio*, shut.]

preclusion (prē-klō'zhun), *n.* Act of precluding or hindering; state of being precluded.

preclusive (prē-klō'siv), *a.* Tending to preclude; hindering beforehand. — **preclu'sively**, *adv.*

precocious (prē-kō'shus), *a.* Having the mind developed very early; premature; forward. — **preco'ciously**, *adv.* — **preco'ciousness**, **prececi'ty**, *ns.* [*L.—prae*, before, and *coque* cook, ripen.]

fāte. fat, tās̄k, fār, fāll, fāre, ābove; mō, met. hār; mīte. mit; nōte. not, mōve, wōlf;
mūte. hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

preconceive (prē-kon-sēv'), *vt.* Conceive, or form a notion of, beforehand.
preconception (prē-kon-sep-shun), *n.* Previous opinion or idea.
preconcert (prē-kon-sērt'), *vt.* Agree upon or settle beforehand.
precursor (prē-kūr'sūr), *n.* Forerunner; one who precedes and indicates the approach of another. [*L. prae*, before, and *curso*, run. See *COURSE*.]
precursory (prē-kūr'sō-ri), *a.* Fore-running; indicating something to follow; introductory.
predaceous (prē-dā'shūs), *a.* Living by prey; predatory. [*It. predace*—*L. praeda*, booty, prey.]
predatory (pred'ā-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Characterized by plundering. 2. Rapacious; carnivorous.—**predatorily**, *adv.* [*D. praed-or*, -atus, plunder, -praeda, booty.]
predecessor (prē-dā-ses'ūr), *n.* One who has preceded another in an office. [*L. prae*, before, and *decessor*—*decedo*, depart.]
predestinarian (prē-des-ti-nē'ri-an), *n.* 1. A pertaining to predestination. II. *a.* One who holds the doctrine of predestination.
predestinate (prē-des'ti-nāt), *I. vt.* 1. Determine beforehand. 2. Preordain by an unchangeable purpose. II. *a.* Foreordained. [See *PREDESTINE*.]
predestination (prē-des'ti-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of predestinating. 2. In *theol.* Doctrine that God has from all eternity immutably fixed whatever is to happen.
predestine (prē-des'tin), *vt.* 1. Destine or decree beforehand. 2. Foreordain. [*L. prae*, before, and *destino*, destine.] [Determine beforehand.]
predetermine (prē-dē-tēr'min), *vt.*
predicable (pred'i-kā-bl), *a.* That may be predicated; attributable.
predicament (prē-dik'a-ment), *n.* 1. In *logic*, class or category definitely described. 2. Condition; unfortunate or trying position. [*Low L. predicamentum*.]
predicate (pred'i-kāt), *I. vt.* Affirm one thing of another. II. *n.* In *logic*, and *gram.* 1. That which is stated of the subject. 2. Word or group of words expressing what is affirmed of the subject. [*L. praedic-o*, -atus, proclaim.] [of predicating; a-sertion.]
predication (pred-i-kē'shun), *n.* Act
predicative (pred'i-kā-tiv), *a.* Expressing predication or affirmation.
predict (prē-dikt'), *vt.* Declare or tell beforehand; prophesy. [*L. praedictus*, -gras, before, and *dicto*, say.]
Syn. Foretell; presage; bode.

prediction (prē-dik'shun), *n.* 1. Act of predicting. 2. That which is predicted or foretold. [*ling.*; prophetic.]
predictive (prē-dikt'iv), *a.* Foretelling.
predilection (prē-di-lek'shun), *n.* Favorable prepossession of mind; partiality. [*L. prae*, before, and *dislectio*, -onis, choice.]
predipose (prē-dis-pōz'), *vt.* Dispose or incline beforehand.
predisposition (prē-dis-po-zish'un), *n.* State of being predisposed or previously inclined.
predominant (prē-dom'i-nant), *a.* Ruling; ascendant. — **predominantly**, *adv.* — **predominance**, **predominancy**, *ns.*
Syn. Supreme; prevalent; controlling; reigning; sovereign; dominant.
predominate (prē-dom'i-nāt), *I. vt.* Dominate or rule over. II. *vt.* Be dominant or surpassing in strength or authority; prevail.
preeminence (prē-em'i-nens), *a.* State of being preeminent; superiority.
preeminent (prē-em'i-nent), *a.* Surpassing others. — **preeminently**, *adv.* [*L. prae*, before, and *eminens*.]
preempt (prē-emp'), *vt.* and *vt.* Establish a claim to or take up (land) by preemption. — **preemption**, *n.* Right or act of appropriating or purchasing before others. [*Lr. prae*, before, and *emptio*, buying, -emo, buy.]
preem (prēm), *vt.* Oil and arrange, as birds do their feathers. [Same as *PRUNE*.]
preengage (prē-en-gāj'), *vt.* Engage by previous agreement or influence. — **preengagement**, *n.*
preestablish (prē-es-tab'lish), *vt.* Establish or settle beforehand. — **preestablishment**, *n.*
preexilic (prē-egz-il'ik), *a.* Relating to the time before the exile, esp. that of the Jews to Babylon.
preexist (prē-egz-ist'), *vt.* 1. Exist before something else. 2. Exist in a previous state. — **preexistence**, *n.*
preface (prē'fās), *I. n.* Something spoken or written as an introduction. II. *vt.* Introduce with a preface. [*Fr. préface* — *L. praefatio* — *prae*, before, and *fari*, speak.]
prefatory (prē'fā-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a preface; introductory. — **prefatorily**, *adv.*
prefect (prē'fekt), *n.* Commander; esp. in France, the administrative head of a department. — **prefecture**, **prefectship**, *ns.* [*Fr. préfet* — *L. praefectus*, pa. p. of *praeficio* — *prae*, over, and *ficio*, make, place.]

fitte, fat, tank, fkr, fall, färe, above; mē, met, hër; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wölf; mūte, hut, bärn; oil, owl, thām.

prefer (prĕ-fĕr'), *vt.* [preferring; preferred.] 1. Esteem above another. 2. Choose; select. 3. Promote; exalt. 4. Offer, as a petition. [Fr. *prĕfĕrer*—*L. praefero*—*prae*, before, and *fero*, bear.]

preferable (prĕfĕr-ə-bĕl'), *a.* More desirable or excellent; of better quality.—**preferably**, *adv.*—**preferableness**, *n.* [F.]

preference (prĕfĕr-ens), *n.* 1. Act of preferring. 2. State of being preferred. 3. That which is preferred.—**preferential** (prĕfĕr-en'shal'), *a.* Having or showing a preference.

preference (prĕfĕr-ment), *n.* 1. Act of preferring. 2. State of being advanced. 3. Advancement to a higher position; promotion. 4. Superior place. [beforehand; foreshow.]

prefigure (prĕ-fĭ-gŭr'), *vt.* Represent

prefix (prĕ-fĭks'), *vt.* Put before, or at the beginning. [*L. prae*, before, and *fix*.]

prefix (prĕ-fĭks), *n.* Letter, syllable, or word, put at the beginning of another word.

pregnant (prĕg-nant), *a.* 1. With child or young. 2. Fruitful; abounding with results. 3. Full of significance; full of promise.—**pregnancy**, *n.*—**pregnantly**, *adv.* [*L. prae*, forth, and *genere*, beget.] [may be seized.]

prehensible (prĕ-hen'si-bĕl'), *a.* That prehensile (prĕ-hen'si-l'), *a.* Adapted for seizing or holding. [From *L. prehendo*, seize.]

prehension (prĕ-hen'shun), *n.* Act of seizing or taking hold. [*L. prehensio*.]

prehistoric (prĕ-his-tor'ik'), *a.* Relating to a time before that treated of in history.

prehuman (prĕ-hū'man), *a.* Belonging to the time before the appearance of man upon the earth.

preindicate (prĕ-in'di-kāt'), *vt.* Indicate beforehand.

prejudge (prĕ-jŭj'), *vt.* Judge or decide upon before hearing the whole case; condemn unheard.—**prejudgment**, *n.*

prejudicate (prĕ-jŭdi-kāt'), *vt.* and *of.* Prejudge.—**prejudication**, *n.* [*L. prae*, before, and *judico*, judge.]

prejudicative (prĕ-jŭdi-kā-tiv'), *a.* Forming a judgment or opinion beforehand.

prejudice (prĕ-jŭ-dis). I. *a.* 1. Judgment or opinion formed beforehand or without due examination; unreasonable prepossession for or against anything; bias. 2. Injury; wrong; disadvantage; mischief. II. *vt.* 1. Fill with prejudice; prepossess; bias the mind of. 2. Injure. [*L. praedictum*.]

prejudicial (prĕ-jŭ-dish'ial), *a.* Disadvantageous; injurious; mischievous; tending to obstruct.—**prejudicially** (prĕ-jŭ-dish'ial-i), *adv.*

prelacy (prĕ-lā-si), *n.* 1. Office of a prelate. 2. Order of bishops; the bishops collectively.

prelate (prĕ-lāt'), *n.* Superior clergyman having authority over others, as a bishop; church dignitary.—**prelateship**, *n.* [Fr. *prĕlat*—*L. prelatus*—*prae*, before, and *latus*, borne.]

preliminary (prĕ-lim'i-nār-i), I. *a.* Introductory; preparatory; preceding the main discourse or business. II. *a.* That which precedes; introduction.—**preliminarily**, *adv.* [*L. prae*, before, and *limen*, threshold.]

prelude (prĕ-lŭd'), *n.* 1. Short piece of music before a longer piece. 2. Preamble. 3. Forerunner. [Fr.—*Late L. praedidium*—*L. prae*, before, and *ludere*, play.] [introduction.]

prelude (prĕ-lŭd'), *vt.* Precede, as an **prelusive** (prĕ-lŭ'siv'), *a.* Of the nature of a prelude; introductory.

premature (prĕ-mā-tŭr'), *a.* 1. Mature before the proper time. 2. Happening before the proper time; too soon believed; unauthenticated.—**prematurely**, *adv.*—**prematurity**, **prematureness**, *ns.* [*L. prae*, before, and *maturus*, ripe.]

premeditate (prĕ-med'i-tāt'), *vt.* and *vi.* Meditate upon beforehand; design previously.—**premeditation**, *n.*

premier (prĕ-mi-ĕr'). I. *a.* First; chief; ancient. II. *n.* First or chief minister of state; secretary of state. [Fr.—*L. primarius*, of the first rank.]

premise (prĕ-mis), *n.* 1. Proposition antecedently supposed or laid down. 2. In *logic*. One of the two propositions in a syllogism from which the conclusion is drawn. 3. Property described or matter set forth in the beginning of a deed. 4. Building and its adjuncts.

premise (prĕ-miz'), *vt.* 1. Make an introduction. 2. Lay down propositions for subsequent reasonings. [Fr.—*L. (sententia) praemissa*, (sentence) put before.—*prae*, before, and *mittere*, miss, send.]

premium (prĕ-mi-um), *n.* 1. Reward; prize; bounty. 2. Payment made for insurance. 3. Difference in value above the original price or par of stock (opposed to *discount*). 4. Anything offered as an incentive. [*L. praemium*—*prae*, above, and *mo*, take, buy.]

premonish (prĕ-mon'ish), *vt.* Admonish or warn beforehand.—**premonition**, *n.* [From *L. moneo*, warn.]

premonitory (prē-mon'it-ō-rī), *a.* Giving warning or notice beforehand.

—**premonitorily**, *adv.*

preoccupancy (prē-ok'ū-pan-sī), *n.* Act or right of occupying beforehand.

preoccupy (prē-ok'ū-pī), *vt.* 1. Occupy, or take possession of, before another. 2. Occupy the attention beforehand or by prejudice. — **pre-occupation**, *n.*

preordain (prē-ar-dān'), *vt.* Appoint, or determine, beforehand. — **preordination**, *n.*

prepaid (prē-pād'), *a.* Paid before

preparation (prē-pā-rā-shun), *n.* 1. Act of preparing. 2. Previous arrangement. 3. State of being prepared or made ready. 4. That which is prepared or made ready. [Fr.—*L. preparatio*.]

preparative (prē-par-ā-tiv), *i. a.* 1. Having the power of preparing or making ready. II. *n.* That which prepares; preparation.

preparatory (prē-par-ā-tō-rī), *a.* Tending or serving to prepare.

prepare (prē-pār'), *vt. and vi.* 1. Fit for a purpose. 2. Make or get ready for use. [*L.—prae, and paro, prepare.*] *Syn.* Adjust; adopt; qualify; equip; arrange; provide; manufacture.

prepared (prē-pārd'), *a.* 1. Made ready. 2. Ready. — **preparedly**, *adv.* — **preparedness**, *n.*

prepay (prē-pā'), *vt.* Pay before or in advance. — **prepayment**, *n.*

prepenal (prē-pen-s'), *a.* Premeditated; intentional. [Fr.—*L. prae, before, and pendo, pensum, weight.*]

preponderant (prē-pon'dēr-ant), *a.* Outweighing; superior in weight, power, or influence. — **preponderantly**, *adv.* — **preponderance**, *n.*

preponderate (prē-pon'dēr-āt), *vt.* 1. Outweigh. 2. Exceed in power or influence. — **preponderation**, *n.* [*L. prae, before, and pondo, weigh, from pondus, weight.*]

preposition (prē-pō-zish'un), *n.* Word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word of the sentence. — **prepositional**, *a.* [Fr.—*L. prae, before, and pono, possum, put.*]

prepossession (prē-pōz-zes'), *vt.* 1. Preoccupy. 2. Bias; prejudice. 3. Impress favorably from the start.

prepossession (prē-pōz-zesh'un), *n.* 1. Previous possession. 2. Preconceived opinion.

preposterous (prē-pos'tēr-us), *a.* Contrary to nature or reason; wrong; absurd; foolish. — **preposterously**, *adv.* [*L. prae, before, and posterus, after.*]

prerequisite (prē-rek'wiz-it), *i. a.* Required or necessary beforehand. II. *n.* Something necessary for an end proposed.

prerogative (prē-ro-gā-tiv), *n.* Exclusive or peculiar privilege. [Fr.—*L. prae, before, and rogo, -atum, ask.*]

presage (prēsāj), *n.* Something that indicates a future event. — **presageful**, *a.* [Fr. *presage*—*L. praesagium*—*prae, before, and agio, perceive.* See SAGACIOUS.]

presage (prēsāj'), *vt.* Forebode; indicate; predict. — **presager**, *n.*

presbyopia (pres-bi-ō-pī-a), *n.* Long-sightedness due to old age. [Gr.—*presbys, old, and ops, eye.*]

presbyter (pres-bi-tēr), *n.* 1. One of the second order of the ministry, between bishop and deacon. 2. Member of a presbytery. [Gr. *presbyteros, comp. of presbys, old.*]

presbyterial (pres-bi-tēr-ial), **presbyterian** (prēz-bi-tēr-ian), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of presbyters.

Presbyterian (pres-bi-tēr-ian), *i. a.* Pertaining to Presbytery or that form of church government in which all the clergy are equal. — *Opp. to Episcopalian.* II. *n.* Adherent of this form of church government.

Presbyterianism (pres-bi-tēr-ian-izm), *n.* Form of church government of Presbyterians.

presbytery (pres-bi-tēr-ī), *n.* 1. Council of presbyters or elders. 2. Court consisting of the ministers and one elder, a layman, from each Presbyterian church in a certain district.

prescience (prēs-shi-ens), *n.* Knowledge of events beforehand. [Fr.]

prescient (prēs-shi-ent), *a.* Knowing things beforehand. [*L. praesciens, pr. p. of praescire, foreknow.*]

prescribe (prē-skrib'), *vt.* 1. Lay down for direction. 2. In *med.* Give direction for, as a remedy to be used. — **prescriber**, *n.* [*L.—prae, before, and scribo, write.*]

prescript (prē-skript), *n.* Something prescribed; direction.

prescription (prē-skrip-shun), *n.* 1. Act of prescribing or directing. 2. In *med.* Written direction for the preparation of a medicine. 3. That which is prescribed. 4. In *law*, custom or use, continued until it has the force of law. [Fr.—*L. praescriptio.*]

prescriptive (prē-skrip-tiv), *a.* Consisting in, or acquired by, custom or immemorial use. [*L.*]

presence (prē-zens), *n.* 1. State or being present (*opp. of absence*). 2. Situation within sight; position face

to face. 3. Person of a superior. 4. Persons assembled before a great person. 5. Mien; personal appearance. 6. Calmness; readiness, as of mind. [Fr.—L. *praesentia*.]

present (prez'ent), *a.* 1. Being in a certain place (opp. to *absent*.) 2. Now under view or consideration. 3. Being at this time; not past or future. 4. Ready at hand. 5. Attentive; not absent-minded. 6. In *gram.* Denoting time just now, or making a general statement. *II. n.* Present time.—*At present*, now. [Fr.—L. *praesens—prae*, before, and *sens*, being.]

Present (prē-zent'), *vt.* 1. Set before; introduce; exhibit to view; offer. 2. Put into the possession of another; make a gift of. 3. Lay before for consideration. 4. Point, as a gun before firing.—*Present arms*, hold the weapon vertically in front of the body, as a salute.—**presentable**, *a.*—**presenter**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *praesentio*.]

present (prezent), *n.* That which is presented or given; gift.

Syn. Donation; benefaction; gratuity; grant; largess.

presentation (prez-en-tē'shun), *n.* 1. Act of presenting. 2. Representation. [L. *praesentatio*.]

presentation (prē-sen-ti-ment), *n.* Conviction of something to happen; foreboding. [O. Fr.—L. *praesentire*. See *SENTIMENT*.] [delay; after a little.]

presently (prezent-li), *adv.* Without

presentment (prē-zent'ment), *n.* 1. Act of presenting. 2. Thing presented or represented. 3. In *law*, accusation presented by a grand-jury; indictment. [may be preserved.]

preservable (prē-zēr-va-bl), *a.* That

preservation (prez-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of preserving by keeping safe. 2. State of being protected. 3. Means of security.

preservative (prē-zēr-va-tiv), **preservatory** (prē-zēr-va-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Tending to preserve; having the quality of preserving. *II. n.* That which preserves; preventive of injury.

preserve (prē-zerv'), *v.* 1. Keep from injury. 2. Season for preservation. 3. Keep up, as appearances. *II. n.* 1. That which is preserved, as fruit. 2. Place for the protection of animals as game.—**preserver**, *n.* [Fr. *préserver*—L. *prae*, and *servo*, save.]

Syn. Defend; save; secure; retain

maintain; protect; spare; shield.
eside (prē-zid'), *vt.* Direct or control, esp. at a meeting; superintend. [Fr. *présider*—L. *praesideo*—*prae*, before, and *sedeo*, sit.]

presidency (prez'i-den-si), *n.* Office of president, or his dignity, term of office, jurisdiction, or residence.

resident (prez'i-dent), *n.* 1. One who presides over a meeting; chairman. 2. Chief officer of a college, institution, etc. 3. Officer elected to the supreme executive of a province or nation.—**presidentialship**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *praesidens*, -entis, *pr. p.* of *praesideo*.]

presidential (prez-i-den-shal), *a.* Pertaining to a president.

press (pres), *v.* 1. Squeeze or crush strongly. 2. Drive with violence; urge. 3. Distress. 4. Inculcate with earnestness. 5. Make smooth, as cloth or paper. *II. vt.* 1. Exert pressure. 2. Crowd forward or urge with violence.—**presser**, *n.* [Fr. *presser*—L. *prae*, -sare—*premere*, *pressus*, squeeze.]

press (pres), *n.* 1. Instrument for squeezing. 2. Printing machine. 3. Art or business of printing and publishing. 4. Printed literature, esp. the newspapers. 5. Act of urging forward. 6. Urgency. 7. Crowd. 8. Closet for holding articles.—*Press of sail*, as much sail as can be carried.

press (pres), *vt.* Carry men off by violence to become soldiers or sailors.—**press-gang**, *n.* Gang or body of sailors under an officer empowered to impress men into the navy.—**press-money**, *n.* Earnest-money. [Corr.—*prest-money*, money paid to recruits to hold themselves ready. O. Fr. *prest*, ready.]

pressing (pres'ing), *a.* 1. Urgent. 2. Importunate. 3. Forcible.—**pressingly**, *adv.*

pressman (pres'man), *n.* 1. One who tends a press. 2. One who presses clothes. 3. Member of a pressgang. 4. One impressed into the navy or army.

pressure (presh'ūr), *n.* 1. Act of pressing; squeezing. 2. State of being pressed. 3. Impulse; constraining force. 4. That which presses or afflicts; difficulties. 5. Urgency. 6. In *physics*, action of force on something resisting it. [O. Fr.—L. *pressura*—*premo*.]

prestidigitation (pre-ti-dij'i-tā-shun), *n.* Sleight of hand.—**prestidigitator**, *n.* [Fr. corrupted—L. *praestigiae*, jugglery, —*praestigiū*, obscure.]

prestige (pres'tij), *n.* Influence arising from past conduct or from reputation. [Fr.—L. *praestigium*, illusion.]

presto (pres'tō), *adv.* Quickly; in rapid tempo. [It.]

presumable (prē-zū-mā-bl), *a.* That may be presumed.—**presumably**, *adv.*

ābe, fat, thak, fār, fāil, fāre, above; mē, met, hār; mīta, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būra; oil, owl, shan.

prickling

presume (prē-zū'm'), *I. vt.* Take as true without examination or proof; take for granted. *II. vi.* Venture beyond what one has ground for; act forwardly or without permission. [Fr. *presumer* — *L. pras*, before, and *sumo*, take.]

presuming (prē-zū'm'ing), *a.* Unreasonably bold. — **presumably**, *adv.*

presumption (prē-zū'm'shun), *n.* 1. Act of presuming; supposition. 2. Strong probability. 3. Forward conduct.

presumptive (prē-zū'm'tiv), *a.* Grounded on probable evidence. — **presumptively**, *adv.*

presumptuous (prē-zū'mptū-us), *a.* 1. Full of presumption; bold and confident. 2. Founded on presumption. 3. Willful. — **presumptuously**, *adv.* — **presumptuousness**, *n.*

presuppose (prē-sup'pōz'), *vt.* Take for granted; assume. — **presupposition**, *n.*

pretend (prē-tend'), *I. vt.* 1. Hold out as a cloak for something else. 2. Offer something feigned. 3. Affect to feel. *II. vi.* 1. Put in a claim. 2. Make a pretense; feign. — **pretend'er**, *n.* [Fr. *pretendr*. — *L. pras*, before, and *tendo*, stretch.]

pretense, pretence (prē-tens'), *n.* 1. Pretension; simulation. 2. Appearance; show; pretext. 3. Assumption; claim.

pretension (prē-ten'shun), *n.* Something pretended; false or fictitious appearance; claim.

pretentious (prē-ten'shus), *a.* Marked by or containing pretence; presumptuous; arrogant.

preter-, preter-, preter-, *prefx.* Beyond, in place, time or degree; in excess. [L. *præter*, beyond.]

preterit, preterite (prē-tēr-it), *I. a.* Gone by; past; noting the past tense. *II. n.* Past tense. [L. *præteritus* — *præter*, beyond, and *eo, tum, go*.]

preternatural (prē-tēr-natū-ral), *a.* Beyond what is natural; extraordinary, but not plainly miraculous. — **preternaturally**, *adv.*

pretext (prē-tekst or prē-tekst'), *n.* Ostensible motive; reason put forward to conceal the real one; pretence. [L. — *pras*, before, and *texo*, weave.]

pretty (prē'ti or prē'ti-), *adv.* In a pretty manner; pleasingly; neatly.

pretty (prē'ti), *I. a.* Good-looking; neat; considerable. *II. adv.* Moderately; almost. [A.S. *prættig*, tricky.] *Syn.* Comely; elegant; handsome; tasteful; pleasing; attractive; delicately; beautiful; excellent; sufficient.

pretzel (prē'tsel), *n.* Roll or cake, baked in the form of a knot. [Ger.]

prevail (prē-vā'l'), *vt.* 1. Have influence or effect. 2. Overcome; gain the advantage. 3. Be in force; obtain. [Fr. *prevailoir* — *L. pras*, before others, and *valere*, be powerful.]

prevailing (prē-vā'ling), *a.* 1. Having great power; efficacious. 2. Most general.

prevalence (prē-vā-lens), *prevalency, n.* Preponderance; superiority; influence; efficacy.

prevalent (prē-vā-lent), *a.* 1. Prevailing. 2. Having great power. 3. Victorious. 4. Most common. — **prevalently**, *adv.*

prevaricate (prē-var'i-kāt'), *vt.* Shift about from side to side; evade the truth; quibble. — **prevarication**, *n.* — **prevaricator**, *n.* [L. *varius*, straddling.]

prevent (prē-vent'), *vt.* 1. Hinder. 2. Obviate. — **preventable**, *a.* — **prevention**, *n.* — **preventive**, *I. a.* Tending to hinder. *II. n.* That which prevents. [L. — *pras*, and *vento*, come.] *Syn.* Check; impede; preclude; restrain; frustrate; bar; thwart.

previous (prē-vi-us), *a.* Going before in time; former. — **previously**, *adv.* — **previousness**, *n.* Priority in time. [L. *prævius* — *pras*, before, and *via*, way.]

provision (prē-viz'h'un), *n.* Foresight.

prey (prē), *I. n.* Booty; plunder; that which is, or may be, seized. *II. vt.* 1. (upon) Plunder. 2. Seize and devour. 3. Waste or impair gradually. 4. Weigh heavily. — *Beast or bird of prey*, One that feeds on the flesh of other animals. [O. Fr. *prais* — *L. praeda*, booty.]

price (pris), *I. n.* That at which anything is prized, valued or bought; excellence; recompense. *II. vt.* Set a value on. — **pric'ing**, *n.* [O. Fr. *pris* — *L. pretium*, price.]

priceless (pris'les), *a.* 1. Beyond price; invaluable. 2. Without value; worthless.

prick (prik), *I. n.* 1. Sharp point. 2. Puncture. 3. Sting; remorse. *II. vt.* 1. Pierce; puncture. 2. Erect, as the ears of an animal. 3. Fix by the point. 4. Put on by puncturing. 5. Hurt. — **prick'er**, *n.* [A.S. *pricu*, point.]

prickle (prik'l), *n.* 1. Sharp point growing from the bark of a plant, rind of a fruit, etc. 2. Stinging sensation.

prickling (prik'ling), *I. a.* Sting. *II. n.* Sensation of pain as if pricked or hurt by prickles.

p, pak, tak, k, k, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wēllē
mēse, hut, bērn; oil, owl, then.

prickly (prîk'li), *a.* 1. Full of prickles. 2. As if hurt by prickles.—**prick'-liness**, *n.*

prickly-pear (prîk'li-pâr), *n.* Class of plants generally covered with clusters of strong hairs or prickles, and bearing fruit like the pear.

pride (prîd), *n.* 1. Extreme self-esteem. 2. Noble self-esteem. 3. That of which one is proud. *II. vt.* (one's self). Take pride; value. [A.S. *pryde*—*prut*, proud. Cf. Ger. *prolz*, snob.]

Syn. Conceit; haughtiness; vanity; hauteur; arrogance; presumption.

priest (prêst), *n.* One who officiates in sacred offices.—**priest's**, *adj.* [A.S. *preost*, contr. of Gr. *presbyter*.]

priesthood (prêst'hôd), *n.* 1. Office or character of a priest. 2. Priestly order.

priestly (prêst'li), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a priest.—**priestliness**, *n.*

prig (prîg), *I. a.* 1. Pert fellow who gives himself airs of superior wisdom. 2. Thief. *II. vt. and vi.* [prigg'ing; prigg'd.] 1. Dress up; deck; adorn; primp; prink; prank. 2. Steal. [Etym. doubtful.]

prim (prim), *I. a.* Exact and precise in manner; affectedly nice. *II. vt.* [prim'm'ing; primmed.] 1. Deck with great nicety. 2. Form with affected preciseness.—**prim'ly**, *adv.*—**prim'-ness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *prim*, fem. *prime*—L. *prîmus*, *prima*, first.]

primary (prî'mârî), *n.* Office or dignity of a primate or archbishop.

prima-donna (prê-mâ-don'â), *n.* First or leading female in an opera. [It.—L. *prima domina*.]

primal (prî'mâl), *a.* First; original.

primary (prî'mârî), *I. a.* 1. First; original. 2. Chief. *II. a.* 1. That which is highest in rank or importance. 2. Party-meeting in an election district, ward, etc., for nominating candidates. 3. Planet in relation to its satellite or satellites.—**primarily**, *adv.*

primate (prî'mât), *n.* First or highest dignity in a church; archbishop.—**primateship**, *n.*

prime (prim), *I. a.* First, in order of time, rank, or importance; chief; excellent. *II. a.* 1. Beginning; dawn; spring. 2. The best part. 3. Height of perfection. [L. *prîmus*, first.]

prime (prim), *vt.* 1. Put in readiness; prepare, as a firearm or pump. 2. Lay on the first coating of color.

prime-minister (prim-min'is-têr), *n.* First or chief minister of state. [See **PREMIER**.]

primer (prim'êr), *n.* 1. First reading book. 2. Elementary introduction to any subject. 3. Either of two sizes of type, *great primer* (15 points) and *long primer* (10 points).

This is Long Primer Type. Great Primer Type

primeval (prî-mê'val), *a.* Belonging to the first ages; original; primitive. [L. *primævus*—*prîmus*, first, and *ævum*, age.]

priming (prim'ing), *n.* 1. First coating of color. 2. That with which anything is primed.

Be-
to the
2. Ad-
tigated; simple; old-fashioned. 3. Not derived. *II. n.* Primitive word, or one not derived from another.—**prim'itively**, *adv.*—**prim'itive-ness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *prîmitivus*—*prîmus*, first.]

primogeniture (prî-mô-jen'tî-tûr), *n.* 1. State of being born first of the same parents. 2. Right of inheritance of the eldest born.

primordial (prî-mâr'dî-al), *I. a.* First in order; original; existing from the beginning. *II. n.* First principle or element. [L. *prîmus*, first, and *ordo*, order.]

primrose (prim'rôz), *n.* Early spring flower, (not of the rose family). [O. Fr. *prime-rose*—L. *prîmula veris*, first of spring.]



Primrose.

prince (prîns), *n.*

1. One of highest rank; sovereign. 2. Son of a king or emperor; chief of any body or class of men.—*fem.* **princess** (prîn'ses). [Fr.—L. *prînceps*—*prîmus*, first, and *caput*, head.]

princedom (prîns'dum), *n.* Estate, jurisdiction, sovereignty, or rank of a prince.

princely (prîns'li), *I. a.* Princelike; becoming a prince; grand; august; regal. *II. adv.* In a princelike manner.—**princeliness**, *n.*

âte, fat, thak, kêr, fâll, fâre, above; mû, met, hêr; mîte, mît; nôte, not, mûve, wâit; mûte, hut, bûrn; oîl, owl, them.

principal (prin'si-pal). I. *a.* Taking the first place; highest in character or importance; chief. II. *n.* 1. Principal person or thing. 2. Head, as of a school or college. 3. One who is a leading part. 4. Money on which interest is paid. 5. In *arch.* Main beam or timber. 6. In *law*, perpetrator of a crime; abettor. 7. In *music*, organ stop. — **prin'cipally**, *adv.* [*L. principalis.*]

principality (prin-si-pal'i-ti), *n.* Territory of a prince or the country which gives title to him.

principle (prin'si-pl), I. *n.* 1. Fundamental truth. 2. Law or doctrine from which others are derived. 3. Original faculty of the mind. 4. Law of nature. 5. Settled rule of action. 6. In *chem.* Constituent part. II. *vt.* Impress with principles. [*L. principium*, beginning — *princeps*. See **PRINCE**.]

Syn. Rule; maxim; precept; truth.
prink (prink), *vt.* and *vt. i.* Dress up; prank. 2. Put on airs; strut. [*Form of FRANK.*]

print (print), I. *vt.* 1. Mark by pressure. 2. Impress letters on paper, etc. 3. Publish. II. *vt. i.* Practice the art of printing. 2. Publish a book. III. *n.* 1. Mark or character made by impression. 2. Impression of types in general. 3. Copy. 4. Engraving. 5. Newspaper. 6. Printed cloth; calico. 7. That which impresses its form on anything; cut, stamp or die. 8. In *arch.* Plaster-cast in low relief. [*O. Fr. empreint* — *imprimo* — *in*, into, and *premo*, press.] [*esp. books, newspapers, etc.*]

printer (print'ér), *n.* One who prints, **printing** (print'ing), *n.* Act, art, or practice of printing.

prior (pri'ér), I. *a.* Coming before in time. II. *n.* Head of a priory. — **pri'oresse**, *n. fem.* [*L.*]

priorate (pri'ér-é), **priorship** (pri'ér-ship), *n.* Government or office of a prior.

priority (pri-or'i-ti), *n.* State of being prior or first in time, place, or rank. *Syn.* Preference. See **PRECEDENCE**.

priory (pri'ér-i), *n.* Convent of either sex, under a prior or prioress, and next below an abbey.

prism (prizm), *n.* 1. In *geom.* Solid whose ends are similar, equal and parallel planes, and whose sides are parallelograms. 2. In *optics*, solid glass of triangular-shaped body. [*L.* — *Gr. prisma*, sawed, — *priso*, saw.]

prismatic (priz-mat'ik), **prismat'ical**, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a prism; formed by a prism. — **prismatically**, *adv.*

prismoid (priz'moid), *n.* Figure in the form of a prism. [*PRISM* and *Gr. eidos*, form.]

prison (priz'n), *n.* Building for the confinement of criminals, etc.; jail; any place of confinement. [*Fr.* — *L. pressio*, for *prehensio*, seizing, — *prehendo*, seize.]

prisoner (priz'nér), *n.* 1. One confined in prison. 2. Captive.

pristine (pris'tin), *a.* As at first; former; belonging to the beginning or earliest time; ancient. [*O. Fr.* — *L. pristinus*.] [*of I pray thee.*]

prithée (prith'é), *interj.* Pray. [*Corr.*]
privacy (pri'vá-si), *n.* 1. State of being private or retired from company or observation. 2. Place of seclusion; retreat. 3. Retirement; secrecy.

private (pri'vát), I. *a.* 1. Not public; concerning an individual person, company, etc.; personal. 2. Secluded; solitary. 3. Secret. II. *n.* Common soldier. — **privately**, *adv.* — **privateness**, *n.* [*L. privatus*, pa. p. of *privo*, separate, — *privus*, single.]

privateer (pri-vá-tér), I. *n.* Armed private vessel commissioned to seize and plunder an enemy's ships. II. *vt.* 1. Cruise in a privateer. 2. Fit out privateers.

privation (pri-vé'shun), *n.* State of being deprived of something, esp. of what is necessary for comfort; destitution; hardship; negation. [*Fr.*]

privative (pri-vá-tiv), I. *a.* Causing privation. 2. Consisting in the absence of something. 3. Implying negation; giving negative meaning to a word, as *a* in *atheist*. II. *n.* That which exists only by the absence of something else, as darkness by the absence of light. 2. In *logic*, term denoting the absence of a quality. 3. In *gram.* Prefix denoting absence or negation, as *un-*, *a-*, *in-*. — **privatively**, *adv.* [*L.*]

privet (priv'et), *n.* European shrub much used for hedges. [*Etymology unknown.*]

privilege (priv'i-lej), I. *n.* Right not general. II. *vt.* Grant a privilege to. [*Fr.* — *L. privus*, single, and *lex*, law.] *Syn.* Prerogative; benefit; immunity; advantage; exemption; franchise.

privily (priv'i-li), *adv.* Secretly.
privacy (priv'i-ti), *n.* Joint knowledge of something private or confidential; secret; secrecy.

privy (priv'i), I. *a.* 1. Private; pertaining to one person, esp. a sovereign; for private uses. 2. Secret. 3. Appropriated to retirement. 4. Admitted to the knowledge of something

secret. II. *n.* 1. In law, person having an interest in an action. 2. Necessary house. [Fr. *privé*—L. *privatus*. See PRIVATE.]

priz (prē), *n.* Premium or prize, esp. at a French competition in art, horse-race, etc. [Fr.]

prize (priz), I. *n.* 1. That which is taken or gained by competition. 2. Anything taken from an enemy in war. 3. That which is won in a lottery. 4. Anything offered for competition; reward. II. *vt.* Set a value on; value highly.—**prize-court**, *n.* Court for judging regarding prizes made on the high seas.—**prize-fighter**, *n.* Boxer who fights publicly for a prize.—**prize-money**, *n.* Share in money or proceeds from prizes taken from an enemy. [Fr. *prize*—*pris*, taken.] [forward. [L.]

pro-, *prefix*. For; fore; in front; forth; **pro** (prō) and **con** (abbreviated from *contra*). For and against. [L.]

proa (prō'a), *n.* Small Malay sailing vessel. [Malay *prau*.]

probability (prob-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being probable. 2. Appearance of truth. 3. That which is probable.

probable (prob'a-b'l), *a.* Giving ground for belief.—**probably**, *adv.* [Fr.—L. *probabilis*—*probos*, prove.]

Syn. Likely; credible; presumable; reasonable; plausible.

probate (prō'bāt), *n.* 1. Proof that the will of a person deceased is indeed his lawful act. 2. Official copy of a will, with the certificate of its having been proved. 3. Right of jurisdiction of proving wills. [L. *probatum*, proved.]

probation (prō-bē'shun), *n.* 1. Act of proving, proceeding to elicit truth, etc.; trial. 2. Time of trial; novitiate.—**probational**, **probationary**, *a.*

probationer (prō-bē'shun-ēr), *n.* One who is on probation or trial.

probative (prō'bā-tiv), **probatory** (prō'bā-tō-ri), *a.* Serving for proof or trial; relating to proof.

probe (prōb), I. *n.* Instrument for examining a wound, etc. 2. That which tries or probes. II. *vt.* Examine with, or as with, a probe; examine thoroughly. [L. *probo*, prove.]

probity (prōb'i-ti), *n.* Tried honesty [L. *probitas*—*probos*, honest.]

Syn. Integrity. See HONESTY.

problem (problem), *n.* 1. Matter difficult of settlement or solution. 2. In *geom.* Proposition in which something is required to be done. [Gr. *problēma*—*pro*, before, and *ballein*, throw.]

problematic (problem-at'ik), **prob-lemat'ical**, *a.* Of the nature of a problem; questionable; doubtful.—**problematically**, *adv.*

proboscis (prō-bos'is), *n.* 1. Trunk of some animals, as the elephant, for conveying food to the mouth. 2. Any similar protruding organ; snout; sucker. [L.—Gr. *proboskis*, front-feeder,—*pro*, in front, and *bosko*, feed.]

procedure (prō-sē'dūr), *n.* Act of proceeding; progress; conduct.

proceed (prō-sēd), *vi.* Go forward; advance; issue; be produced; prosecute. [Fr. *proceder*—L. *procedo*—*pro*, before, and *cedo*, go.]

proceeding (prō-sēding), *n.* 1. Act of going forth or forward, progress; step; operation; transaction. 2. *pl.* Steps in the prosecuting of an action at law. 3. *pl.* Record of the transactions of a society, etc.

proceeds (prō'sēdz), *n. pl.* Money obtained, as from the sale of goods, etc.

process (pros'es or prō'), *n.* 1. Act or state of going forward. 2. Operation. 3. Whole proceedings in an action or prosecution. 4. Series of measures. 5. Projection on a bone. 6. Judicial writ. [Fr. *procede*—L. *processus*.]

procession (prō-sesh'un), *n.* 1. Act of proceeding. 2. Train of persons in a formal march. [Fr.—L.]

processional (prō-sesh'un-al), I. *a.* Pertaining to a procession. II. *n.* Hymn sung during the solemn entry of the clergy into the church.

proclaim (prō-klām'), *vt.* Publish; announce officially.—**proclaim'er**, *n.* [Fr. *proclamer*—L. *proclamo*—*pro*, out, and *clamo*, cry.]

proclamation (prō-klā-mā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of proclaiming. 2. Official notice given to the public.

proclivity (prō-kliv'i-ti), *n.* Tendency; inclination; aptitude. [L.—*pro*, forward, and *clivus*, slope.]

proconsul (prō-kon'sul), *n.* Roman officer having the power of a consul without his office. 2. Governor of a province.—**procon'sular**, *a.*—**procon'sulate**, **procon'sulship**, *n.* [L.]

procrastinate (prō-kras'ti-nāt), *vt.* Put off till some future time; postpone.—**procras'tinator**, *n.*—**procrastination**, *n.* Dilatoriness. [L.—*pro*, and *crastinus*, of to-morrow.]

Syn. Protract. See DELAY.

procreate (prō'krē-āt), *vt.* Generate; propagate.—**procreation** (prō'krē-ā'shun), *n.*—**procreative** (prō'krē-ā-tiv), *a.*—**procreativity**, *n.* [L. *procreo*,—*atus*—*pro*, forth, and *creo*, produce.]

āto, fā, tāk, fār, fāll, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hār; mite, mit; nōte, not, māve, wāll; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, āeen.

procruetean (prô-kru'te-an), *a.* Ob-taining conformity by violence. [From *Procruetes*, a fabled Greek giant, who fitted the bodies of his vic-tims to a bed by stretching them or cutting off their feet.]

proctor (prok'tôr), *n.* 1. Manager for another. 2. Attorney in the admiralty courts. 3. Official in the English uni-versities who attends to the morals of the students and enforces obedience to university regulations. — **proc-torship**, *n.* [Contr. of PROCURATOR.]

procumbent (prô-kum'bent), *a.* 1. Lying down or on the face. 2. In bot. Trailing. [*L. pro*, forward, and *cumbo*, lie down.] [may be procured.]

procurable (prô-kur'a-bl), *a.* That is procurable. [*pro*, forward, and *cumbo*, lie down.] [may be procured.]

procurator (prok'ur-â-tôr), *n.* 1. One who takes care of, or attends to, a thing for another. 2. Governor of a province under the Roman emperors. — **procuratorship**, *n.* [*L. See PROCURE.*]

procure (prô-kûr), *vt.* 1. Obtain. 2. Cause. — **procurement**, *n.* [*Fr. procurer*—*L. procuro*, take care of.]

prod (prod), *n.* 1. Pointed instru-ment or weapon. 2. Thrust or stab. *II. vt.* Frick with a prod; goad. [*Ice. broddr*, spike.]

prodigal (prod'i-gal), *I. a.* Wasteful; lavish; profuse. *II. n.* One who is profligate; spendthrift. — **prodigality** (prod'i-gal'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being prodigal; extravagance; profu-sion. — **prodigally**, *adv.* [*Fr.*—*L. prodigo*, drive away, squander, — *pro*, forth, and *ago*, drive.]

prodigy (prod'i-j), *n.* Something ex-traordinary; wonder. — **prodigious**, (prô-dij'us), *a.* Like a prodigy; enor-mous. — **prodigiously**, *adv.* — **pre-digiteousness**, *n.* [*Fr. prodige* — *L. prodigium*, prophetic sign.] *Syn.* Portent; prodromy; marvel; sign; miracle.

prodromy (prod'rô-mi), *n.* Sign of a future event; omen. — **prodromic** (prô-drom'ik), *a.* Precursory; fore-boding. [*Gr.*—*prodromos*, run before.]

produce (prô-dûs), *vt.* 1. Bring for-ward. 2. Bear; yield; make; cause. 3. In geom. Extend. — **produ'cer**, *n.* [*L. pro*, forward, and *duco*, lead.]

produce (prod'ûs), *n.* That which is produced; product; proceeds.

producible (prô-dûs-i-bl), *a.* That may be produced.

product (prod'ukt), *n.* 1. That which is produced. 2. In arith. Results of numbers multiplied together.

production (prô-duk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of producing. 2. That which is pro-duced.

productive (prô-duk'tiv), *a.* Having the power to produce. — **product-ively**, *adv.* — **productiveness**, *n.*

Syn. Efficient; generative; prolific; fruitful; originaive. See FERTILE.

proem (prô'em), *n.* Introduction; pre-lude. — **proemial**, *a.* [*Fr. proème*—*Gr. proimion* — *pro*, and *eimos*, way.]

profanation (prof-â-nâ'shun), *n.* Act of profaning; desecration.

profanatory (prô-fan-â-tô-ri), *a.* Des-ecrating; tending to produce con-tempt.

profane (prô-fân'), *a.* 1. Unholy; im-pious. 2. Common; secular. — **pro-fanely**, *adv.* — **profaneness**, *n.* [*Fr.*—*L. profanus*—*pro*, in front, out-side of, and *fanum*, temple.]

profane (prô-fân'), *vt.* 1. Violate any-thing holy; abuse anything sacred. 2. Put to a wrong use. 3. Pollute; de-base. — **profaner**, *n.*

profanity (prô-fan'i-ti), *n.* 1. Irrever-ence. 2. That which is profane. 3. Profane language. [*L.*]

profess (prô-fes'), *vt.* 1. Own freely. 2. Declare in strong terms. 3. An-nounce publicly one's skill in. [*Fr. professer*—*L. professus*—*professor*—*pro*, publicly, and *fateor*, confess.]

professed (prô-fes't), *a.* Openly de-clared; avowed; acknowledged. — **professedly**, *adv.*

profession (prô-fesh'un), *n.* 1. Act of professing. 2. Open declaration. 3. Employment not mechanical and re-quiring some degree of learning. 4. Collective body of persons engaged in a profession. 5. Entrance into a re-ligious order. [*Fr.*]

professional (prô-fesh-un-â-l), *I. a.* Pertaining to a profession. *II. n.* One who makes his living by an art, as op-posed to an amateur who practices it merely for pastime. — **professionally**, *adv.*

professor (prô-fes'ôr), *n.* 1. One who professes. 2. One who publicly prac-tices or teaches a branch of know-ledge. (*Collog.*) 3. Public and author-ized teacher in a university. — **pro-fesso'rial**, *a.* — **professorship**, *n.* **proffer** (prof'ôr), *I. vt.* Hold forth; offer for acceptance. *II. a.* Offer made proposal. — **profferer**, *a.* [*Fr. pro-férer*—*pro*, forward, and *fero*, bear.]

proficient (prô-fî-sh'nt) 1. A. Well versed. II. A. Adept; expert. **pro-**
ficiently, *adv.* [From *proficiency*,
proficiency, *ns.* [*fr. L. proficiens*, pr.
p. perfectus, make progress.]
profane (prô-fân or -fil) 1. I. Outside.
2. Head. in aside view. II. *vt.* Draw
in profile. [*fr. proflo*, thread, out-
line.—*L. pro*, and *flum*, thread, line.]
profit (prô-fit), 1. *a.* 1. Excess of value
received over expenditure. 2. Acce-
sion of good from exertion. 3. Advan-
tage. II. *vt.* Be of advantage to. III.
et. 1. Gain advantage. 2. Be of advan-
tage. [*Fr.—L. proficere*, progress.]
profitable (prô-fit-a-bl), *a.* Yielding
profit.—**profitably**, *adv.*
profiteer (prô-fit-êr), *a.* One who seeks
profit from public need. [Colloq.]
profitless (prô-fit-less), *a.* Without gain.

prognosis (prog-nos'tik), *n.* A Prediction; indication. [*L.* *pro*, showing, [Gr. *-pro*, and *gnosis*, know.]

prognosticate (prog-nos'ti-kăt), *v.* [Gr. *pro*, and *gnosis*, know.] To predict; to prognosticate.

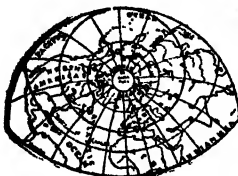
prophet (prô-fet), *n.* A predictor of future events, especially weather prophet.

program, programme (prô'gram), *n.* Outline of a forthcoming proceeding. [*Gr.* *-pro*, and *-grapho*, write.]

progress (prô-gres'), *n.* Advance; improvement. [*L.* *progressus*—*progre-*
dior, go forward.]

progress (prô-gres'), *v.* Go forward; make progress; advance; improve.

progression (prô-gresh'un), *n.* 1. Motion onward. 2. Increase or decrease of numbers or magnitudes according to a fixed law.—**progressional**, *a.*



Polar map projection.

profligate (prof'l-i-gät), *I. a.* Abandoned to vice; prodigal. *II. n.* One shamelessly dissolute. — **profli-gately**, *adv.* — **proflicacy**, *profli-gateness*, *ns.* [*L.* = thrown down.]
pro forma (prô 'far-mä), *a.* As a matter of form. [*L.*]
profound (prô-'fownd'). *I. a. 1.* Far below the surface; very deep. *2.* Thorough. *3.* Intense. *4.* Low. *II. n.* Sea or ocean. — **profoundly**, *adv.* — **profoundness**, *profundity*, *ns.* [*L. profundus* = fundus, bottom.]
profuse (prô-'fús'), *a. 1.* Abundant. *2.* Liberal to excess. — **profusely**, *adv.* — **profuseness**, *profusion*, *ns.* [*L. profundo* = fundo, pour.]
Syn. Lavish; prodigal; bountiful.
prog (prog), *vt.* [progging; *pr* ---] Prowl; go begging; search carefully.
progenerate (prô-jen'e-rät), *vt.* Beget.
progenitor (prô-jen'i-tür), *n.* Forefather. [*L.* = *pro*, and *genitor*, parent.] (prô-jen-i), *n.* Offspring.
— *scendants*: children; lineage.
prognosis (prog-nô'sis), *n.* Act or art of foretelling the course of a disease from the symptoms.



Mercator's map projection.

progressive (prô-gres'iv), *a.* Moving forward; improving. — **progressively**, *adv.* — **progressiveness**, *n.*
prohibit (prô-hib'it), *vt.* 1. Hinder. 2. Prevent; forbid. — **prohibitive**, *adj.* That prohibits.
[*L. prohibeo* — *pro*, and *habeo*, hold.]
Syn. Forbid; interdict. See **HINDER**.
prohibition (prô-hi-bish'un), *n.* 1. Act of prohibiting. 2. Interdict. 3. Forbidding by law the sale of alcoholic liquors. — **prohibitionist**, *a.* One who favors prohibition.
project (prô-jekt), *n.* Plan; scheme. [*L. profectum* — *pro*, and *jacere*, throw.]
project (prô-jekt'), *v.* 1. *vt.* 1. Contrive. 2. Throw forward. 3. Draw; exhibit. 4. *vt.* Shoot forward; jut out.
projectile (prô-jek'til), *i. a.* 1. Throwing forward. 2. Impelled forward. 3. *n.* Body projected by force.
projection (prô-jek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of projecting. 2. That which juts out. 3. Plan; scheme. 4. Delineation. — *Mercator's projection.* See cut.
projector (prô-jek'tür), *n.* 1. One who projects or forms schemes. 2. That which throws, as a mirror or camera.

prolate (prō-lāv'), *vt.* Drawl; drag. [*L. prolatus*, extended.]

proletarian (prō-le-tā'ri-ān), *a.* Having little or no property; plebeian.—**proleta'riat**, *n.* Lowest, poorest class. [*L. proletarius*.]

prolific (prō-lif'ik), *a.* Fruitful; productive; fertile. [*Fr. prolifique—L. proles*, offspring, and *facto*, make.]

prolix (prō-lik's or prō'lik's), *a.* Tedious; lengthy; minute.—**prolix'ity**, *n.*—**prolix'mess**, *ns.* [*L. pro*, forward, and *-lixus*, liquor, flow.]

prolocutor (prō-lok'ū-tūr), *n.* Chairman of a convocation. [*L. pro*, before, and *loquor*, *locutus*, speak.]

prologue (prō'log), *n.* Preface; introductory verses before a play. [*Gr. prologos—pro*, before, and *logos*, speech.]

prolong (prō-lāng'), *vt.* Lengthen out; continue. [*L. prolongo—pro*, forwards, and *longus*, long.]

prolongate (prō-lāng-gāt), *vt.* Lengthen.—**prolongation**, *n.*

promenade (prom-e-nād' or -nād'), *n.* 1. Walk for pleasure, show, or exercise. 2. Place for walking. *II. vt.* Walk. [*Fr.—(se) promener*, walk.]

Promethean (prō-mē'the-an), *a.* Life-giving, like the fire which (in the Greek myth) Prometheus stole from heaven; inspiring.

prominent (prom'i-nent), *a.* 1. Projecting; conspicuous. 2. Eminent; distinguished.—**prom'inently**, *adv.*—**prom'inence**, **prom'inency**, *ns.* [*Fr.—L. promineo*, jut forth.]

Syn. Bulging; jutting; leading.

promiscuous (prō-mis'k ū-us), *a.* Mixed; confused; collected together without order; indiscriminate.—**promis'cuously**, *adv.*—**promis'cuousness**, *n.* [*L. promiscuus—miscuo*, mix.]

promise (prom'is). *I. n.* 1. Engagement to do, or not to do, something. 2. Expectation or that which affords expectation. *II. vt.* and *vi.* 1. Make an engagement to do, or not to do, something. 2. Afford reason to expect. 3. Engage to bestow.—**prom'iser**, **prom'isor**, *ns.* [*Fr. promesse—L. promissa—promitto*, send forward.]

promising (prom'is-ing), *a.* Affording ground for hope or expectation.—**prom'isingly**, *adv.*

promissory (prom'is-ō-rī), *a.* Containing a promise.—**Promissory note**, written engagement to pay a certain sum at a certain time.

promontory (prom-un-tō-rī), *n.* High cape; headland. [*L. pro*, forward, and *mons*, *montis*, mountain.]

promote (prō-mōt'), *vt.* 1. Advance; further; encourage. 2. Raise to a higher position.—**promote'r**, *n.*—**promo'tive**, *a.* [*L. promovere*, pa. p. of *promoveo—pro*, forward, and *movere*, move.]

promotion (prō-mō'shun), *n.* Advancement; encouragement; preferment.

prompt (prom't), *1. a.* 1. Prepared; ready. 2. Acting with alacrity. *II. vt.* 1. Incite; move to action. 2. Assist a speaker when at a loss for words; suggest.—**prompt'er**, *n.*—**prompt'ly**, *adv.*—**prompt'ness**, *n.* [*L. promptus—promoveo*, bring forward.]

Syn. Quick; willing; early; timely; punctual; immediate.

promptitude (prom'ti-tūd), *n.* Readiness; quickness of decision and action. [*Fr.*]

promulgate (prō-mul'gāt), *vt.* Publish; proclaim.—**promulga'tion**, *n.*—**promulga'tor**, *n.* [*L. promulgo*.]

prone (prōn), *a.* 1. Lying with the face downward, (opp. of *supine*). 2. Bending forward; running downward. 3. Disposed; inclined.—**prone'ness**, *n.* [*L. pronus*.]

prong (prāng), *n.* Spike of a fork or other similar instrument. [*Wel. procio*, thrust.]

pronominal (prō-nom'i-nāl), *a.* Belonging to, or of the nature of, a pronoun.—**pronom'inally**, *adv.*

pronoun (prō'noun), *n.* Word used instead of a noun.

pronounce (prō-noun's), *vt.* 1. Utter; speak distinctly. 2. Utter formally. 3. Declare.—**pronoun'cer**, *n.* [*L. pronuncio—pro*, forth, and *nuncio*, announce.]

pronounceable (prō-noun'sā-bl), *a.* Capable of being pronounced.

pronouncing (prō-noun'sing), *a.* Giving pronunciation.

pronunciamento (prō-nun-si-ē-men'tō), *n.* Proclamation; formal declaration. [*Sp. pronunciamento*.]

pronunciation (prō-nun-si-ē'shun), *n.* Act or mode of pronouncing; utterance.

proof (prōf). *I. n.* 1. Any process to discover or establish a truth. 2. That which convinces; demonstration. 3. State of having been tested; firmness. 4. Firmness of mind. 5. Certain strength of alcoholic spirits. 6. In *print*. Impression taken for correction; proof-sheet. 7. Early impression of an engraving. *II. a.* 1. Firm in resisting. 2. Of a certain alcoholic strength. 3. Used to prove or test. [*Fr. prouve—L. probō*, prove.]

šee, šat, šak, šar, šall, šare, šabove; mō, met, hār; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōit; mīte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, štem.

proof-spirit, n. Alcoholic liquor which contains 0,57 of its volume of pure alcohol, and has a specific gravity of 0,82.

prop (prop). I. n. Support; stay. II. vt. [prop'ing; propped.] Support by placing something under or against; sustain. [Low Ger. *proppen*, stuff. Cf. Ger. *propfen*, stopper.]

propaganda (prop-a-gan'da), *n.* Institution for propagating a doctrine, or for proselyting; esp. a committee of R. C. cardinals superintending foreign missions.

propagate (prop'a-gāt). I. *vt.* 1. Multiply by generation or successive production; extend; produce. 2. Impel forward in space, assound. 3. Extend the knowledge of. II. *vi.* Be reproduced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots.—**propagative** (prop'a-gā-tiv). *a.* Having the power of prop-

gativ), *a.* Having the power of propagation. — **prop'agator**, *n.* — **propagation**, *n.* [*L. propago.*]

preparoxytone (prô pār-ok'si-tôn).
a. Having the accent on the ante-
penult. [Gr.]

propel (prō-pel'), *vt.* [propel'ing; propelled'.] Drive forward; urge onward. [*L. pro, forward, and pello, drive.*]

propeller (prō-pel'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which propels. 2. Screw for propelling a steamboat. 3. Vessel thus propelled.

propense (prō-pens'), *a.* Inclined; prone.—**propensity**, *n.* Disposition. [L.—*pro*, and *pendeo*, hang.]

Syn. Bias. See INCLINATION.

proper (prop'ēr), *a.* 1. One's own. 2. Naturally or essentially belonging to one; peculiar. 3. Belonging to only one of a species (as a name). 4. Natural; suitable; correct; just; right; becoming. 5. Comely; pretty. 6. Rightly or properly so called.—**properly**, *adv.* [*Fr. propre*—*L. proprius*.]

propertied (prop'ēr-tīd), *a.* Having property.

property (prop'ér-ti), *n.* 1. Peculiar or essential quality; quality. 2. That which is or may be owned. 3. Right of possessing, employing, etc.; ownership. 4. *pl.* Articles required by actors in play. — **property-man**, *n.* One who has charge of the stage requisites. [O. Fr. *propriété*.]

prophecy (prof'-e-si), n. Declaration of something to come; prediction. [O. Fr. *prophétie*—Gr. *propheteia*.]

prophecy (prof'e-si), *vt.* [prop'h'es-
ing; prop'h'esed.] 1. Foretell. 2. Speak
by divine inspiration. [*s* has been arbi-
trarily substituted for *e*, to disting-
uish the verb from the noun.]

prophet (profet), *n.* 1. One who proclaims or interprets the will of God. 2. One who predicts or foretells events.—**prophetical**, *n. fam.* [*Fr.*—*Gr. prophetai*, one who speaks for another,—*pro*, in behalf of, and *phemi*, speak.]

prophetic (prō-fet'ik), **prophet-ical**, *a.* Containing prophecy; foreseeing or foretelling events. — **prophetically**, *adv.*

prophylactic (prō-fī-lak'tik). I. *a.* Protecting against disease. II. *n.* That which protects against disease. [Gr. —*pro*, before and *phylasseo*, guard.]

propinquity (prŏ-ping'kwī-tī), *n.*
Nearness in time, place, or blood;
proximity. [L. *propinquitias*—*propin-*
quus, near.]

propionic (prō-pi-on'ik) acid. Colorless liquid, part of sweat, with an odor like acetic acid.

propitiable (prō-pish'ē-ə-bl), *a.* That may be propitiated.

propitiate (prō-pish'ē-āt), *vt.* and *vi.*
Render favorable; conciliate. — **pro-**

propitiator (prō-pish'i-ā-tōr), *a.* Having power to propitiate. [*L. propitio, propitiatum.*]
propitious (prō-pish'us), *a.* Favor-

propitious, *adj.* [L. *propitius*—*prope*, near.] favorable; disposed to be gracious or merciful.—**propitiously**, *adv.*—**propitiousness**, *n.* [L. *propitius*—*prope*, near.] [proposes. [L. *proponens*.]

proponent (prō-pō'nent), *n.* One who
proportion (prō-pōr'shun). 1. *n.* 1.
Relation of one thing to another in
regard to magnitude. 2. Mutual fit-

regard to magnitude. 2. Mutual
ness of parts; symmetrical arrange-
ment. 3. In *math.* Identity or equal-
ity of ratios. 4. Rule of three in
which three terms are given to find a
fourth. 5. Equal share. II. *et. l.*
Adjust. 2. Form symmetrically. [*fra.*
pro. (for, and *partio.* part.)]

proportional (prō-pōr'shun-əl). I. *a.* 1. Having a due proportion. 2. Relating to proportion. 3. In *math.* Having the same or a constant ratio. II. *n.* In *math.* Number or quantity in a proportion.—**proportionally**, *adv.*

proportionate (prō-pōr'shun-ēt), *a.*
Adjusted according to a proportion;
proportional. — **proportionately**,
adv. [offer: statement]

proposal (prō-pō'zəl), *n.* Proposition.
propose (prō-pōz'). I. *vt.* Offer for con-
sideration, etc. II. *vi.* Make a pro-

proposal; make an offer of marriage. — *propose*, *ser.* a. [Fr.]

proposition (prop-5-zish'un), n. 1. Offer of terms. 2. Act of stating anything. 3. That which is stated, a

šita, šat, šak, šar, šal, šare, šove; mš, met, hšr; mša, mš; mša, not, mša, wšš
mša. hšr hšr; cil owl, them.

In *gram.* and *logic*, complete sentence, or one which affirms or denies something. 5. In *math.* Theorem or problem to be demonstrated or solved.

propositional (prop-ô-zish'un-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a proposition. 2. Considered as a proposition.

propound (prô-pownd'), *vt.* Offer for consideration. — **propound'er**, *n.* [Orig. *propone*, from *L. propono*—*pro*, forth, and *pono*, place.]

proprietary (prô-prî'e-târ-i), *I. a.* Belonging to a proprietor; pertaining to property. *II. n.* Proprietor; owner. — **Proprietary medicine**, patent medicine.

proprietor (prô-prî'e-tûr), *n.* Owner. — **proprietress**, *fem.* — **proprietorship**, *n.*

propriety (prô-prî'e-tî), *n.* 1. State of being proper or right; fitness; accuracy. 2. Property; estate. [Fr.—*L. proprietas*—*proprius*, one's own.]

propulsion (prô-pul'shun), *n.* Act of propelling.

propulsive (prô-pul'siv), *a.* Tending or having power to propel.

pro rata (prô-râ'ta), *in* proportion; proportionally. [*L.*]

prorate (prô-râ't'), *vt.* and *vt.* Assess pro rata; divide proportionally.

prorogation (prô-rô-gâ'shun), *n.* Act of proroguing.

prorogue (prô-rô-g'), *vt.* Terminate one session and continue to another. [*L. prorogo*—*pro*, forward, and *rogo*, ask.]

prosaic (prô-zâ'ik), **prosaical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to prose; like prose. 2. Commonplace. — **prosaically**, *adv.*

proscenium (prô-sên-i-um), *n.* Front part of the stage. [*L.*—*Gr. proskenion*

by death; outlaw. 2. Banish. 3. Prohibit. 4. Denounce, as a doctrine. — **proscribe**, *n.* [*L.*—*pro*, publicly, and *scribo*, write.]

proscription (prô-skrîp'shun), *n.* Act of proscribing. [*Fr.*—*L.*]

prescriptive (prô-skrîptiv), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, proscription.

prose (prôz). *I. n.* Speech or writing not arranged in poetical measures; composition not in verse. *II. a.* 1. Pertaining to prose; not poetical. 2. Plain; dull. [*L. prosa*—*procrus*, straightforward.]

professor (prô-sek'tûr), *n.* One who prepares a cadaver for anatomical demonstration by a professor.

prosecute (pros'e-kût). *I. vt.* 1. Continue. 2. Pursue by law; take legal action against. *II. vt.* Carry on a legal prosecution. [*L. prosecuo*.]

prosecution (pros'e-kû'shun), *n.* 1. Act of prosecuting. 2. Criminal suit. 3. Prosecutor, or prosecutors collectively. — **prosecutor**, *n.* One who prosecutes. — **prosecutrix**, *n. fem.*

proselyte (pros'e-lyt), *n.* 1. One who has come over to a religion or opinion; convert. *II. vt.* and *vt.* Make, or endeavor to make, proselytes or converts. [*Gr. proselytos*—*pros*, to, and *erchomai*, elythen, come.]

proselytism (pros'e-lyt-izm), *n.* Act or practice of proselytizing or of making converts.

proselytize (pros'e-lyt-iz'), *vt.* and *vt.* Make proselytes; convert. [dullness.]

prosinness (prô'zi-nes), *n.* Tediousness; prosit (prô'zit), *interj.* To your health! [*L.* = May it do you good!]

prosody (pros'ô-di), *n.* That part of grammar which treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of verse or versification. [*Gr. prosodia*, song.]

prospect (pros'pekt), *n.* 1. View; object of view; scene. 2. Expectation. 3. Object of hope. 4. Position, as of the front of a building, etc. [*L.*—*pro*, forward, and *specio*, look.]

prospect (prô-spek't'), *vt.* and *vt.* 1. Search for unworked deposits of ore. 2. Look forward. — **prospector**, *n.*

prospective (prô-spek'tiv), *a.* 1. Relating to the future. 2. Being in expectation; probable. — **prospectively**, *adv.* [*Fr.*—*L.*]

prospectus (prô-spek'tus), *n.* Outline of a plan or proposed undertaking.

prosper (pros'për), *vt.* and *vt.* Make or be successful; succeed.

prosperity (pros-per'i-tî), *n.* State of being prosperous; success.

Syn. Good fortune; wealth; welfare; well-being; happiness; thrift.

prosperous (pros'për-us), *a.* 1. Favorable. 2. Successful. — **prosperously**, *adv.* [*L.*—*pro*, in accordance with, and *speo*, hope.]

prostitute (pros'tî-tût). *I. vt.* Devote to an improper purpose. *II. a.* Openly devoted to lewdness. — **prostitution**, *n.* [*L.*]

prostrate (prostrât). *I. a.* Lying at length; prostrated. *II. vt.* 1. Throw forwards on the ground; lay flat. 2. Overthrow; sink totally. — **prostration** (pros-trâ't'shun), *n.* 1. Act of throwing down or laying flat. 2. Dejection. 3. Complete loss of strength. [*L. pro*, forwards, and *sterno*, stratum, throw on the ground.]

pros, pat, thak, hîr, spîl, shîr, above; mâ, met, hîr; mîte, mît; mîte, not mîve, wîpî
mîte, hîr, hîra; oîl, owl, shîm.

prosy (prô'si) *a.* Dull; tedious.
protasis (prô'tâ-sis), *a.* "If" clause of a conditional sentence, the main term being called the *apodosis*.

Proteus (prô'te-û or prô'te-û), *a.* Readily assuming different shapes. [From *Proteus*, the sea-god, fabled to have the power of changing himself into an endless variety of forms.]

protect (prô'tekt'), *vt.* Shelter from injury. [*L.—pro, and tego, cover.*]
Syn. Defend; guard; shield.

protection (prô'tek'shun), *a.* 1. Defence; preservation; security; guard. 2. System of fostering home industries by imposing import duties. — **protectionist**, *a.*

protective (prô'tektiv), *a.* Affording protection; defensive; sheltering.

protector (prô'tektôr), *a.* One who or that which protects from injury or oppression; guardian; regent. — **protectress**, *fem.* — **protectorship**, *n.*

protectorial (prô'tektôr-ial), *a.* Pertaining to a protector or regent.

protectorate (prô'tektôr-ât), *n.* 1. Government by a protector. 2. Authority assumed by a superior power over a weaker one, for the sake of protecting and controlling it.

protégé (prô'tâ-zhâ'), *a.* One under the protection of another. — **protégée**, *a. fem.* [*Fr.*]

protein (prô'te-in), *n.* Hypothetical nitrogenous substance, formerly supposed to be an essential part of all food. The word is now correctly used in compounds only, as *protein-granules*. [*Gr.—protos, first.*]

protest (prô'test'), *vt. and vi.* 1. Declare openly; make a solemn declaration. 2. Make a formal objection. 3. Note formally the non-acceptance or non-payment, as of a promissory note or bill of exchange. — **protestor**, *a.* [*L.—pro, publicly, and testis, witness.*]
Syn. Affirm; aver; attest; declare.

protest (prô'test), *n.* 1. Formal declaration of dissent. 2. Attestation by a notary-public of an unpaid or unaccepted bill. — **protestant**, *a.* One who protests.

Protestant (prô'tes-tant), *1. a.* Pertaining to the faith of those who dissent from the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. *II n.* 1. *Orig.* One of those who, in 1529, protested against an edict Charles V and the Diet of Spire. 2. Dissenter from the doctrines of the R. C. Church.

Protestantism (prô'tes-tant-izm), *n.* 1. Protestant religion. 2. State of being a Protestant.

protestation (prô'tes-tâ'shun), *a.* 1. Solemn declaration. 2. Declaration of dissent.

prothorax (prô-thô'raks), *a.* Anterior a vision of the thorax in insects, bearing the front pair of legs.

proto-, prefix. Used to express priority. [*Gr. protos, first.*]

protocol (prô'tô-kol), *n.* 1. First copy of a document. 2. Minutes of a diplomatic conference; rough draft of a treaty. [*Gr.—kolla, glue.*]

protoplasm (prô'tô-plazm), *n.* Homogeneous, structureless substance, forming the physical basis of life, and capable of growth and secretion. [*Gr.—plasma, form.*]

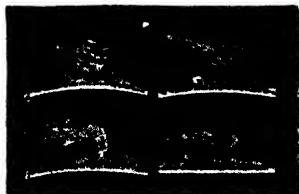
prototype (prô'tô-tip), *n.* Model after which anything is copied; exemplar; pattern.

protract (prô'trakt'), *vt.* 1. Lengthen in time; prolong. 2. Draw to a scale. — **protraction**, *n.* [*L.—pro, forth, and traho, draw.*] [*ing; delaying.*]

protractive (prô'traktiv), *a.* Prolonging.

protractor (prô'traktôr), *n.* 1. One who or that which protracts. 2. Mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper, used in surveying etc. 3. Muscle which extends or draws a part forward. — *Opp. to retractor.*

protrude (prô'trôd'), *vt. and vi.* Thrust forward or project. — **protrusion** (prô'trô'zhun), *a.* — **protrusive** (prô'trô'siv), *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward. [*L. protrudo.*]



Changes of a sun-protuberance within 15 minutes.

protuberance (prô'tû-bê-rans), *a.* Anything pushed beyond the surface. *Syn.* Prominence; projection.

protuberant (prô'tû-bê-rant), *a.* Swelling out; prominent.

proud (prôwd), *a.* 1. Having excessive self-esteem; arrogant; haughty. 2. Having justifiable self-esteem. 3. High-spirited. 4. Giving ground for pride. — **proudly**, *adv.* — **proud-flesh**, *n.* Excrescence of flesh. [*A. S. prôd.*]

prove (prôv). I. *vt.* 1. Try by experiment or test or standard. 2. Try by suffering. 3. Establish by evidence. 4. Experience; suffer. II. *vi.* 1. Make trial. 2. Be shown afterwards. — **prover**, *n.* [O. Fr. *prover*—L. *probo*.] *Syn.* Test; demonstrate; show; confirm; justify; verify; substantiate; enjoy; manifest; turn out.

proven (prôv'n), *a.* Same as **PROVED**.

provender (prov'en-dér), *n.* Food for beasts, as hay or corn; fodder. [M. E. *provends*—L. L. *praebenda*, daily allowance of food.]

proverb (prov'êrb), *n.* 1. Short familiar sentence, forcibly expressing a truth or moral lesson; adage. 2. By-word. [L. *pro*, publicly, and *verbum*, word.]

proverbial (prô-vêr'bi-âl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to proverbs; mentioned in or resembling a proverb. 2. Widely spoken of. — **proverbially**, *adv.*

provide (prô'vid'), I. *vt.* 1. Make ready beforehand; prepare. 2. Supply. II. *vi.* 1. Procure supplies or means of defence. 2. Take measures. 3. Bargain previously. — **provider**, *n.* [L. —*pro*, before, and *video*, see.]

provided (prô'vid'), *conj.* On condition that.

providence (prov'i-dens), *n.* 1. Timely preparation. 2. Foresight and care of God over all his creatures. 3. (P) God. 4. Prudence in managing one's affairs. [Fr.—L. *providentia*]

provident (prov'i-dent), *a.* Providing for the future; cautious; prudent. — **providently**, *adv.* [L. *providens*.] *Syn.* Economical; frugal; thrifty.

providential (prov-i-den'shal), *a.* Proceeding from divine providence. — **providentially**, *adv.*

province (prov'ins), *n.* 1. Portion of an empire or state. 2. Business; duty; sphere; department of knowledge. [L. *provincia*, mark.]

provincial (prô-vin'shal), I. *a.* 1. Relating to a province, used in a small district only; countrified. 2. Local; rude; unpolished. II. *n.* 1. Inhabitant of a province or country district. 2. In the E. C. Church, superintendent of the heads of the religious houses in a province. — **provincially**, *adv.*

provincialism (prô-vin'shal-izm), *n.* Mode of speech peculiar to a province; peculiarity of dialect.

provision (prô-vish'un), I. *n.* 1. Act of providing. 2. That which is provided or prepared. 3. Measures taken beforehand; preparation. 4. Previous agreement; condition. 5. Store of food; provender. II. *vt.* Supply with provisions or food. — **provisional** (prô-

vish'un-âl), *a.* Provided for an occasion; temporary. — **provisionally**, *adv.* [See **PROVIDE**.]

proviso (prô-vizô), *n.* [*pl.* **provisoes** (prô-vizôz)] Condition; stipulation. [From the L. phrase *provisio quod*, it being provided that.]

provisory (prô-vizh'ur-i), *a.* 1. Containing a condition; conditional. 2. Making temporary provision; temporary. — **provisoryly**, *adv.*

provocation (prov-o-kâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act of provoking. 2. That which provokes. [See **PROVOKE**.]

provocative (prô-vok'a-tiv), I. *a.* Tending to provoke or excite. II. *n.* Anything tending to provoke or stimulate.

provoke (prô-vôk'), *vt.* Excite to action; excite with anger; offend. — **provokingly**, *adv.* [Fr. *provoquer*—L. *pro*, forth, and *voco*, call.]

provost (prov'ust), *n.* Superintendent. — **provost-marshal** (prô-vô-mâr'shal), *n.* Officer of the army or navy with special powers for enforcing discipline. [O. Fr.—L. *praepositus*—*pro*, over, and *pono*, place.]

prow (prow), *n.* Forepart of a ship; bow. [Fr. *proue*—Gr. *prora*—*pro*, before.] [Fr. *prouesse*.]

provens (pro'wes), *n.* Bravery; valor.

prowl (prowl), *vt.* Rove in search of prey or plunder. — **prowler**, *n.* [From root of **PREY**.]

proximate (proks'i-mât), *a.* Nearest, near and immediate. — **proximately**, *adv.* [L. *proximus*, next.]

proximity (proks-im'i-ti), *n.* Immediate nearness.

proximo (proks'i-mô), *a.* In the next month. [L. abl. of *proximus*.]

proxy (proks'i), *n.* 1. Agency of one who acts for another. 2. One who acts for another. 3. Writing by which one is deputed. [From *procuracy*.]

prude (prôd), *n.* Woman of affected modesty. [Fr.]

prudence (prô'dens), *n.* Quality of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice; caution. [Fr.—L. *prudencia*.]

prudent (prô'dent), *a.* 1. Provident; cautious and wise. 2. Economical. — **prudently**, *adv.* [L. *prudens*, contr. of *providens*, foreseeing.] *Syn.* Careful; discreet; foreseeing; sensible; sagacious; judicious; frugal.

prudential (prô-den'shal), *a.* 1. Proceeding from or dictated by prudence. 2. Advisory. — **prudentially**, *adv.*

prudery (prô'dér-i), *n.* Manners of a prude.

prudish (prô'dish), *a.* Affectedly modest or reserved; over-prudish. — **prudishly**, *adv.*

prune (prôn), *vt.* 1. Trim, as trees or branches, by lopping off superfluous parts. 2. Trim or dress with the bill, as a bird; preen.—**pruner**, *n.* [Fr. *proprigneur*, propagate by slips.—*L. propago*. See *PROFAGATE*.]

prune (prôn), *n.* Dried plum. [Fr.—*L. prunum*.—Gr. *prounon*.]

prunella (prô-nel'a), **prunello** (prô-nel'ô), *n.* Strong, woollen stuff, used for women's shoes. [Prob.—*prune*, plum color.]

prunelle (prô-nel'), *n.* Fine grade of prune, with skin and stone removed.

prurience (prô-ri-ens), **prur'ieney**, *n.* Tendency; itching.

prurient (prô-ri-ent), *a.* Uneasy with desire; sensual. [L.—*prurio*, itch.]

Prussian (prush'an), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Prussia. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Prussia.

Prussic (prus'ik), *a.* Related to Prussian blue.—*Prussic acid*, hydrocyanic acid.

pry (prî), *vt.* [prying; pried.] Search with impertinent curiosity.—**pry'ingly**, *adv.* [Doublet of *PEER*.]

Syn. Peer; pry; rubber.

psalm (sâm), *n.* Sacred song.—*The Psalms*, one of the books of the Old Testament.—**psalmist** (sâm'ist), *n.* Composer of psalms. [Gr. *psalmos*—*psallo*, twang.]

psalmodie (sal-mod'ik), **psalmed'ical**, *a.* Pertaining to psalmody.—**psalmodist** (sal-mod'ist), *n.* Singer of psalms.

psalmody (sal'mo-di), *n.* 1. Singing of psalms. 2. Psalms collectively. [Gr. *psalmodia*, singing to the harp.]

Psalter (sâl'têr), *n.* Book of psalms, esp. when separately printed. [O. Fr. *psalter*—*L. psalterium*.]

psaltéry (sâl'tê-ri), *n.* Stringed instrument of the Jews. [Gr. *psalterion*.]

pseudo-, *prefix.* False; fictitious; spurious. [Gr.]

pseudonym (sû'dô-nim), *n.* Fictitious name assumed, as by an author.—**pseudo'mymous**, *a.* Bearing a fictitious name. [Fr.—Gr. *pseudes*, false, and *onoma*, name.]

pseudoscope (sû'dô-skôp), *n.* Stereoscope showing concave parts convex, and *vice versa*. [Gr.]

pseudoscopic (sû'dô-skôp'ik), *a.* Pertaining to optical illusion, esp. in judging relative distance and size.



Pseudoscopic illusion.

See the cut representing two trapezoids that are exactly alike.

psaw (shp), *interj.* of contempt.
psyche (sî'kê), *n.* In Greek mythology, the human soul personified as a female deity, beloved by Eros. [Gr.—soul—*psychê*, breathe.]

psychic (sî'kik), **psychical** (sî'kik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the soul, or living principle in man. 2. Pertaining to the science of mind; opposed to physical.

psychologic (sî-ko-loj'ik), **psychological**, *a.* Pertaining to psychology.—**psychologically**, *adv.*

psychology (sî-ko'lô-jî), *n.* Science which classifies and analyses the phenomena of the human mind. [Gr. *psyche*, soul, and *logos*, treatise.]

ptarmigan (târ'mi-gan), *n.* Species of grouse with feathered toes inhabiting the tops of mountains. [Gael *tarmachan*.]

pterodactyl (ter-ô-dak'til), *n.* Extinct saurian with enormous wings. [Gr. *pteron*, wing, and *daktylos*, finger.]

ptolemaic (tôl-ê-mâ'ik), *a.* Relating to the astronomer Ptolemy, who assumed the earth to be the center of the universe.

ptomain, **ptomaine** (tô'ma-in), *n.* Putrescent product of animal origin and of a basis of alkaloidal nature; cadaveric poison. [Gk. *ptoma*, dead body.]

puberty (pû'bêr-î), *n.* Age of full development; early manhood or womanhood. [L. *pubertas*.]

pubescent (pu-bes'ent), *a.* 1. Arriving at puberty. 2. In bot. and zool. Covered with soft, short hair. [L.]

public (pub'lik), *I. a.* Of or belonging to the people; general; common to all; generally known. *II. n.* People.—**publicly**, *adv.* [L. *publicus*—*populus*, people.]

publican (pub'lik-an), *n.* 1. In England, the keeper of an inn or public-house. 2. Originally, farmer-general of the Roman public revenue; tax-collector. [L.]

publication (pub'li-kê'shun), *n.* 1. Act of publishing or making public. 2. Act of printing and sending forth to the public, as a book. 3. That which is published.



Pterodactyl.

public-house (pub'lik-hows), *n.* House open to the public; house of public entertainment.

publicist (pub'li-sist), *n.* One who writes on, or is skilled in, public law, or current political topics.

publicity (pub'li-si-ti), *n.* Openness to public knowledge; notoriety.

public-spirited (pub'lik-spir'it-ed), *a.* With a regard to the public interest.

publish (pub'lish), *vt.* 1. Make public; reveal. 2. Print and offer for sale; put into circulation. — **publisher**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. publico*—*publicus*.]

Syn. Proclaim. See **ANNOUNCE**.

puck (puk), *n.* Goblin; mischievous sprite. [Fr. *puca*, sprite.]

pucker (pu'kar), *v.* Gather into folds; wrinkle. *II.* *n.* Nest of folds; wrinkle. [From **POKE**, bag.]

pudding (pu'ding), *n.* 1. Intestine filled with meat; large sausage. 2. Soft kind of food, of flour, milk, eggs, etc. [Influenced by Fr. *boudin*, blood-sausage. *Ir. putog*—*pot*, bag.]

puddle (pu'dl), *n.* Small pool of muddy water. *II.* *vt.* 1. Make muddy. 2. Convert into wrought iron by expelling the oxygen and carbon through stirring while in molten condition. — **puddler**, *n.* [Celt. *plod*, pool.]

puddy (pu'di), *a.* Short and fat.

puerile (pu'er-il), *a.* Of or pertaining to a boy. — **puerilely**, *adv.* — **puerility**, *n.* 1. Quality of being puerile. 2. That which is puerile. 3. Childish expression. [Fr. *puerilis*—*puer*, boy.]

Syn. Childish; trifling; silly.

puff (puf), *v.* 1. Blow in puffs or whiffs. 2. Swell or fill with air. 3. Breathe with vehemence. 4. Blow at, in contempt. 5. Bustle about. *II.* *vt.* 1. Drive with a puff. 2. Swell with a wind. 3. Praise in exaggerated terms. *III.* *n.* 1. Sudden, forcible breath; sudden blast of wind; gust or whiff. 2. Fungous ball containing dust; anything light and porous, or swollen and light. 3. Kind of light pastry. 4. Exaggerated expression of praise. — **puffer**, *n.* — **puff-paste**, rich dough for light, friable pastry. [Imitative.]

puffery (pu'fer-i), *n.* Puffing or extravagant praise.

puffin (pu'fin), *n.* Water-fowl having a short, thick, many-colored beak.

puffy (pu'fi), *a.* 1. Swollen. 2. Bombastic. 3. Gusty. — **puffily**, *adv.* — **puffiness**, *n.*

pug (pug), *n.* 1. Monkey. 2. Kind of dog. — **pug-nose**, *n.* Short turned-up nose; snub nose. [Corr. of **PUCK**.]

pugilism (pu'jil-izm), *n.* Art of boxing or fighting with the fists. — **pugilist**, *n.* One who fights with his fists. — **pugilistic**, *a.* [From *L. pugil*, boxer.]

pugnacious (pug-né'shus), *a.* Combative; quarrelsome. — **pugnaciously**, *adv.* — **pugnacity**, *n.* [Fr. *pugnax*—*pugno*, fight.]

puisne (pu'ni), *a.* In law, inferior in rank, as certain judges in England. [O. Fr. from *puis*, after, and *né*, born.]

puissant (pu'siant), *a.* 1. Powerful. 2. forcible. — **puissantly**, *adv.* — **puissance**, *n.* [Fr.]

puke (pük), *v.* *vt.* and *vi.* Vomit; cause to vomit. *II.* *n.* 1. Vomiting. 2. Emetic. 3. Disgusting person.

pulchritude (pu'kri-tüd), *n.* Beauty; grace, esp. of the soul. [L.]

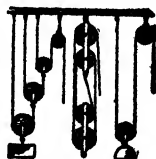
pule (pül), *vt.* Cry, whimper, or whine, like a child. — **puler**, *n.* [From Fr. *pleurer*, imitative.]

pull (pol), *v.* *vt.* and *vi.* Draw forcibly; tear; pluck; row. *II.* *n.* 1. Act of pulling. 2. Struggle; contest. 3. Handle, knob, etc. 4. Influence. [A. S. *pullian*.] [disadvantage.]

pullback (pol'bak), *n.* Drawback;

pullet (pol'et), *n.* Young hen. [Fr. *poulette*, dim. of *poule*, hen.]

pulley (pol'i), *n.* Apparatus consisting of one or more wheels turning upon an axis, and having a groove in which a cord runs, used for raising weights. — *pl.* pulleys. [A. S. *pullian*. Fr. *poulie*.]



Pulleys.

pulmonary (pul-mo-när-i), *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the lungs. [L. *pulmo*, lung.]

pulmonic (pul-mon'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or affecting the lungs. *II.* *n.* 1. Medicine for disease of the lungs. 2. One affected by disease of the lungs.

pulp (pulp), *n.* Soft fleshy part of bodies; soft part of plants, esp. of fruits; any soft mass. [L. *pulpa*.]

pulpit (pol'pit), *n.* 1. Elevated place in a church where the sermon is delivered. 2. Preachers in general; preaching. [L. *pulpitum*, stage. Etymology unknown.]

pulpeous (pul'pus), *a.* Consisting of or resembling pulp; soft. — **pulpeousness**, *n.* { **pulpiness**, *n.*

pulpy (pulp'i), *a.* Like pulp; soft.

punitive (pū'nī-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to punishment.

punk (punk), *n.* 1. Dry decayed wood. 2. Kind of fungus used as tinder.

punkah (punk'hā), *n.* Large fan suspended from the ceiling of a room. [Hind. *panthā*.]

punter (pun'tēr), *n.* One who puns or is skilled in punning.

punt (punt), *v.* 1. Flat-bottomed boat. 2. Act of punting a football. *II. vt.* 1. Propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole against the bottom of a river. 2. Kick a dropped football before it reaches the ground. [A. S. —L. *ponto*, pontoon.]

puny (pū'nī), *a.* [punier; puniest.] Small; feeble; inferior in size or strength. [Doublet of *PUANSE*.]

pup, *n.* Same as *PUPPY*.

pupa (pū'pā), *n.* [*pl.* pupae (pū'pē) or pupes (pū'pēs).] Insect inclosed in a case before its development; chrysalis. [L. *pupa*, girl, doll, fem. of *pupus*, boy.]

pupil (pū'pil), *n.* 1. One under the care of a tutor; scholar. 2. Circular opening of the iris; black of the eye. — **pupillage**, *n.* — **pupillary**, *a.* [L. *pupillus*, dim. of *pupus*, boy.]

puppet (pup'et), *n.* 1. Small image moved by wires. 2. One entirely under the control of another. [O. Fr. *poupette*, doll.]

puppy (pup'i), *n.* 1. Young dog; whelp. 2. Impertinent, conceited young man. — **puppyism**, *n.* [Fr. *poupee*, doll.]

purblind (pūrb'lind), *a.* Dim-sighted; near-sighted. — **purblindness**, *n.* [For *pure-blind*, wholly blind.]

purchaseable (pūrchas-ə-bl), *a.* That may be purchased.

purchase (pūrchas), *v.* 1. Obtain by buying or labor, danger, etc. *II. n.* 1. Act of purchasing. 2. That which is purchased. 3. Mechanical advantage in moving bodies. — **purchaser**, *n.* [Fr. *pourchasser*, pursue.]

pure (pūr), *a.* 1. Free from admixture; not adulterated. 2. Free from guilt or defilement. — **purely**, *adv.* — **pureness**, *n.* [L. *purus*.]

pure, *Clear; real; mere; innocent; chaste; modest; guileless; spotless.*

purgation (pūr-gā'shun), *n.* Purging; clearing. [L. *purgatio*.]

purgative (pūr-gā-tiv), *1. a.* Cleansing; having the power of evacuating the intestines. *II. n.* Medicine that evacuates. [L. *purgativus*.]

purgatory (pūr-gā-tō-ri), *n.* According to R. Catholic and some eastern religions, place or state in which souls after death are purified from venial sins. — **purgatorial** (pūr-gā-tō-ri-āl), *a.* Pertaining to purgatory.

purge (pūrj), *v.* 1. Carry off whatever is impure or superfluous. 2. Clear from guilt. 3. Evacuate, as the bowels. 4. Clarify, as liquors. *II. vt.* 1. Become pure by clarifying. 2. Have frequent evacuations. [L. *purgo* — *purus*, pure, and *ago*, make.]

purification (pūr-i-fī-kā'shun), *n.* Act of purifying. [L. *purificatio*.]

purificator (pūr-i-fī-kā-tār), *n.* Cloth for cleansing before oblations and after ablutions in the mass.

purificatory (pūr-i-fī-kā-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to purify or cleanse.

purify (pūr-i-fī), *vt.* [purifying; purified.] Make pure; free from uncleanness or guilt. *II. vi.* Become pure. — **purifier**, *n.* One who or that which makes pure. [F. *purifier* — L. *purifico* — *purus*, pure, and *facio*, make.]

purist (pūr'ist), *n.* One who is excessively nice in the choice of words or severe in literary criticism.

Puritan (pūr'i-tan), *1. n.* 1. One of a religious party in the time of Elizabeth and the Stuarts marked by rigid purity in doctrine and practice. 2. Founders of colony of Massachusetts Bay at Salem and Boston. 1628-80. *II. a.* Pertaining to the Puritans. — **Puritanic** (pūr-i-tan'ik), **Puritanical**, *a.* Like a Puritan; rigid; exact. — **Puritanism** (pūr-i-tan-izm), *n.* Notions or practice of Puritans.

purity (pūr-i-tē), *n.* Being pure.

purrl (pūr), *v.* 1. Flow with a murmuring sound; ripple; eddy; curl. *II. n.* Soft murmuring sound, as of a stream among stones. [Imitative.]

purrlen (pūr'rl), *n.* Borders; environs. [O. Fr. *purrales*, (translation of L. *perambulation*, survey).]

purloin (pūr-loin), *vt.* Steal; plagiarize. — **purloiner**, *n.* [O. Fr. *purloigner*, carry away. — L. *prolongo*.]

purple (pūr'pl), *1. n.* 1. Color of blended blue and red. 2. Purple cloth, or robe, orig. worn only by royalty; robe of honor. *II. a.* Red and blue blended. [O. Fr. *porpre*. — L. *purpure* — Gr. *porphyra*, purple-fish.]



1. May-beetle. 2. Its larva. 3. Its pupa.

purport (pûr'pôrt), *i. n.* Design; signification. *II. vt.* Mean. [O. Fr. *pur*, —*L. pro*, for, and Fr. *porter*, carry.]

purpose (pûr'pus), *i. n.* 1. Intention. — **purposely**, *adv.* With purpose; intentionally [O. Fr. *purposer*, form of *proposer*, propose.]

Syn. Aim; end; purport; determination; idea; plan See DESIGN.

purposeless (pûr'pus-less), *a.* Without purpose or effect; aimless.

purr, **pur** (pûr), *i. vt.* Utter a murmuring sound, as a cat. *II. n.* (also **purring**). Low, murmuring sound of a cat. [Imitative.]

purse (pûrs), *i. n.* 1. Small bag for money. 2. Sum of money. 3. Treasury. *II. vt.* 1. Put into a purse. 2. Contract as the mouth of a purse; contract into folds. [O. Fr. *bourse* (Fr. *bourse*) — Low *L. bursa* — Gr. *bursa*, skin, hide.]

purse-proud (pûrs'proud), *a.* Proud of one's wealth; insolent from wealth. — **purse-pride**, *n.*

purser (pûr'sér), *n.* Officer who has charge of the provisions, clothing and accounts of a ship; paymaster. — **purserhip**, *n.*

pur-suance (pûr-sû'ans), *n.* Act of following out; process; consequence.

pur-suant (pûr-sû'ant), *a.* Consonant; conforuable; in consequence.

pur-sue (pûr-sû), *vt.* Follow in order to overtake; chase; prosecute; seek; be engaged in; continue. — **pur-su'er**, *n.* [O. Fr. *pour-suivre* — *L. prosequor* — *pro*, onwards, and *sequor*, follow.]

pur-suit (pûr-sû't), *n.* 1. Act of pursuing, following, or going after. 2. Endeavor to attain; occupation.

pur-sy (pûrsi), *a.* Puffy; fat and short-winded. — **pur-siness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *pourcif*.]

pur-ulence (pûr'ô-lens), **purulency** (pûr'ô-len-si), *n.* Forming of pus.

pur-ulent (pûr'ô-lent), *a.* Consisting of, full of, or resembling, pus or matter. — **pu-rulently**, *adv.*

pur-vey (pûr-vâ), *vt.* and *vi.* Provide, esp. with conveniences; procure. — **pur-veyance** (pûr-vâ'ans), *n.* — **pur-veyor** (pûr-vâ'ér), *n.* [O. Fr. *pourvoir* — *L. providere*. See PROVIDE.]

pur-view (pûr-vû), *n.* 1. Body or scope of a law. 2. Field; sphere; scope. [O. Fr. *pourvisu*, provided.]

pus (pus), *n.* Product of supuration; matter. [*L.*—root of *pusio*, smell bad]

push (pôsh), *i. vt.* and *vi.* 1. Press against; drive by pressure. 2. Press forward; urge. 3. Press hard; crowd. 4. Advance persistently. [Fr. *pousser* — *L. pulso*, freq. of *pellere*, drive.]

pushing (pôsh'ing), *a.* Enterprising; vigorous.

pusillanimous (pû-sil-an'i-mus), *a.* Mean-spirited; cowardly. — **pusillanimously**, *adv.* — **pusillanimousness**, **pusillanimity**, *n.* [*L.*—*pusillus*, very little, and *animus*, mind.]

puss (pos), *n.* 1. Familiar name for a cat. 2. Hare, in sportsmen's language. [Prob. imitative of a cat's spitting.]

pussy (pos'i), *n.* [*pl.* pussies.] Dim. of puss. — **pussy-cat**, *n.* Cat. 2. Soft catkin of the willow. — **pussy-willow**, *n.* Common Amer. willow.

pustule (pus'tûl), *n.* Small pimple containing pus. [*L. pustula*—pus.]

put (pot), *i. vt.* [putting; put.] 1. Drive into action. 2. Throw suddenly. 3. Lay, or deposit. 4. Bring into any state. 5. Offer; propose. 6. Apply. *II. vi.* Move; go; steer. *III. n.* 1. Thrust; throw. 2. Game at cards. 3. Contract by which one buys the privilege of "putting" (delivering) to another certain stocks, etc., at a fixed price and date. The opposite privilege of demanding delivery is termed "call."—*Be put to it*, be hard pressed, embarrassed. — *Put back*, hinder; delay; restore; set to an earlier time, as the hands of a clock. — *Put by*, turn away; save up; store up. — *Put off*, push off from land; postpone. — *Put out*, thrust out; drive out; destroy, as eyes; hold forth, as hands; extinguish; publish; confuse; offend; expend; invest. — *Put up*, bear; overlook; pack; restore to its ordinary place, as a sword, when not in use. [A. S. *puttan*, thrust.]

putative (pû'ta-tiv), *a.* Commonly supposed; reputed. [*L. putativus*.]

put log (pot'log), *n.* Timber resting with one end in a hole of the wall, and supporting a floor of a scaffold.

putrefaction (pû'tre-fak'shun), *n.* Act or process of putrefying; rottenness; corruption.

putrefactive (pû'tre-faktiv), *a.* Pertaining to, or causing, putrefaction.

putre-fy (pû'tre-fi), *vt.* and *vi.* [putrefying; putrefied.] Make or become putrid or rotten; corrupt. [See PUTRID.]

putrescent (pû'tres-ent), *a.* Becoming putrid. — **putrescence**, *n.*

putrid (pû'trid) *a.* In a state of putrefaction. — **putridity**, **putridness**, *ns.* [*L. putridus*—*puter*, rotten, —*puteo*, smell offensively.]

putt (put), *i. vt.* In golf, strike when the ball lies near the hole. *II. n.* Stroke aiming at putting the ball in a hole.

putter (pŭt'ŕ), *n.* 1. One who puts.
2. One who hauls coal underground.
3. In *golf*, short shafted club.

putter (pŭt'ŕ), *vt.* See **PORTER**.

putti (pŭt'i), *n. pl.* Nude cupids, as represented in paintings. [*It. pl. of putto*, child.]

putty (pŭt'i), *n.* Cement of whiting and linseed-oil, used in glazing windows. *II. vt.* [puttying; puttyed.] Fix or fill up with putty. [*O. Fr. potée*, that which is in a pot.]

puzzle (puz'z'l), *n.* Perplexity; something to try the ingenuity, as a riddle. *II. vt.* Pose; perplex. *III. vi.* Be bewildered.—**puzzler**, *n.* [From *Fr. opposer*, oppose.]

syn. Bewilder; confuse; confound; nonplus; disconcert; entangle; abash.

pygmy (pig'mi), *n.* Dwarf; diminutive thing.—**pygmean** (pig'mē-an), *pygmy*, *a.* Like a pygmy; dwarfish.

3r. Pygmaiot, the Pygmies, fabled to be of the length of a *pygmy*=18½ inches (measured from the elbow to the knuckles)—*pygme*, *flst. L. pugnus*.]

pygopod (pig'ō-pod), *a.* Having the legs inserted far back, as a grebe. [*Gr. pyge*, rump, and *pous*, foot.]

pyjamas. Same as **PAJAMAS**.

pylic (pi'lik), *a.* Pertaining to pus. [*Gr. —pyon*, pus.]

pylon (pi'lŏn), *n.* Monumental entrance, in Egyptian architecture. [*Gr.*]

pyloric (pi-lŏr'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus.

pylorus (pi-lŏr'us), *n. [pl. pylori.]* Lower orifice of the stomach. [*Gr.* = gatekeeper.] [*al pyre*.

pyral (pi'ral), *a.* Pertaining to a funereal.

pyramid (pir-a-mid), *n.* 1. Solid figure on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, with triangular sides meeting in a point. 2. *pl.* "The Pyramids" or great monuments of Egypt. [*Gr. pyramis*.]

pyramidal (pi-ram'id-al), **pyramidal** (pir-a-mid'ik), **pyramidal**, *a.* Having the form of a pyramid.

pyrargyrite (pi-rār'ji-rit), *n.* Kind of silver ore, compound of sulphide of silver and antimony.

pyre (pir), *n.* Pile of wood, etc., on which the dead are burned. [*Gr. pyra*, —*pyr*, fire.]

pyretic (pi-ret'ik), *I. a.* Feverish. *II. n.* Remedy for fever. [*Gr.—pyr*, fire.]

pyriform (pi-ri'ŕm), *a.* Pear-shaped. [*L.—pirum*, pear.]

pyrite (pi'rit), *n.* Very hard, lustrous, yellow mineral, used in manufacturing sulphur and sulphuric acid.

pyrites (pi-rī'tēz), *n.* Native compound of sulphur with other metals, so called because it strikes fire when struck against steel.—**pyritic**, **pyritical**, *a.* [*L.—pyr*, fire.]

pyro, *suffix*. Denoting fire or heat. Often it means: pertaining to, or obtained from — when subjected to heat, as in *pyro-acetic*, *pyro-citric*, etc. [*Gr. pyr*, fire.]

pyro-electricity (pi'ro-ē-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* Electricity produced in a crystallized body by change of temperature alone.

pyrograph (pi'ro-gráf), *n.* Instrument for engraving on wood or leather by means of a red-hot metallic point.

—**pyrography** (pi-ro-gra-fī), *n.* Process of reproducing designs on wood by means of heated metallic rollers or plates. [*Gr. pyr*, fire, and *graphēin*, write.]

pyrometer (pi-rom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring temperatures too high to be measured by a mercury thermometer. [*water* rising. [*Gr.*]

pyrosis (pi-rō'sis), *n.* Water-brash; **pyrotechnic** (pi-ro-tek'nik or pi-ro-), **pyrotechnical**, *a.* Pertaining to fireworks.

pyrotechnics (pi-ro-tek'nik or pi-ro-), **pyrotechny** (pi-ro-tek-ni), *n.* Art of making fireworks. — **pyrotechnist** (pi-ro-tek-nist or pi-ro-), *n.* [*Gr. pyr*, fire, and *technē*, art.]

pyroxylic (pi-roks-i'lik), *a.* Made by distilling wood.

Pyrrhonic (pi-rŏn'ik), *a.* Relating to Pyrrho, a Greek philosopher, who taught that skepticism is the foundation of happiness.

python (pi'thon), *n.* Large serpent, nearly allied to the boa. [*Gr. python*, a great serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo.]

pythoness (pith'on-es), *n.* Priestess of the oracle of Apollo at Pytho, the oldest name of Delphi, in Greece.

pythonic (pi-thon'ik), *a.* Pretending to foretell future events like the Pythoness; oracular.

pythonism (pith'on-izm), *n.* Art of predicting events by divination. — **pythonist**, *n.*

pyx (piks), *n.* 1. In the R. C. Church, the sacred box in which the host is kept after consecration. 2. At the British Mint, the box containing sample coins. [*Gr. pyxis—pyxis* (*L. buxus*), box-tree, box-wood.]



Pyramids, Egypt.

šte, fat, fāk, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hār; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wēte; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

Q (kü), *n.* Seventeenth letter of the English alphabet. Always followed by *u*, and the two letters are usually sounded like *kw*, as in *quies*, but like *k* in a few French words, as in *coquette*, etc.
quab (kwob), *n.* Unfedged bird; anything immature. [Elym. doubtful.]
quack (kwak), *1. vt.* 1. Cry like a duck. 2. Boast. 3. Practice as a quack. *II. vt.* Doctor by quackery. *III. n.* 1. Cry of a duck. 2. Boastful pretender to skill which he does not possess, esp. medical skill; mountebank. *IV. a.* Used by quacks. [Imitative.]
quackery (kwak'ër-i), *n.* Pretensions or practice of a quack, esp. in medicine.

Quadragesima (kwod-ra-jes'i-ma), *n.* Lent.—**quadragesimal**, *a.* Belonging to, or used in. Lent. [L.=40 (days).]
quadrangle (kwod'rang-gl'), *n.* 1. Square surrounded by buildings. 2. In *geom.* Plane figure having four equal sides and angles.—**quadrangular** (kwod-rang-gul-lar), *a.* Of the form of a quadrangle.—**quadrangulately**, *adv.* [L.—*quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, angle.]

quadrant (kwod'rânt), *n.* 1. In *geom.* Fourth part of a circle, or an arc of 90°. 2. Instrument consisting of the quadrant of a circle graduated in degrees, used for taking altitudes.—**quadrantal** (kwod-rânt'al), *a.* [L. *quadrans*—*quatuor*, four.]

quadrat (kwod'rât), *n.* Piece of type metal used in spacing. Abbreviated *quad.* [See **QUADRATE**.]

quadrate (kwod'rât), *1. a.* 1. Squared; having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Divisible into four equal parts. 3. Balanced; exact; suited. *II. n.* Square figure. *III. vt.* Square or agree; correspond. [L. *quadratus*, *p. p.* of *quadrare*, make four-cornered.]

quadrangle (kwod-râ'ngl'), *a.* Pertaining to, containing or denoting, a square.
quadrature (kwod'râ-tür), *n.* 1. Squaring; esp. in *geom.*, the finding, exactly or approximately, of a square that shall be equal to a given figure of some other shape. 2. Position of a heavenly body when 90° distant from another.

quadrennial (kwod-ren'i-äl), *a.* 1. Comprising four years. 2. Once in four years.—**quadrennially**, *adv.* [L. *quadrennis*—*quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year.]

quadriga (kwod-rî-ga), *n.* Roman two-wheeled car or chariot, drawn by four horses harnessed all abreast. [L.—*quatuor*, four, and *jugu*, yoke.]

quadrilateral (kwod-rî-lat'ër-äl), *1. a.* Having four sides. *II. n.* In *geom.* Plane figure having four sides. [L.—*quatuor*, four, and *latus*, side.]

quadrille (ka-dril'), *n.* Dance made up of sets of dancers containing four couples each. [Fr.]

quadrillion (kwod-ril'yun), *n.* See **NUMERATION**.

quadrinomial (kwod-rî-nô'mî-äl), *a.* Consisting of four terms. [L. *quatuor*, and *nomen*, name.]

quadroon (kwod-rôn'), *n.* Offspring of a mulatto and a white person. [Fr. *quartern*.]



quadrumanous (kwod-rô'ma-nus), *a.* Having the feet formed very much like hands, as monkeys, the great toes being opposable like thumbs.

quadruped (kwod'rô-ped), *n.* Four-footed animal.—**quadrupedal** (kwod'rô-pe-däl), *a.* Having four feet. [L.—*quatuor*, four, and *pes*, foot.]

quadruple (kwod'rô-pli), *1. a.* Fourfold. *II. n.* Four times the quantity or number. *III. vt.* Increase fourfold. [L.]

quadruplet (kwod'rô-plet), *n.* One of four born at a single birth.

quadruplex (kwod'rô-pleks), *a.* Fourfold; quadruple. [L.]

quadruplicate (kwod'rô-pli-kât), *1. a.* Made fourfold. *II. vt.* Make fourfold.—**quadruplication**, *n.* [L.—*quatuor*, four, and *plico*, fold.]

quære (kwê'rê), *v.* Inquire, seek [L. *imperative of quæro*.]

quaff (kwâf), *1. vt.* Drink in large draughts. *II. vi.* Drink largely.—**quaffer**, *n.* [Scot. *quaff*, *quail*, drinking-cup.]

quagga (kwag-ga), *n.* Quadruped of South Africa, like the ass in form and the zebra in color. [Hottentot.]

quaggy (kwag'gi), *a.* Of the nature of a quagmire.

quagmire (kwag'mir), *n.* Wet, boggy ground that yields under the feet. [**QUAKE** and **MIRE**.]

Syn. Fen; swamp; slough; morass.

Site, fat, tank, far, fall, fare, above; mû, met, hër; mite, mit; nôle, not, môve, wôle; mûte, hat, bûrn; oil, owl, shen.

quail (kwāi), *vt.* Cower; fall in spirit. [*A. S. cwelian*, suffer, die. Cf. Ger. *qual*, torment.]

quail (kwāi), *n.* Migratory bird like the partridge, found in every country from the Cape of Good Hope to the North Cape. [*O. Fr. quaille*.]



Quail.

quaint (kwānt), *a.* Neat; unusual; odd; whimsical. — **quaintly**, *adv.* — **quaintness**, *n.* [*O. Fr. coïnte* — *L. cognitus*, known.]

Syn. Curious; fanciful; antique.

quake (kwāk), *i.* *vt.* Tremble, esp. with cold and fear. *II.* *n.* Vibration. — **quakingly**, *adv.* [*A. S. cwacian*.]

Quaker (kwāk-ēr), *n.* One of the Society of Friends. — **Quakerism**, *n.* Tenets of the Quakers. — **quaker-gun**, *n.* Wooden gun mounted to deceive an enemy. [may be modified.]

qualifiable (kwōl-fi-ā-bl), *a.* That

qualification (kwōl-fi-kā-shun), *n.* 1. Quality that fits a person for a place, etc. 2. Restriction; mitigation. **qualify** (kwōl-fi), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Make or become suitable or capable. 2. Limit; particularize; mitigate. — **qualifier**, *n.* [*Fr. qualifier* — *L. qualis*, of what sort, and *facio*, make.]

Syn. Fit; adapt; prepare.

qualitative (kwōl-fi-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Relating to quality. 2. In *chem.* Determining the nature of components.

quality (kwōl-ti), *n.* 1. Condition; sort. 2. Property; peculiar power; attribute. 3. Acquisition; accomplishment. 4. Character; rank. 5. Superior birth or character. [*L. qualitas*.]

qualm (kwām), *n.* 1. Sudden attack of illness. 2. Scruple of conscience. — **qualmish**, *a.* Affected with a disposition to vomit. [*A. S. cwealm*, pestilence, death. Cf. Ger. *qualm*, vapor.]

quandary (kwōn-dā-ri), *n.* State of uncertainty. [*Irel. vandraeth*.]

quantitative (kwōn-ti-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Relating to quantity. 2. Measurable in quantity. 3. In *chem.* Determining the relative proportions of components.

quantity (kwōn-ti-ti), *n.* 1. Amount; bulk; size. 2. Determinate amount, sum or bulk. 3. Large portion. 4. In *logic*, extent of a conception. 5. In *gram.* Measure of a syllable. 6. In *music*, relative duration of a tone. 7. In *math.* Anything which can be increased, divided, or measured.

quantum (kwon'tum), *n.* Quantity; amount. [*L.* = how great, how much.]

quarantine (kwōr-ān-tēn), *I.* *n.* (Orig. forty) days during which a ship suspected to be infected with a contagious disease, is obliged to forbear intercourse with the shore. *II.* *vt.* Prohibit from intercourse from fear of infection. [*L. quadragesima*, forty.]

quarrel (kwōr-el), *I.* *n.* Angry dispute; breach of friendship; brawl. *II.* *vt.* Dispute violently; fight; disagree. *Syn.* Broil; wrangle; feud.

quarrelsome (kwōr-el-sum), *a.* Disposed to quarrel; brawling; easily provoked. — **quarrelsomeness**, *n.*

quarry (kwōr-i), *I.* *n.* Place where stone is taken from the earth, for building or other purposes. *II.* *vt.* Dig or take from a quarry. [*O. Fr. quarryere*, place where stones are squared.]

quarry (kwōr-i), *n.* Object of the chase, as the game which a hawk or hunter is pursuing or has killed.

quarryman (kwōr-i-man), **quarrier** (kwōr-i-ēr), *n.* Man who works in a quarry.

quart (kwart), *n.* 1. Fourth part of a gallon, or two pints. 2. Vessel containing two pints. [*L. quartus*, fourth.]

quartan (kwart-an), *a.* Occurring every fourth day, as an intermittent fever or ague.

quarter (kwārt-ēr), *I.* *n.* 1. Fourth part; specifically, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a year, dollar, hundredweight, ton, moon's period, slaughtered animal, etc. 2. Cardinal point; region of a hemisphere. 3. Division of a town, etc. 4. Place of lodging, as for soldiers, esp. in *pl.* 5. Mercy granted to a disabled antagonist. 6. Part of a ship's side between the mainmast and the stern. *II.* *vt.* 1. Divide into four equal parts. 2. Divide into parts or compartments. 3. Furnish with quarters; lodge. [*Fr. quartier*.]

quarter-day (kwārt-ēr-dā), *n.* Last day of a quarter of a year on which rent or interest is paid in England.

quarter-deck (kwārt-ēr-dek), *n.* Part of the deck of a ship abaft the mainmast.

quartered-oak, *n.* Oak timbersawed into quarters, so as to show the edge grain

quarterly (kwārt-ēr-li), *I.* *a.* 1. Consisting of or containing a fourth part. 2. Happening or done once in each quarter of a year. *II.* *adv.* Once a quarter. *III.* *n.* Periodical published four times a year.

2. Regard as doubtful; have no confidence in. — **questioner**, *n.* [*L. quaestio—quaero, quaesitum, ask.*]
questionable (kwes'chun-ə-bl), *a.* Doubtful; uncertain; suspicious. — **questionably**, *adv.* — **questionableness**, *n.*
questionnaire (kwes'chun-nâr), *n.* Printed form with blanks for answers to questions.
questor (kwes'tûr), *n.* Roman magistrate who has charge of the money affairs of the state; treasurer.
quene (kü), *n.* 1. Tail-like twist of hair worn at the back of the head. 2. Line of people waiting. [See **CUM**.]
quibble (kwib'l), *I. n.* Evasion; equivocation. *II. vt.* Evade a question by a play upon words; cavil; trifle in argument. — **quibbler**, *n.*
quick (kwik), *I. a. I.* Living; moving. *2. Lively; ready.* *3. Pregnant.* *II. adv.* Rapidly; soon. *III. n. I.* Living animal or plant. *2. Living flesh; sensitive parts.* — **quickly**, *adv.* — **quickness**, *n.* [*A. S. cwic, living.*]
Syn. Speedy; rapid; nimble; sensitive; sprightly; eager; prompt; brisk; active. See **LIVELY**.
quicken (kwik'n), *I. vt.* Make quick or alive; revive; sharpen. *II. vi.* Become alive; move with activity. — **quickener**, *n.* [*A. S. cwician.*]
quicklime (kwik'lîm), *n.* Recently burnt lime, caustic or unslaked; carbonate of lime without its carbonic acid.
quicksand (kwik'sand), *n.* Sand readily yielding to pressure; anything treacherous.
quickset (kwik'set), *I. n.* Living plant set to grow for a hedge, particularly the hawthorn. *II. a.* Or consisting of living plants.
quicksighted (kwik'sî-ted), *a.* Having quick or sharp sight; quick in discernment.
quicksilver (kwik'sîl-vër), *n.* Mercury, so called from its great mobility and its silver color.
quickstep (kwik'step), *n.* 1. March, at rate of 8½ miles an hour, or 110 paces a minute. 2. Lively dance; music adapted to such dance.
quid (kwîd), *n.* Something chewed or kept in the mouth, esp. a piece of tobacco. [*A corruption of QUID.*]
quiddity (kwîd'tî), *n.* 1. Essence of a thing. 2. Trifling noose; cavil; captious question. [*Low L. quidditas—L. quid, what?*]
quidnunc (kwîd'nunk), *n.* One always on the lookout for news. [*L. = "What now?"*]

- quiescence** (kwîes'ens), *n.* Rest; silence.
quiescent (kwîes'ent), *a.* Having or making no sound; unagitated; silent. — **quiescently**, *adv.* [*L. — quiesco, rest.*]
quiet (kwîet), *I. a.* At rest; calm. *II. n.* Repose; peace. *III. vt.* Bring to rest; stop motion; pacify; allay. — **quietly**, *adv.* — **quietness**, *quiescence*, *ns.* [*L. quiesco—quiesco.*]
Syn. Still; smooth; inoffensive; not showy; noiseless. See **PEACEABLE**.
quietism (kwîet-izm), *n.* 1. Rest of the mind; mental tranquillity; apathy. 2. Doctrine that religion consists in repose of the mind and passive contemplation of the Deity. — **quietist**, *n.* One who believes in quietism.
quietus (kwî-ê-tus), *n.* Final settlement or discharge. [*L. = at rest.*]
quill (kwîl), *I. n. I.* Feather of a goose or other bird, used as a pen; pen; anything like a quill. *2. Spine as of a porcupine.* *3. Reed on which weavers wind their thread.* *4. Instrument for striking the strings of certain instruments.* *5. Tube of a musical instrument.* *II. vt. I.* Plait with small round ridges like quills. *2. Wind on a quill.* — **quill-driving**, *n.* Working with a pen; writing. [*Fr. quille, peg.* — *M. H. Ger. kîl. Cf. Ger. keil, wedge, and kegel, cone, ninepin.*]
quillet (kwîl'et), *n.* Trick in argument; petty quibble. [*A. corr. of L. quidditas, "what you will."*] [*bordering.*]
quillig (kwîl'ing), *n.* Narrow fluted quill (kwîl't). *I. n.* Bed-cover of two cloths sewed together with something soft between them. *II. vt.* Make into a quilt; stitch together with something soft between; stitch like a quilt. [*O. Fr. culite—L. culcita, cushion.*]
quinary (kwî'nâr-i), *a.* Consisting of or arranged in fives. [*L. quinquarius—quinque, five.*]
quince (kwîns), *n.* Fruit with an acid taste, much used for preserves. [*O. Fr. coignasse—Gr. Cydonia, town in Crete.*]
quinine (kwî'nîn or kwî'n-ên), *n.* Alkaline substance, obtained from the bark of the *Quinchona* tree, much used in medicine in the treatment of fever. [*Fr.—Peruvian kino, bark.*]
quinquangular (kwîn-kwang'gû-lar), *a.* Having five angles. [*L. quinquus, five, and angular.*]
quinquennial (kwîn-kwen'yâl), *a. I.* Occurring once in five years. *2. Lasting five years.* [*L. — quinquus, five, and annus, year.*]

âte, êa, êak, êr, êll, êre, above; mē, met, hēr; mîte, mîl; aôte, not, môte, wêl;
 môte, but, bîrn; oîl, owl, shôn.

quincy (kwín'zi), *n.* Inflammatory sore throat. [O. Fr. *quincanus*—Gr. *kynanche*—*kyon*, dog, and *ancho*, throttle.]

quintal (kwín-tál), *n.* Hundredweight, either 112 or 100 pounds. [Fr. and Sp. *quintal*—Arab. *quintar*—L. *centum*, one hundred.]

quintessence (kwín-tēs'ens), *n.* 1. Pure essence of anything. 2. Solution of an essential oil in spirit of wine. [Fr.—L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence.]

quintile (kwín'tíl), *n.* Aspect of the planets when distant from each other one fifth of the zodiac (72°).

quintillion (kwín-tíl'yún), *n.* See NUMERATION.

quintuple (kwín'tfí-pl), *I. a.* Fivefold; in music, having five crotchets in a bar. *II. vt.* Make fivefold. [L. *quintuplex*.]

quip (kwíp), *n.* Sharp sarcastic turn; jibe; quick retort. [Wel. *chwip*, quick turn.]

quire (kwír), *n.* Collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold. [O. Fr. *quater* (Fr. *cahier*)—L. *quatuor*, four.]

quirites (kwír-ftēs), *n.* Romans in their civic capacity.

quirk (kwörk), *n.* 1. Quick turn; artful evasion; quibble. 2. Taunt; retort. 3. Slight conceit.—**quirk'ish**, *a.* [Allied to QUIP.]

quit (kwít), *I. vt.* [quit'ting; quit'ted.] 1. Release from obligation or accusation; acquit. 2. Depart from; give up. 3. Clear by full performance. *II. a.* Set free; acquitted; released from obligation.—*Be quits*, be even with one.—*Quit one's self*, behave. [Fr. *quitter*—L. *quietus*, quiet.]

Syn. Relinquish. See ABANDON.

quitch-grass (kwích-grás), *n.* Troublesome weed-grass, spreading by means of rootstalks. [From QUICK.]

quitchclaim (kwích'klám), *I. vt.* Give up all title to. *II. n.* Deed of release.

quite (kwít), *adv.* 1. Completely. 2. Considerably. [Form of QUIR.]

quit-rent (kwít'rent), *n.* Rent on British manors by which the tenants are quit or discharged from other service.

quittance (kwít'tans), *n.* Discharge from a debt or obligation.

quiver (kwí'vēr), *n.* Case for arrows. [O. Fr. *cuivere*—O. H. Ger. *kohhar* (Ger. *kocher*).]



Quiver.

quiver (kwí'vēr), *vt.* Shake with slight and tremulous motion; tremble; shiver. [A. S. *cuifer*.]

quivered (kwí'vēr'd), *a.* 1. Furnished with a quiver. 2. Sheathed, as in a quiver.

qui vive (kē vīv), *Who goes there?—On the qui vive*, watchful, alert. [Fr. =who lives.]

quixotic (kwíks-ot'ík), *a.* Like Don Quixote, the knight-errant in the novel of Cervantes; romantic to absurdity.—**quixot'ically**, *adv.*

quixotism (kwíks-ot-izm), *n.* Romantic and absurd notions, schemes, or actions like those of Don Quixote.

quiz (kwíz), *I. n.* 1. Riddle or enigma. 2. One who quizzes another. 3. An odd fellow. *II. vt.* [quizzing; quizzed.]

1. Puzzle; banter; make sport of. 2. Examine narrowly and with an air of mockery. *III. vt.* Practice derisive joking. [Said to have originated in a wager that a new word of no meaning would be the talk and puzzle of Dublin in twenty-four hours, when the wagger chalked the letters *q u i s* all over the town with the desired effect.] [sportive; bantering.]

quizzical (kwíz-í-kál), *a.* Teasing; quiff (kóif), *I. n.* Cap; hood. *II. vt.*

Cover or dress with a quiff. [Same as COIF.]

quoim (kwóin or kóin), *n.* 1. Wedge used to support and steady a stone. 2. External angle, esp. of a building. 3. Wedge of wood or iron put under the breech of heavy guns or the muzzle of siege mortars to raise them to the proper level. 4. Wedge used to fasten the types in the forms. [Same as COIN.]

quoit (kwóit or kóit), *n.* Heavy flat ring of iron for throwing at a distant point in play. [O. Fr. *coiler*, drive.]

quondam (kwón'dám), *a.* Former. [L.]

quorum (kwör'um), *n.* Number of the members of any body sufficient to transact business. [L.=of whom.]

quota (kwó'ta), *n.* Part or share assigned to each. [It.—L. *quot*, how many.] [quoted.]

quotable (kwó'ta-bl), *a.* That may be quotation (kwó'tā'shun), *n.* 1. Quoting. 2. That which is quoted. 3. Current price.—*Quotation marks*, *n.* Signs (" ") used to inclose words quoted.

quote (kwót), *vt.* 1. Repeat the words of. 2. Adduce for authority. 3. Give the current price of. 4. Inclose within quotation marks. [O. Fr. *quoter*, number.]

Syn. Cite; name; recite.

šše, šse, šak, šk, šal, šle, šbove; mš, met, hš; mše, mš, mše, not, mše, wššš, mše, hš, būn; šil, owl, then.

quoth (kwōth), *vt.* Say, says, or said —used only in the 1st and 3rd persons present and past, and always followed by its subject. [A. S. *cwathan*, say.]
quothid (kwō-thīd'), *n.* A. Occurring daily. II. a. Anything returning daily, especially a kind of ague. [L. —*quot*, as many as, and *die*, day.]
quotient (kwō'shent), *n.* Number which shows how often one number is contained in another. [Fr. — *L. quotiens*, how often.]

q, (kr), *n.* Eighteenth letter of the English alphabet. A smooth liquid or semi-vowel, produced without the vibration of the tip of the tongue, which it has in French and German. If not followed by a vowel (in the same or in the following word), it is pronounced very lightly, in some localities (London etc.) as a neutral vowel sound.
rabate (ra-bāt'), *vt.* 1. Beat down; abate. 2. In *falconry*, recover a hawk to the fist. [Fr. *rabatre*, beat down.]
rabbot (rab'et), *n.* Groove cut in the edge of a plank so that another may fit into it. II. *vt.* Groove a plank. [Fr. *raboter*, plane.]
rabbi (rab'i or rab'i), **rabbīn** (rab'in), *n.* [pl. rabbis (rab'iz), rab'bīns.] Jewish title of an expounder of the law. — **rabbīnīc** (rab-bīn'ik), **rabbīnīcal** (rab-bīn'ik-al), *a.* [Heb. *rabī*.]
rabbīnism (rab'in-izm), *n.* 1. Doctrine or teaching of the rabbis. 2. Rabbīnic expression.
rabbīnist (rab'in-ist), *n.* Adherer of the traditions of the rabbis.
rabbīt (rab'it), *n.* Small rodent burrowing animal of the hare family. [O. Fr. *rabot*.]
rabbie (rab'i), *n.* 1. Disorderly, noisy crowd; mob. 2. Lowest class of people. [Dut. *rabbelen*, gabble.]
rabbie (rab'i), *vt.* Stir and skim (melted iron) with a puddling-tool.
rabid (rab'id), *a.* Furious; extremely fanatical; affected with rabies; mad. — **rab'idly**, *adv.* — **rab'idness**, *n.* [L. — *rabies*, rage.]
rabies (rā'bī-ēs), *n.* Disease (esp. of dogs) from which hydrophobia is communicated. [L.]
rabot (rā'but), *n.* Hardwood block used in rubbing marble to prepare it for polishing. [Fr. *raboter*, smooth.]
racca (rā'ka), *a.* Worthless (term of reproach used by the Jews). [Chaldeo *raha*.]

quoth (kwō'ti-ti), *n.* 1. Collection considered as consisting of individuals. 2. Number of individuals in a collection. [Lat. *quot*, how many.]
quothum (kwō'tum), *n.* Quota; share. [L. *neut. of quotus*, of what number.]
quo warrant (kwō war'an-tō), *n.* Writ issuing against a person or corporation to compel a showing of the right by which any office, privilege, or franchise is exercised or claimed. [Lat. = by what warrant?]

raccoon, **racoon** (ra-kōn'), *n.* Carnivorous animal of No. America, valuable for its fur. [A. corr. of Fr. *raton*, dim. of *rat*, rat.]



Raccoon.

race (rās), *n.* 1. Family; descendants of a common ancestor; breed; variety; herd. 2. Mankind; human family. 3. Peculiar flavor or strength. [Fr. — O. Ger. *raza*, line. Ger. *ras*.]
race (rās), *v.* 1. Running; rapid motion; trial of speed; progress; course of action. 2. Rapid current; canal to a water-wheel. II. *vt.* 1. Run swiftly. 2. Contend in running. [A. S. *raes*, rush, race. Ger. *rasen*, rage.]
race (rās), *n.* Root. — **race-ginger**, *n.* Ginger in the root, or not pulverized. [O. Fr. *rais* — *L. radix*, root.]
racecourse (rās'kōrs), *n.* Course or path over which races are run.
racehorse (rās'hōrs), *n.* Horse bred for racing.
raceme (rā-sēm'), *n.* Flower cluster, as in the currant. [L. *racemus*, bunch of grapes.]
racemed (rā-sēmd'), *a.* Having racemes.
raeer (rā'sēr), *n.* 1. One who races; racehorse. 2. American black snake.
rachitis (rā-kī'tis), *n.* 1. Inflammation of the spine. 2. Rickets. [Gr. *rachis*, ridge, spine.]
rack (rak), *n.* 1. Instrument for racking or extending; engine for stretching the body in order to extort a confession. 2. Framework on which articles are arranged; grating above a manger for hay. 3. Straight bar with teeth to work with those of a wheel. 4. Extreme pain, anxiety, or doubt. II. *vt.* Stretch forcibly; strain; torture. [A. S. *raecan*, stretch.]

racca, rak, rāka, rā, rā, rā, above; mā, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōld; mūte, hut, būm; oil, owl, then.

rack (rak), *n.* Thin or broken clouds, drifting across the sky. [Icel. *rek*, drift.]

rack (rak), *vt.* Strain or draw off from the lees, as wine. [O. Fr. *raguer*.]

racket (rak'et), *n.* 1. Frame of wood covered with network, and having a handle—used in tennis. 2. Snowshoe. *II. vt.* Strike, as with a racket. [Fr. *raquette*—Ar. *rahat*, palm of the hand.] [Gael. *racaid*—*rac*, cackle.]

racket (rak'et), *n.* Clattering noise.

rack-rent (rak'rent), *n.* Annual rent stretched to the full value of the thing rented or nearly so. [teller. [Fr.]

raconteur (rá-kang-túr), *n.* Story-racee. See **RACCOON**.

racy (rá'si), *a.* 1. Having a strong flavor showing origin. 2. Exciting the mind by strongly characteristic thought or language.—*ra'cily, adv.*—*ra'ciness, n.* [From **RACE**, family.]

radial (rá'di-ál), *a.* Pertaining to a ray or radius.

radiance (rá'di-ans), *ra'diancy, n.* Quality of being radiant; brilliancy. *Syn.* Brilliance; brightness; luster; effulgence; refulgence; splendor.

radiant (rá'di-ant), *a.* 1. Emitting rays of light or heat; issuing in rays; beaming with light; shining. *II. n.* 1. Luminous point from which light emanates. 2. In *geom.* Straight line from a point about which it is conceived to revolve.—*ra'diantly, adv.* [L. *radians*—*radius*.]

radiate (rá'di-át), *I. vt.* Emit rays of light; shine; proceed in direct lines from a point or surface. *II. vt.* Send out in rays.—*radia'tion, n.*—*ra'diator, n.* 1. That which radiates. 2. Heating apparatus. [L. *radio*, *atum*.]

radical (rad'i-kal), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the root or origin; reaching to the principle or foundation; extreme; implanted by nature; not derived; serving to originate. 2. In *bot.* Proceeding immediately from the root. 3. (*Eng. politics*.) Ultra-liberal, democratic. *II. n.* 1. Root; primitive word or letter. 2. One who advocates radical reform. 3. In *chem.* Base of a compound.—*rad'i'cally, adv.*—*rad'i'calness, n.* [See **RADIX**.]

radicalism (rad'i-kal-izm), *n.* Principles or spirit of a radical.

radio (rá'di-ó), *n.* 1. A system of broadcasting by wireless telephony. 2. A receiving set for same.

radish (rad'ish), *n.* Annual plant the pungent root of which is eaten raw. [Fr. *radis*—L. *radix*, root.]

radioactive (rá-di-ó-ak'tiv), *a.* Emitting Becquerel rays, as certain compounds of uranium. [picture.

radiograph (rá-di-ó-gráf), *n.* X-ray

radiophone (rá-di-ó-fón), *n.* Apparatus reproducing sound by the action of radiant energy.

radium (rá'di-um), *n.* Radioactive element recently discovered in the oxide of uranium. Rays reflected from it are used in treating blindness. [L. *radto*, radiate.]

radius (rá'di-us), *n.* [*pl.* radii (rá'di-i).] 1. Straight line from the center to the circumference of a circle. 2. Anything like a radius. 3. In *anat.* Exterior bone of the forearm. 4. In *bot.* Ray of a flower. [L.]

radix (rá'diks), *n.* 1. Primitive word. 2. Base of a system of logarithms. [L.]

raffle (raf'l), *n.* 1. Kind of lottery, in which the winner takes the whole. *II. vt.* Dispose of by a raffle.—*raf'fles, n.* [Fr. *raffler*, sweep away,—Ger. *raffen*, seize.]

raft (ráft), *n.* Pieces of timber fastened together for a support on the water; planks conveyed by water.—*rafts'man, n.* One who guides a raft. [Icel. *rafr*, rafter.]

rafter (ráft'er), *n.* Inclined beam supporting the roof of a house. *II. vt.* Furnish with rafters. [A.S. *rafter*.]

rag (rag), *n.* Fragment of cloth; anything rent or worn out. [A. S. *ragga*, rough.]

rag-time, *n.* Musical syncopation, as in the so-called "negro melodies."

ragamuffin (rag-a-muf'in), *n.* 1. Low disreputable person. 2. One in rags. [Name of a legendary demon.]

rage (ráj), *I. n.* 1. Enthusiasm; rapture. 2. Anger excited to fury. 3. Fashion; fad. *II. vt.* 1. Be furious with anger. 2. Exercise fury; ravage. 3. Prevail fatally, as a disease. 4. Be violently agitated. [Fr.—L. *rabies*.] *Syn.* Wrath; vehemence. See **ANGER**.

ragged (rag'ed), *a.* 1. Torn or worn into rags. 2. Having a rough edge. 3. Wearing ragged clothes.—*rag'ged-ly, adv.*—*rag'gedness, n.*

raging (rá'jng), *a.* Acting with rage, violence, or fury.—*rag'ingly, adv.*

ragout (rag-ú), *n.* 1. Stew of meat with herbs; stew highly seasoned. 2. Spicy mixture. [Fr.]

ragstone (rag'stón), *ragg* (rag), *n.* Impure, ragged, fractured limestone.

rag-tag (rag'tag), *n.* Ragged people; rabble.

ragtime (rag'tím), *n.* Music in syncopated time.

ráte, fat, ták, fár, fáil, fáre, above; má, met, hár; míte, mít; nóte, not, móve, wáit; míte, hut, búre; oil, owl, shem.

ragwort (rag'wŭrt), *n.* Large coarse weed with a yellow flower. [RAG, and A. S. *wyrt*, plant.]

raid (rād), *n.* Hostile or predatory invasion. [Icel. *reidh*. See RAID.]

rail (rāl), *i. n.* 1. Bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another, as in fences, staircases, etc. 2. Barrier. 3. One of the iron bars on which railway cars run. *Third rail.* One which carries current to motors on electric car. 4. In arch. Horizontal part of a frame and panel. II. *vt.* Inclose with rails. **rail** (rāl), *vt.* Brawl; use insolent language. [Fr. *railleur*.]



Rail-bird.

rail (rāl), *n.* Genus of wading birds with a harsh cry; rail-bird. [Fr. *rail*, Ger. *ralla*. Imitative.]

railing (rā'ling), *n.* 1. Fence of posts and rails; balustrade. 2. Rails, or material for rails.

railery (rā'-or rāl'ēr-i), *n.* Mockery; banter; good-humored irony. [Fr. *railerie*.]

railroad (rāl'rōd), *railway* (rāl'wā), *n.* Road or way laid with iron rails on which cars run.

raiment (rā'ment), *n.* That in which one is dressed; clothing in general. [Contr. of obs. *Arraiment*—ARRAY.]

rain (rān), *i. n.* 1. Water from the clouds. II. *vt.* Fall from the clouds; drop like rain. III. *vt.* Pour like rain. — **rain-gauge**, *n.* Instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls. — **rain'y**, *a.* Abounding with rain; showery. [A. S. *regn*.]

rainbow (rān'bō), *n.* Brilliant-colored arch seen when rain is falling opposite the shining sun.

raise (rāz), *vt. i.* Cause to rise; exalt; elevate; excite; set upright. 2. Originate; produce. 3. Recall from death. 4. Cause to swell, as dough. [Icel. *reisa*.]

Syn. Heighten; lift; heave; hoist; erect; cause; grow; increase.

raisin (rā'zn), *n.* Dried ripe grape. [Fr. — L. *racemus*, bunch of grapes.]

rajah (rājā or rāj'jā), *n.* Native prince in Hindustan. [Hind.]

rake (rāk), *i. n.* Instrument with teeth or pins for smoothing earth, collecting hay, etc. II. *vt. i.* 1. Scrape with something toothed. 2. Draw together; gather with difficulty. 3. Level with a rake. 4. Search diligently over. 5. Pass over violently; fire into, as a ship, lengthwise. [A. S. *raca*.]

rake (rāk), *n.* Dissolute man; debauchee. — **ra'kish**, *a.* — **ra'kishly**, *adv.* [Abbreviated from RAKEHELL.]

rakehell (rāk'hel), *i. a.* Dissolute. II. *n.* Rake; wicked fellow.

rake (rāk), *n. i.* Projection of the stern and stern of a ship beyond the extremities of the keel. 2. Inclination of a mast from the perpendicular. — **ra'kish**, *a.* Having an inclination of the masts. — **ra'kishly**, *adv.* [Scand. *raka*, reach. A. S. *raecan*.]

rally (ral'i), *i. vt.* [ral'i'ing; ral'i'ed.] 1. Gather again. 2. Collect and arrange, as troops in confusion. 3. Recover. II. *vt. i.* 1. Reassemble, esp. after confusion. 2. Recover wasted strength. III. *n. i.* Act of rallying; recovery of order. 2. American political meeting. [Fr. *rallier* — L. *re*, again, *ad*, to, and *ligo*, bind.]

rally (ral'i), *i. vt.* Attack with railery; banter. II. *vt.* Exercise railery. [Fr. *railleur*. A variant of RAIL, *vt.*]

ram (ram), *i. n. i.* Male sheep. 2. In astr. Aries (L., the ram), one of the signs of the zodiac. 3. Engine of war for battering, with a head like that of a ram. 4. Hydraulic engine, called water-ram. 5. Ship of war armed with a heavy iron beak for running down a hostile vessel. II. *vt.* [ram'm'ing; rammed.] 1. Thrust with violence, as a ram with its head. 2. Force together. 3. Drive hard down. [A. S.]

ramble (ram'bl), *i. vt. i.* Go from place to place without object. 2. Be desultory, as in discourse. II. *n.* Roaming from place to place. — **ram'bler**, *n.* — **ram'bling**, *a.* Moving about irregularly; desultory. [Freq. of ROAM.]

Syn. Wander; stroll; range; roam; rove; saunter; stray

ramie (ram'ē), *n.* Grass cloth plant, or its fiber. [Malay.]

ramification (ram-i-f-i-kā'shun), *n. i.* Division or separation into branches. 2. Branch; division or subdivision. 3. In bot. Manner of producing branches.

ramify (ram'i-fi), *i. vt.* Make or divide into branches. II. *vt. i.* Shoot into branches. 2. Be divided or spread out. [Fr. *ramifier* — L. *ramus*, branch, and *facio*, make.]

rammer (ram'mēr), *n.* One that rams. **ramose** (rā-mō's), **ramous** (rā'mus), *a.* Branched as a stem or root.

ramp (ramp), *i. vt. i.* Climb or creep, as a plant. 2. Leap or bound. II. *n.* Leap or bound. [Fr. *rampier*, clamber, — root of Ger. *raffen*, snatch.]

rampage (ram'paj), *n.* Excited or violent activity. [From RAMP, leap.]

ráte, zá, thák, fír, fál, fíre, ghove; mē, met, hēr; mite, mīt; nōte, net, mōve, wēt;
míte, hut, bŭrn; oil, owl, thén.

pant (ram'pant), *a.* 1. Ramping; overgrowing usual bounds; over-leaping restraint. 2. In heraldry, standing on the hind legs.—**rampantly**, *adv.*—**rampancy**, *n.* State of being rampant. [Fr., *pr. p.* of *rampier*, creep; climb.]

rampart (ram'pärt), *n.* 1. That which defends from assault or danger. 2. In fort. Mound or wall surrounding a fortified place. [Fr. *rempart*—*remparer*, defend.]

ramrod (ram'rod), *n.* Rod used in ramming down the charge in a gun.

ramshackle (ram'shak-əl), *a.* Loose; tumble-down. [Icel. *ramstakkr*, distorted.]

ran, *pa. t.* of **RUN**.

rancho (ranch'), *n.* 1. Stock-farm; farm. 2. Persons employed on a ranch.—**ranch'er**, **ranch'man**, *ns.* [Western U.S.]

ranchero (rán-chä'rō), *n.* Overseer on a ranch; ranchman. [Sp.]

ranchito (rán'chō), *n.* 1. Hut for herdsmen. 2. Stock-farm.

rancid (ran'sid), *a.* Fetid or soured; rank; offensive.—**rancidly**, *adv.*—**rancidness**, **rancidity**, *ns.* [L. *rancid*, putrid.]

Syn. Bitterness; malice; asperity; animosity; rankling hate; gall.

rancor (rang'kör), *n.* Deep-seated enmity; spite; violence.—**rancorously**, *adv.*—**rancorously**, *adv.* [L.]

random (ran'dum), *i. n.* Indeterminate course; rush. II. *a.* Aimless; haphazard. [O. Fr. *random*, impetuosity.]

rang (rang), *pa. t.* of **RING**.

range (rä'j), *i. vt.* 1. Set in a row; place in proper order. 2. Rove or pass over. 3. Sail in a direction parallel to. II. *vi.* 1. Be placed in order; lie in a particular direction. 2. Rove at large; sail or pass near. III. *n.* 1. Row; rank. 2. Class. 3. Wandering; room for passing to and fro; space occupied by anything moving; distance to which a shot is carried; capacity of mind; extent of requirements. 4. Target ground. 5. Long cooking-stove. [Fr. *ranger*—*rang*, rank. Cf. **RANK**.]

ranger (rä'jör), *n.* 1. Rover. 2. Dog that beats the ground, searching for game. 3. Officer who superintends a forest or park. 4. Mounted, ranging soldier.—**rangership**, *n.*

ramine (rä'nin), *a.* Pertaining to or like a frog. [L.—*rana*, frog.]

rank (rang), *i. n.* 1. Row or line, esp. of soldiers standing side by side. 2. Class; order; grade; station. 3. High social position. II. *vt.* 1. Place in a line. 2. Range in a particular class.

III. *vt.* 1. Be placed in a rank. 2. Have a certain degree of elevation or distinction.—*The ranks*, the order of common soldiers.—*Rank and file*, whole body of common soldiers. [Fr. *rang*.]

rank (rang), *a.* 1. Growing high and luxuriantly; coarse from excessive growth. 2. Very fertile. 3. Strong scented; strong tasted; rancid.—**rankly**, *adv.*—**rankness**, *n.* [A. S. *ranc*, fruitful, proud.]

rankle (rang'kl), *vi.* Be inflamed; fester; be a source of disquietude or excitement. [From **RANK**.]

ransack (ran'sak), *vt.* Search thoroughly; plunder. [Icel. *rannsa*—*rann*, house, and *sak*, seek.]

ransom (ran'sum), *i. n.* 1. Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment. 2. Release from captivity. II. *vt.* Redeem from captivity, punishment, or ownership.—**ransomer**, *n.* [Fr. *rançon*—L. *redemptio*, redemption.]

rant (rant), *i. vt.* Use extravagant or violent language; be noisy in words. II. *n.* Boisterous, empty declamation.—**ranter**, *n.* [O. Dut. *ranten*, rave. Cf. Low Ger. *ranzen*.]

ranunculus (ra-nun'kü-lus), *n.* Genus of plants, including the crowfoot, buttercup, etc.

rap (rap), *i. n.* Sharp blow; knock. II. *vt.* and *vi.* [rapping; rapped.] Strike with a quick blow; knock. [Dan. *rap*. Imitative of the sound.]

rapacious (ra-pä'shus), *a.* Given to plunder; ravenous; greedy of gain.—**rapaciously**, *adv.*—**rapaciousness**, **rapacity** (rapas'i-ti), *ns.* [L. *rapax*—*rapio*, seize.] [cious.]

Syn. Grasping; avaricious; voracious.—**rape** (räp), *n.* 1. Act of seizing by force. 2. Violation of the chastity of a female. [L. *rapere*, snatch.]

rape (räp), *n.* Plant nearly allied to the turnip, cultivated for its herbage and oil-producing seeds.—**rapecake** (räp'kāk), *n.* Cake made of the refuse, after the oil has been expressed from the rapeseed.—**rape-oil** (räp'oil), *n.* Oil obtained from rapeseed. [L. *rapa*.]

Raphaelism (rafä-el-izm), *n.* Principles of painting introduced by *Raphael*, the Italian painter, 1483-1520.—**Raphaelite**, *n.* One who follows the principles of Raphael.

rapid (rapid), *i. a.* Hurrying along; very swift; speedy. II. *n.* Part of a river where the current is more rapid than usual (generally in pl.).—**rapidly**, *adv.*—**rapidity**, *n.* [L. *rapidus*—*rapio*.]

äte, fat, täk, fär, fall,äre, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; ätte, not, möve, wät; müte, hut, büte; oil, owl, then.

rapidity (rap-id'i-ti), *n.* Quickness of motion or utterance; swiftness; velocity.

rapier (ră-pi-ër), *n.* Light sword with a straight, narrow blade (often four-sided), used only in thrusting. [Fr. *rapiers*.]



Rapier.

rapine (rap'in), *n.* Act of seizing and

rap

of snuff. [Fr. *rapé*, rasped, grated—*raper*, rasp.]

raper (rap'ër), *n.* 1. One who raps.

rapprochement (ră-prosh-mă'), *n.* Coming or being drawn near. [Fr.]

rapt (rapt), *a.* Raised to rapture; ravished. [L. *rapere*, snatch.]

raptorial (rap-tô-ri-al), *a.* Seizing by violence. [L. *raptor*, snatcher.]

rapture (rap'tür), *n.* Extreme delight; ecstasy.—**rap'turous**, *a.*—**rap'tureously**, *adv.* [L.—*rapto*, seize.]

rare (râr), *a.* 1. Thin; not dense. 2. Not frequent. 3. Excellent.—**rare'ly**, *adv.*—**rare'ness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *rarus*.]

Syn. Unusual; scarce; incomparable.

rare (râr), *a.* Not thoroughly cooked. [From M. E. *rere*—*a. S. hrer*, underdone (used of eggs only)—*hrer-aeg*, scrambled egg. Cf. Ger. *ruehr-ai*.]

rarebit (râr-bit), *n.* Welsh *a. Cheese* melted with a little ale and poured over hot toast. [For *Welsh rabbit*, humorous term, as *Norfolk capon* for *red herring*.] *[show]*

raree-show (râr-ë-shô). For *rarity*.

rarefaction (râr-ë-fak'shun), *n.* Act of rarefying; expansion of æriform bodies. [Fr.—L.]

rarefy (râr-ë-fî), *v. vt.* 1. Make rare, thin, or less dense. 2. Expand a body. *II. vi.* Become thin and porous.

rarity (râr-i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being rare. 2. Something curious or valued for its scarcity.

rascal (ras'kal), *n.* Tricking, dishonest fellow; knave; rogue. [O. Fr. *rascaillie*, scum of the people.]

rascality (ras-kal'i-ti), *n.* Mean trickery or dishonesty; fraud.

rascally (ras'kal-i), *a.* Mean; vile; worthless; base.

rase (râz), *vt.* 1. Scratch or blot out; efface; cancel. 2. Level with the ground; demolish. [Fr. *raser*—L. *radô*, scrape.]

rash (rash), *a.* Hasty; sudden; incautions.—**rash'ly**, *adv.*—**rash'ness**, *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *rask* Ger. *rask*, rapid.]

Syn. Foolhardy; adventurous.

rash (rash), *n.* Slight eruption on the body. [O. Fr. *rasche*—L. *rado*, scrape.]

rasher (rash'ër), *n.* Thin slice of fried or boiled bacon. [Prob. so called because rashly or quickly cooked.]

rasorial (râ-zô-ri-al), *a.* Belonging to an order of birds which scrape the ground for their food, as the hen. [Low L. *rasor*, scraper.]

rasp (rasp), *v.* 1. Grate with a coarse file. *II. n.* File.—**rasp'er**, *n.* [O. Fr. *rasper*,—O. Ger. *raspon*, scrape together.]

raspberry (raz'ber-i), *n.* 1. Kind of bramble, whose fruit has a rough outside like a rasp. 2. Its fruit.

rasure (râzhör'), *n.* Act of scraping, shaving, or erasing; obliteration; erasure. [See *RASE*.]

rat (rat), *n.* 1. Animal of the mouse kind, but larger and more destructive. 2. Opprobrious term applied to non-union workman. *II. vt.* [ratt'ing; ratt'ed.] 1. Desert one's party and join their opponents for gain or power. 2. Kill rats. [A. S. *reat*.]

ratable (râ'ta-bl), *a.* 1. That may be rated or set at a certain value. 2. Subject to taxation.—**rate'ability**, **rate'ableness**, *n.*—**rate'ably**, *adv.*

ratania (rat-a-fë'a), *n.* Spirituous liquor flavored with fruit. [Malay *araglasta*, from Ar. *arag*, and Malay *tafa*, rum.]

ratch (rach), *n.* 1. Rack or bar with teeth into which r click drops. 2. Wheel which makes a clock strike. [Form of *RACK*.]

ratchet (rach'et), *n.* Bar acting on the teeth of a ratchet-wheel, permitting the wheel to rotate in one direction only; pawl.—**ratchet-drill**, *n.* Drill whose rotary movement is derived from ratchet and pawl actuated by a lever

ratchet-wheel (rach'et-hwël), *n.* Wheel having teeth for a ratchet.

rate (rât), *n.* 1. Ratio; proportion; allowance. 2. Standard; value; price; class of a ship. 3. Movement, as fast or slow. 4. Tax. *II. vt.* 1. Calculate; estimate; settle the relative rank, scale, or position of. *III. vi.* 1. Make an estimate. 2. Be placed in a certain class. [L. *reor*, *ratûs*, calculate.]



Ratchet-wheel.

Rate, rat, tick, fir, igl, firs, above; mû, met, hër; mite, mit; nûte, not, mbve, wgit; mûte, hut, bûra; oil, owl, then.

rate (rät), *vt.* Tax one with a thing; scold; chide.

ratepayer (rät-pä-ër), *n.* One who is assessed and pays a rate or tax.

rather (rät'h), *a.* Early, soon. [A. S. *hrædih*.]

rather (rät'hër), *adv.* 1. More willingly; in preference. 2. More so than otherwise. 3. On the contrary. 4. Somewhat. [A. S. *rathor*, comp. of obs. *RATH*, early.]

ratification (rat-i-fik-shun), *n.* Act of ratifying or confirming; confirmation.

ratify (rat'i-fi), *vt.* [rat'i-fy-ing; rat'i-fied.] Approve and sanction; settle. [Fr. *ratifier*—L. *ratius*, fixed by calculation, and *facio*, make.]

ratio (rät'shi-ö), *n.* 1. Relation of one thing to another. 2. Proportion of relations. 3. Reason. [L.]

ratio-cination (rash-i-ös-i-nä'shun), *n.* Deducing conclusions from premises.—**ratio-cinative**, *adj.* [L.]

ratum (rät'shun), *n.* Daily rate of provisions; allowance. [Fr.—L. *ratio*.]

rational (rash'un-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the reason; mental. 2. Endowed with reason. 3. Agreeable to reason; sane; intelligent; judicious. 4. In *arith.* Noting a quantity which can be exactly expressed by numbers, (without the use of a radical sign). [From *RATIO*.]

rationale (rash-o-nä'le), *n.* Account of the principles of some opinion.

rationalism (rash'un-al-izm), *n.* Religious system or doctrines of a rationalist.

rationalist (rash'un-al-ist), *n.* One guided in his opinions solely by reason; esp. one so guided in regard to religion. — **rationalistic** (rash-un-al-ist'ik), **rationalistical**, *a.* Pertaining to, or in accordance with, the principles of rationalism.

rationality (rash-un-al'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being rational; possession or due exercise of reason; reasonableness.

rationalize (rash'un-al-iz), *i. vt.* Interpret like a rationalist. *II. vt.* Rely entirely on reason.

ratline, **ratlin** (rat'lin), **rattling** (rat'ling), *n.* One of the thin ropes traversing the shrouds and forming the steps of the rigging of ships. [Prob. "rat-line," (for the rats to climb by).]

ratbane (rät'bän), *n.* Rat poison. **rattan** (rat-tan'), *n.* 1. Genus of palms having a smooth, reed-like stem several hundred of feet in length. 2. Walking-stick made of rattan. 3. Stems of this palm. [Malay *rotan*.]

ratteen (rat-tēn'), *n.* Thick loose woolen stuff. [Fr. *ratine*. Origin unknown.] **rattem** (rat'n), *vt.* Annoy by stealing or spoiling tools, or similar tricks. [From *RAT*.]

ratter (rat'ër), *n.* 1. One who catches rats. 2. One who deserts his fellow-workmen in a strike.

rattle (rat'l), *i. vt.* 1. Clatter. 2. Speak eagerly and noisily. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to make a rattle or clatter. 2. Stun with noise. *III. n.* 1. Sharp noise rapidly repeated; clatter. 2. Loud empty talk. 3. Toy or instrument for rat'ing. [A. S. *hrætele*. Ger. *rasseln*.]



Rattle-snake.

rattle-snake (rat'l-snäk), *n.* Poisonous American snake having a number of hard, bony rings, and a terminal button, loosely jointed, at the end of the tail, which make a rattling noise.

ratton (rat-tōn'), *i. n.* Sprout from a sugar cane root after the first year. *II. vt.* Have new shoots after the first crop. [Sp. *ratono*.]

raucous (rä'kus), *a.* Hoarse. **ravage** (rav'aj), *i. vt.* Lay waste. *II. n.* Devastation.—**ravager**, *n.* [Fr. *ravir*—L. *rapio*, carry off by force.]

Syn. Pillage; plunder; sack; ruin. **rave** (räv), *vt.* Be rabid or mad; be wild or raging, like a madman; talk irrationally; utter wild exclamations. [O. Fr. *rauer*—L. *rabies*, madness.]

ravel (rävel), *i. vt.* 1. Untwist; unweave. 2. Confuse; entangle. *II. vt.* Become untwisted. [Dut. *ravelen*, talk confusedly.]

ravelin (rav'lin), *n.* Detached triangular work with two embankments, before the counterscarp. [Fr.]

raven (rä'vn), *i. n.* Large kind of crow. *II. a.* Black, like a raven. [A. S. *hræfn*, so called from its cry.]



Raven.

Rate, rat, tatk, tär, täll, täre, above; mä, mas, här; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wöft; müte, hut, büra; oil, owl, then.

raven (rav'n). I. *vt.* 1. Obtain by violence. 2. Devour with great eagerness or voracity. II. *vt.* Prey with rapacity. III. *n.* Prey; plunder.—**ravering** (rav'ing), *n.* Eagerness for plunder.—**ravenous** (rav'n-us), *a.* Voracious; devouring with rapacity; eager for prey or gratification.—**ravenously**, *adv.*—**ravenousness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *ravins*, violence.]

ravine (ra-vē'u), *n.* 1. Long deep hollow, worn by a torrent. 2. Deep, narrow mountain-pass. [Fr.—L. *rapina*, violence.]

ravish (rav'ish), *vt.* 1. Seize or carry away by force. 2. Violate. 3. Fill with ecstasy.—**ravisher**, *n.*—**ravishment, *n.* [Fr. *ravir*.]**

raw (rə), *a.* 1. Not altered from its natural state; not cooked or dressed; not prepared. 2. Not covered; sore; abraded. 3. Bleak.—**rawly**, *adv.*—**rawness**, *n.*—**rawboned** (rə'bōnd), *a.* With little flesh on the bones; gaunt.—**rawhide** (rə'hid), *a.* Made of untanned skin. II. *n.* Whip made of twisted rawhide. [A. S. *hreaw*, Ger. *roh*.]

ray (rā), *n.* 1. Line of light or heat proceeding from a point. 2. Radiating part of anything. [Fr. *raye*—L. *radius*.]

ray (rā), *n.* Class of fishes including the skate (see cut, under *skate*), thornback and torpedo. [Fr. *raye*—L. *raia*.]

rayah (rā'yā), *n.* Non-Mohammedan subject of the Sultan of Turkey. [Ar. *rayah*, peasant—*raya*, pasture.]

rayon (rā'on), *n.* 1. Fibers made by extruding cellulose. 2. Cellanese.

rase (rāz), *vt.* Lay or cut down level with the ground; overthrow; destroy. [A form of *RASE*.]

rasee (rā-zē), *i. vt.* Cut down. II. *n.* Warship reduced in size by cutting away its upper deck or decks.

razor (rā'zūr), *n.* 1. Knife for shaving. 2. Tusks, as of a wild boar.—**razorback**, *n.* 1. Hog with a sharply protruding backbone. 2. Rorqual.

reach (rēch), *i. vt.* 1. Stretch; extend. 2. Attain or obtain by stretching out the hand. 3. Hand over. 4. Extend to. 5. Arrive at; gain. II. *vt.* 1. Be extended so as to touch. 2. Stretch out the hand. 3. (With *for*) Try to obtain. 4. Sail on the wind between two tacks. III. *n.* 1. Act or power of reaching; extent. 2. Extent of force; penetration. 3. Straight portion of a stream. [A. S. *raecan*, Ger. *reichen*.]

react (rē-akt'), *vt.* and *vt.* Act again; return an impulse; act mutually upon each other.

reaction (rē-akt'shun), *n.* 1. Action back upon or resisting other action; mutual action. 2. Backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress. 3. Depression following over-stimulation.

reactionary (rē-akt'shun-ār-i), *a.* Characterized by, or favoring, reaction.

read (rēd), *vt.* and *vt.* [read'ing; read (red).] 1. Utter aloud written or printed words. 2. Peruse. 3. Comprehend. 4. Study. 5. Lecture. 6. Appear on reading; have a (specified) meaning. [A. S. *radan*, interpret. Cf. Ger. *rathen*, advise.] [learned.]

read (red), *a.* Versed in books; **readable** (rēd-ə-bl), *a.* 1. That may be read. 2. Worth reading; interesting.—**readably**, *adv.*—**readable-ness**, *n.* [again or a second time.]

readress (rē-ad-dres'), *vt.* Address **reader** (rēd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who reads. 2. One who reads or corrects proofs. 3. One who reads much. 4. Reading-book.

reading (rēd'ing), *i. a.* Addicted to reading. II. *n.* 1. Act, practice or art of reading; perusal. 2. Matter to be read. 3. Study of books. 4. Public or formal recital. 5. Way in which a passage reads; version. 6. Observations read from an instrument. [again.]

readjust (rē-ad-just'), *vt.* Put in order **readmission** (rē-ad-mish'un), *n.* Act of readmitting; state of being readmitted.

readmit (rē-ad-mit'), *vt.* Admit again. **ready** (red'i), *i. a.* 1. Fully prepared.

2. Prepared in mind; willing. 3. Not slow or awkward; dexterous; easy; prompt; quick. 4. Present in hand; at hand; near. 5. On the point. II. *adv.* In a state of readiness or preparation.—**readily**, *adv.*—**readiness**, *n.* [A. S. *rade*. Cf. Ger. *bereit*, ready.]

ready-made (red'i-mād), *a.* Made and ready for use; not made to order.

reagent (rē-ā'jent), *n.* Substance that reacts on and detects the presence of other bodies; test.

real (rē'al), *a.* 1. Actually existing; not counterfeit or assumed; true. 2. In law, pertaining to land or houses. [Low L. *realis*—L. *res*, thing.]

Syn. Actual. See *GENUINE*. **real** (rē'al), *n.* Spanish and Mexican silver coin, worth about 12½¢. [Sp.—L. *regalia*, royal.]

realism (rē'al-izm), *n.* 1. Doctrine that classes exist as real things independently of our conceptions.—*Opp.* of *nominalism*. 2. Doctrine that the

senses have a direct cognition of objects.—Opp. to *idealism*. 8. In *art* and *literature*, representation of life as it is, without omission of the ugly and without additions for beauty's sake.—Opp. to *romanticism* or *idealism*.

realist (rē'al-ist), *n.* One who believes in realism.—**realistic**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to realism. 2. Vivid; lifelike.

reality (rē'al-i-ti), *n.* 1. Actual fact or condition; not mere appearance. 2. That which is real. [be realized.]

realizable (rē'al-iz-a-bl), *a.* That may realize (rē'al-iz), *vt.* 1. Make real; bring into being; act; accomplish. 2. Feel strongly, or as real; comprehend completely. 3. Convert into real property. 4. Get in cash. 5. Obtain, as a possession.—**realization**, *n.*

really (rē'al-i), *adv.* In reality; actually; in truth.

realm (reim), *n.* Regal or royal jurisdiction; kingdom; province; country. [O. Fr. *realme*—L. *regalis*, royal.]

reality (rē'al-i-ti), *n.* 1. Permanent nature of real estate. 2. Real estate.

ream (rēm), *vt.* Enlarge, as a hole in wood.—**reamer**, *n.* Instrument with cutting edges. [Ger. *raeumen*, make room.]

ream (rēm), *n.* Quantity of paper consisting of 20 quires or 480 sheets. [O. Fr. *reame*—Sp. *resma*—Arab. *riemat*, bundle.]

reanimate (rē-an'i-māt), *vt.* Restore to life; infuse new life or spirit into; revive.—**reanimation**, *n.*

reap (rēp), *vt.* 1. Cut down, as grain; clear off a crop. 2. Receive as fruit or consequence of action.—**reaper**, *n.* 1. One who reaps. 2. Reaping-machine. [A. S. *ripan*, pluck. Cf. Ger. *raufen*.]

reaper (rēp'ēr), *n.* One that reaps, man or machine.

reaping hook, *n.* 1. Hook-shaped blade used for reaping. 2. Sickle with keen blade.

reappear (rē'ap-pēr), *v.i.* Appear again.

rear (rēr), *n.* Back or hindmost part of an army or fleet.—**rear admiral**, *n.* Officer, U. S. Navy, 2nd below admiral; the order of rank is (1) admiral, (2) vice admiral, (3) rear admiral. **rear guard**, *n.* Troops which protect the rear of an army.—**rearward**, *adv.* At or toward the rear. [Fr. *rière*—L. *retro*, behind.]

rear (rēr), *v.* 1. Raise. 2. Bring up to maturity. 3. Educate. II. *vt.* Rise on the hind-legs. [A. S. *raeran*, raise.]

rearmouse. See **REMMOUSE**.

reason (rē'zn). I. *n.* 1. That which supports or justifies an act, etc. 2. Faculty of the mind by which man draws conclusions, and determines right and truth. 3. Exercise of reason; right conduct. II. *vt.* 1. Exercise the faculty of reason; deduce inferences from premises. 2. Argue. III. *vt.* 1. Examine; debate. 2. Persuade by reasoning.—**reasoner**, *n.*—*By reason of*. On account of; in consequence of. [Fr. *raison*—L. *ratio*.]

Syn. Cause; motive; ground; proof; excuse; judgment; sense.

reasonable (rē'zn-a-bl), *a.* 1. Endowed with reason. 2. According to reason. 3. Moderate.—**reasonably**, *adv.*—**reasonableness**, *n.*

Syn. Rational; sane; wise; proper; judicious; just; fair; tolerable.

reasoning (rē'zn-ing), *n.* 1. Act of reasoning. 2. That which is offered in argument; course of argument.

reassemble (rē-as-sem'bl), *vt.* and *vi.* Assemble or collect again.

reassert (rē-as-sēr't), *vt.* Assert again.

reassure (rē-a-shūr'), *vt.* 1. Assure anew; give confidence to. 2. Insure an insurer.—**reassurance** (rē-a-shōr'ans), *n.* 1. Repeated assurance. 2. Second assurance against loss.

reave (rēv'), *vt.* [reav'ing; reft.] Take away by violence. [A. S. *reafan*, rob.]

rebate (rē-bāt'), *n.* Deduction; diminution. II. *vt.* 1. Beat; blunt. 2. Deduct from (as axes).—**rebatement**, *n.* [Fr. *rebattre*, beat back.]

rebel (reb'el). I. *n.* One who rebels. II. *a.* Rebellious. [L. *rebellis*, making war afresh,—*re*, again, and *bellum*, war.]

rebel (re-bel'), *vt.* [rebel'ing; rebel'ed]. Renounce, or take up arms against, authority; revolt.

rebellion (re-bel'yun), *n.* Act of rebelling; open opposition to lawful authority; revolt. [in rebellion.]

rebellious (re-bel'yus), *a.* Engaged

reboise (rē-boiz'), *vt.* Plant again with trees, as a tract of land. [Fr. *reboiser*.]

rebound (rē-bownd'). I. *vt.* Bound or start back; be reverberated; recoil. II. *vt.* Drive back; reverberate. III. *n.* Act of rebounding.

rebuff (rē-buf'). I. *n.* Beating back; sudden resistance; sudden check; defeat; unexpected refusal. II. *vt.* Beat back; check; repel violently; refuse. [It. *ribuffo*, reproof.]

rebuild (rē-bild'), *vt.* Build again.

rebuke (rē-būk'). I. *vt.* Check with reproof; chide; reprove. II. *n.* 1. Direct reproof; reprimand. 2. Chastisement.—**rebu'ker**, *n.* [O. Fr. *reboter*—*re*, back, and *botage*, mouth.]

Ree, zee, tick, tēr, tēll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wēth; mēte, hut, būra; oil, owl, shen.

rebus (rē'bus), *n.* [*pl.* re'busea.] Enigmatical representation of a word or phrase by pictures of things. [*L.*=by things.]

rebut (rē-but'), *vt.* and *vi.* [rebut'ting; rebut'ted.] 1. Refute. 2. In *law*. Oppose by argument or proof. — *rebuttal*.

rebuter — *re*, back, and *O. Fr.* *boûter*, thrust.]

recalcitrant (rē-kal'si-trant'), *a.* Showing opposition; refractory. [*L.* — *re*, back, and *calcitra*, kick.]

recalcitrate (rē-kal'si-trāt'), *vt.* or *vi.* Show resistance; kick.

recall (rē-kāl'), *L. vt.* 1. Call back; command to return. 2. Revoke; take back; cancel. 3. Call back to mind; remember. *II. n.* Act of recalling or revoking.

recant (rē-kant'), *vt.* and *vi.* Withdraw (a former declaration). — *recantation*, *n.* Declaration contradicting a former one. — *recanter*, *n.* [*L.*]

Syn. Disavow; retract; revoke.

recapitulate (rē-kap'i-tū-lāt'), *vt.* Repeat the chief points of anything; summarize. — *recapitulation*, *n.*

recapitulatory, *a.* [*L.* — *re*, again, and *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, head.]

recapture (rē-kap'tūr'), *L. vt.* Capture back or retake, esp. a prize from a captor. *II. n.* 1. Act of retaking. 2. Prize retaken.

recast (rē-kāst'), *vt.* Cast, throw or mold again; compute a second time.

recede (rē-sēd'), *vt.* and *vi.* Go or fall back; retreat; give up a claim; cede back. [*L.* — *re*, and *cedo*, go, yield.]

Syn. Retire; return; retrograde; withdraw; yield; desist.

receipt (rē-sēt'), *L. n.* 1. Act of receiving. 2. Written acknowledgment of anything received. 3. That which is received. 4. Recipe. *II. vt.* 1. Give a receipt (for). 2. Sign. [*O. Fr.* *receite* — *L. receptio*.]

receivable (rē-sē'vā-bl), *a.* That may be received or is due.

receive (rē-sēv'), *vt.* 1. Take what is offered, etc.; accept. 2. Embrace with the mind; assent to. 3. Allow; give acceptance to. 4. Admit; welcome; entertain. 5. Hold; contain. 6. In *law*. Take goods knowing them to be stolen. 7. Hold a reception. [*O. Fr.* *recever* — *L. receptio* — *re*, back, and *capio*, take.]

receiver (rē-sē'vēr), *n.* 1. One who receives, esp. one appointed to receive public money, as taxes, or to manage an estate, or a business during bankruptcy, etc. 2. In *chem.* Vessel for re-

ceiving and condensing in distillation, or for containing gases. 3. The glass vessel of an air-pump in which the vacuum is formed.

recension (rē-sen'shun), *n.* 1. Act of reviewing or revising; review, esp. critical revival of a text. 2. Text established by critical revision. [*L. re*, again, and *censo*, value, estimate.]

recency (rē-sen-si), *n.* Recentness.

recent (rē-sent'), *a.* 1. Of late origin or occurrence. 2. Not long parted from. 3. Fresh; modern. 4. In *geol.* Subsequent to the existence of man. — *re'cently*, *adv.* — *re'centness*, *n.* [*Fr.* — *L. recens*.]

receptacle (rē-sep'tā-kl), *n.* 1. That into which anything is received or contained. 2. In *bot.* Basis of a flower. [*From* *RECEIVE*.]

reception (rē-sep'shun), *n.* 1. Act of receiving; admission; state of being received. 2. Manner of receiving; entertainment.

receptive (rē-sep'tiv), *a.* Having the quality of receiving or containing; capable of receiving impressions. — *receptivity*, *n.*

recess (rē-sēs'), *n.* 1. Withdrawing; retirement; state of being withdrawn; seclusion. 2. Remission or suspension of business. 3. Part of a room formed by a receding of the wall. 4. Private abode. [*See* *RECEDE*.]

recession (rē-sesh'un), *n.* Ceding or giving back. — *recessional*, *n.* Hymn sung as the clergy leave the church.

rechauffé (rē-shō-fā'), *n.* Warmed-up dish; literary rebash. [*Fr.*]

recherche (rē-she-shē'), *a.* Much sought after; choice. [*Fr.*]

rechristen (rē-kris'tn), *vt.* Give a new name to.

recidivation (rē-sid-i-vē'shun), *n.* Back-sliding; return to the same sinful course.

recipe (res'i-pē), *n.* [*pl.* recipes (res'i-pēz).] Medical prescription; formula for the preparation of any compound. [*L.* = take! (imperative of *recipio*).] [*receives*.]

recipient (res-i-pi-ent), *n.* One who reciprocates (res-i-pro-kal). 1. *a.* Acting in return; mutually given and received. *II. n.* 1. That which is reciprocal. 2. In *math.* Unity divided by the quantity ($\frac{1}{x}$ is the *inv.* of x). — *recip'rocally*, *adv.* Mutually; interchangeably. [*L. reciprocus*, returning.]

reciprocate (res-i-pro-kāt'), *vt.* Give and receive mutually; give or do in response. — *reciprocation*, *n.* Interchange of acts; alternation. [*L. reci-proco*.]

reciprocity (res-i-pros'i-ti), *n.* 1. Mutual obligations and benefits; action and reaction. 2. In international commerce, a mutual granting of privileges by treaty.

recital (rē-si'tal), *n.* 1. Act of reciting; rehearsal. 2. That which is recited. *Syn.* Narration. See **HISTORY**.

recitation (res-i-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of reciting. 2. Public reading; rehearsal. 3. Meeting of a class for oral examination.

recitative (res-i-tā-tīv'), *I. a.* Pertaining to musical recitation; in the style of recitation. *II. n.* 1. Language delivered in the sounds of the musical scale. 2. Piece of music for recitation.

recite (rē-sit'), *vt.* 1. Read aloud from paper, or repeat from memory. 2. Narrate; recapitulate.—**reciter**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. re*, again, and *cito*, call.]

reck (rek), *vt.* 1. Have a care for. 2. Regard. [A. S. *reccan*, care.]

reckless (rek'les), *a.* Extremely careless; heedless of consequences.—**recklessly**, *adv.*—**recklessness**, *n.* [son.]

reckling (rek'ling), *n.* Reckless person.
reckon (rek'n), *I. vt.* 1. Count. 2. Place in the number or rank of; account; esteem; attribute; think. *II. vi.* 1. Calculate. 2. Make up accounts; settle.—**reckoner**, *n.* [A. S. *goreccnian*, explain. Cf. Ger. *rechnen*.]

reckoning (rek'n-ing), *n.* 1. Calculation; settlement of accounts. 2. Charges for entertainment. 3. Calculation of the ship's position.

reclaim (rē-klām'), *I. vt.* 1. Demand the return of. 2. Regain; bring back from a wild or barbarous state, or from error or vice; bring into a state of cultivation; bring into the desired condition; make tame or gentle; reform. *II. vi.* Cry out or exclaim.—**reclaimable**, *a.*—**reclaimably**, *adv.*—**reclamation** (rek-lām'shun), *n.* Act of reclaiming; state of being reclaimed. [Fr.—*L. re*, again, and *clamo*, cry out.]

recline (rē-klīn'), *vt.* and *vi.* Lean or bend backwards; lean to or on one side; repose. [L.—*re*, back, *clino*, bend.]

recluse (rē-klūs'), *I. a.* Secluded; retired; solitary. *II. n.* One who lives retired from the world; religious devotee living in a single cell. [Fr.—*L. —re*, away, and *clauco*, shut.]

recognition (rek-og-nish'un), *a.* Act of recognizing; state of being recognized; acknowledgment.

recognisable (rek-og-nī-zā-bl), *a.* That may be recognized or acknowledged.

recognisance (rē-kog-nī-zans or rē-kon-i-zans), *n.* 1. Recognition; avowal; profession. 2. Legal obligation entered into before a magistrate to do, or not do, some particular act.

recognise (rek'og-niz'), *vt.* 1. Know again; recollect. 2. Agree to honor; accept. 3. Acknowledge acquaintance with, as by saluting. 4. Appreciate. [L.—*cognosco*, know.]

recoil (rē-koll'), *I. vt.* 1. Start back; rebound; return. 2. Shrink. *II. n.* Starting or springing back; rebound. [Fr. *reculer*.]

recollect (rek-ol-lekt'), *vt.* 1. Remember. 2. Compose (one's self).

recollection (rek-ol-lek'shun), *n.* 1. Act or power of recollecting. 2. That which is remembered.

Syn. Memory; remembrance; reminiscence; retrospect; commemoration.
recollect (rē-kol-lekt'), *vt.* Collect again.

recommence (rē-kom-mens'), *vt.* Begin again.—**recommencement**, *n.*

recommend (rek-om-mend'), *vt.* 1. Commend to another. 2. Bestow praise on. 3. Advise.—**recommendable**, *a.* That may be recommended; worthy of praise.—**recommendation**, *n.* Act of recommending; act of introducing with commendation.—**recommendatory** *a.* That recommends.

commit (rē-kom-mit'), *vt.* Commit again; send back to a committee.—**commitment**, *n.*

commitment, *n.* **commit'tal**, *a.* **recompense** (rek'om-pens'), *I. vt.* Return an equivalent for anything; reward. *II. n.* That which is returned as an equivalent; repayment; compensation; remuneration. [Fr. *récompenser*. See **COMPENSATE**.]

Syn. Requite; repay; compensate; remunerate; reward; reimburse; indemnify.

recompose (rē-kom-pōz'), *vt.* 1. Compose again or anew. 2. Soothe.

reconcilable (rek-on-si-lā-bl), *a.* That may be reconciled; that may be made to agree; consistent.

reconcile (rek'on-sil'), *vt.* 1. Restore to friendship or union; bring to agreement; bring to contentment; pacify. 2. Make consistent; adjust or compose.—**reconciler**, *n.* [Fr. *reconciller*—*L. re*, again, and *concilio*, -atum, call together.]

reconciliation (rek-on-si-lā'shun), *n.* **reconcilement** (rek'on-sil-mēt'), *n.* Act of reconciling; state of being reconciled; renewal of friendship; atonement.

recondite (rek'on-dit or rē-kon'dit), *a.* Secret; profound. [L. — *recondo*, put away.]

Reconnaissance (rē-kon'a-sans), *n.* Act of reconnoitring; hasty survey; examination of a tract of country with a view to military or engineering operations. [Fr. See RECOGNIZANCE.]

reconnoître (rek-on-noi'tēr), *vt.* Survey; examine, esp. with a view to military operations. [O. Fr. *reconnoître*—L. *recognosco*. See RECOGNIZE.]

reconsider (rē-kon-sid'ēr), *vt.* Consider again; take up for new consideration.—**reconsideration**, *n.*

reconstruct (rē-kon-strukt'), *vt.* Construct again; build up anew.—**reconstruction**, *n.*

reconvey (rē-kon-vē'), *vt.* Transfer back to a former owner or place.

record (re-kārd'), *vt.* Preserve memory of. [Fr. *recorder*—L. *cor*, heart.]

Syn. Register; chronicle; enroll.

record (rek'fird), *n.* 1. Register. 2. Formal writing of a fact or proceeding; book of such writings.

recorder (re-kārd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who records or registers. 2. Municipal magistrate.—**recorder-ship**, *n.*

recount (rē-kownt'), *vt.* Count again.

recount (rē-kownt'), *vt.* 1. Tell over again. 2. Narrate the particulars of; detail. [Fr. *raconter*.]

recoup (rē-kōp'), *vt.* Get an equivalent for; make good; indemnify. [Fr. *recouper*, cut again.]

recourse (re-kōrs'), *n.* Going to for aid or protection; resort. [Fr. *recours*—L. *curro*, run.]

re-cover (rē-kuv'ēr), *vt.* Cover again.

recover (rē-kuv'ēr), *v.* 1. Get possession of again. 2. Make up for; retrieve. 3. Cure; revive; bring back to former state. 4. Obtain as compensation for loss. II. *vt.* 1. Regain health or former state. 2. In law. Obtain judgment.—**recoverable**, *a.*—**recovery**, *n.* Act of recovering; restoration. [Fr. *recouper*—L. *recuperare*.]

recreancy (rek're-an-si), *n.* Quality of a recreant; yielding, mean, cowardly spirit.

recreant (rek're-ant), *I. a.* 1. Cowardly. 2. False; apostate; renegade. II. *n.* Mean-spirited wretch; apostate; renegade. [O. Fr.]

recreate (rē-kre-āt'), *vt.* Create again or anew.—**recreation**, *n.*

recreate (rek're-āt'), *I. vt.* Revive; reanimate; cheer; amuse; refresh; delight. II. *vt.* Take recreation.—**recreation** (rek-re-ā'shun), *n.* Refreshment after toil, sorrow, etc; diversion; amusement; sport.

recreative (rek're-āt-iv), *a.* Serving to recreate or refresh; giving relief in weariness, etc.

recriminate (rē-krim'in-āt'), *I. vt.* Criminate or accuse in return. II. *vt.* Charge an accuser with a similar crime.—**recrimination**, *n.*—**recriminative**, **recriminatory**, *a.*

recruit (re-kroi'), *I. vt. and vt. 1.* Obtain fresh supplies. 2. Recover in health, etc. 3. Enlist, or supply with, new soldiers. II. *n.* 1. Supply of any want. 2. Newly enlisted soldier.—**recruiter**, **recruitment**, *n.* [L. *recresco*, grow again.]

rectangle (rekt'ang-gl), *n.* Four-sided figure with right angles.—**rectangled** (rekt'ang-gld), *a.* Having right angles.—**rectangular** (rekt'ang-gū-lar), *a.* Right-angled. [L. *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, angle.]

rectifiable (rek'ti-fi-ā-bl), *a.* That may be rectified or set right.

rectification (rek-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of rectifying or setting right. 2. Process of refining a substance by repeated distillation or sublimation.

rectifier (rek'ti-fi-ēr), *n.* 1. One who rectifies. 2. One who refines a substance by repeated distillation.

rectify (rek'ti-fi), *vt.* [rectifying; rectified.] 1. Make straight or right. 2. Refine by distillation. [L.—*rectus*, straight, and *facio*, make.]

Syn. Adjust; correct; redress; better; amend; reform.

rectilinear (rek-ti-lin'ē-al), **rectilinear** (rek-ti-lin'ē-ar), *a.* Bounded by straight lines; straight. [L.]

rectitude (rek'ti-tū-d), *n.* Uprightness; correctness of principle or practice; integrity. [L. *rectitudo*.]

rector (rek'tūr), *n.* 1. In the English Church, a clergyman who has the charge and care of a parish; pastor. 2. Head of a public school, university, etc.—**rectoral** (rek'tūr-al), **rectorial** (rek-tōr-i-al), *a.*—**rectorate**, **rectorship**, *ns.* [L.—*rego*, *rectum*, rule.]

rectory (rek-tō-ri), *n.* Province, appointments or mansion of a rector.

rectum (rek'tum), *n.* Lowest part of the large intestine. [From L. *rectus*, straight.]

recumbent (rē-kumb'ent), *a.* Reclining.—**recumbently**, *adv.*—**recumbency**, *ns.* [L.—*cumbo*, lie down.]

recuperate (rē-kū'pēr-āt'), *vt. and vt.* Recover.—**recuperative**, **recuperatory**, *a.* Tending to recovery. [L. *recupero*.]

šēte, šet, šék, šir, šil, šire, šrove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; ašēte, aot, mēvā, wolk; mūte, hat, būra; oīl, owl, then.

recur (rē-kūr'), *vt.* [recurring; re-
current.] 1. Return to the mind. 2.
Have recourse; resort. 3. Happen at
a stated interval. — **recurrent** (rē-
kūr'ent), *a.* Returning at intervals.
— **recurrence**, **recurrency**, *ns.*
[L.—*re*, back, and *curro*, run.]

recurvate (rē-kūr'vāt), *vt.* Curve or
bend back.

recusancy (rē-kū'zau-si), *n.* State of
being a recusant; nonconformity.

recusant (rē-kū'zant or rek'-). I. *a.*
Refusing to acknowledge the suprem-
acy of the sovereign in religious mat-
ters. II. *n.* Nonconformist; one who
refuses to acknowledge some prin-
ciple or party. [Fr.—*L. recus* — *re*,
against, and *causa*, cause.]

red (red). I. *a.* [red'der, red'dest.] Of
a color like blood. II. *n.* One of the
primary colors, of several shades, as
scarlet, pink, etc. — **red'dly**, *adv.* —
red'mess, *n.* [A. S. *read*, red. M. E.
read, from which the surnames *Read*,
Redd, etc., originate.]

redaction (rē-dak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of
arranging in systematic order, esp.
literary materials. 2. Digest so
made. [Fr.]

redan (rē-dan'), *n.* Simplest form of
fortification, consisting of two faces
which form a salient angle towards
the enemy, serving to cover a bridge
or causeway. [Fr. See **REDEDENTED**.]

redbreast (red'brēst), *n.* 1. Favorite
European song-bird. 2. American
thrush; robin.

red-deer (red'dēr), *n.* Species of deer
which is reddish-brown in summer;
common stag. [Grow red; bluish.]

red-den (red'n). I. *vt.* Make red. II. *vi.*

reddish (red'ish), *a.* Somewhat red;

moderately red. — **reddishness**, *n.*

red-dition (red-dish'un), *n.* 1. Giving
back; returning; surrender. 2. Ren-
dering of the sense; explanation. [Fr.

— *L. reddo*, restore.] [answer]

red-ditive (red'tiv), *a.* Returning an

red-dle (red'l), *n.* Soft clay iron ore of

a reddish color; red clay.

redeem (rē-dēm'). *vt.* 1. Ransom; re-
lieve from captivity by a price; res-
cue. 2. Atone for; compensate for. 3.

Perform, as a promise; recover, as a
pledge. 4. Improve. [L. *redimo* — *re*,
back, and *emo*, buy.]

redeemable (rē-dēm'a-bl), *a.* That
may be redeemed. — **redeem'able-**

ness, *n.*

redeemer (rē-dēm'ēr), *n.* One who re-
deems or ransoms. — *The Redeemer*,
Jesus Christ.

redeliver (rē-de-liv'ēr), *vt.* 1. Deliver
back or again. 2. Liberate a second
time. — **redeliv'erance**, *n.* — **rede-**
liv'ery, *n.*

redemption (rē-dem'shun), *n.* Act of
redeeming or buying back; ransom;
release; deliverance. [See **REDEEM**.]

redemptive (rē-dem'tiv), *a.* 1. Per-
taining to redemption. 2. Serving or
tending to redeem.

redemptory (rē-dem'tō-ri), *a.* Serv-
ing to redeem; paid for ransom.

redented (rē-dent'ed), *a.* Formed like
the teeth of a saw.

red-hand (red'hānd), **red-hand'ed**
a. With red or bloody hands; in the
very act.

red-heat (red'hēt), *n.* Heat amount-
ing to redness; violent excitement.

red-hot (red'hot), *a.* Heated to red-
ness; greatly excited.

redintegration (rē-din-te-grā'shun),
n. Restoration to integrity or to a
whole or sound state; renovation. [L.]

red-lead (red'led), *n.* Red prepara-
tion of lead used in painting, etc.

red-letter (red'let'ēr), *a.* 1. Having red
letters. 2. Auspicious or fortunate,
as a day. So called from the holidays
or saints' days being indicated by
red letters in the old calendars.

redolent (red'o-lent), *a.* Diffusing
fragrance. — **red'olence**, **red'olem-**
cy, *ns.* [L.—*oleo*, emit an odor.]

Syn. Fragrant; odorous; scented.

redouble (rē-dub'l), *vt.* and *vi.* Double
again or repeatedly; increase greatly;
multiply.

redoubt (rē-dow't), **redout'**, *n.* Small
fortification inclosed on all sides. [Fr.
redoute, *reduit*, retreat.]

redoubtable (rē-dow't'a-bl), *a.* Ter-
rible to foes; valiant. [O. Fr.]

redound (rē-downd'), *vt.* 1. Be sent
back by reaction; roll back; result. 2.
Rebound. [L. *redundo* — *re*, back, and
undo, surge.]

redowa (red'ō-ā), *n.* Bohemian dance.

redraft (rē-draft'), *n.* Second draft or
copy; new bill of exchange which the
holder of a protested bill draws on the
drawer or indorsers, for the
amount of the bill, with costs and
charges.

redress (rē-dres'). I. *vt.* Set right;
relieve from; make amends to. II. *n.*
Relief; reparation; remedy. — **redres-**
sible (rē-dres'i-bl), *a.* That may be
redressed. — **redressive** (rē-dres'iv),
a. Affording redress. [Fr. *redresser*.]

redshank (red'shānk), *n.* Aquatic
bird of the snipe family, with legs of
a bright red color.

rise, rat, tank, zir, fall, tire, above; mā, met, hār; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wāit;
mīte, hut, būm; oil, owl, thēm.

red-tape (red-tāp'). *I. n.* Red tape used in public, and esp. government offices, for tying up documents, etc. *2.* Intricate system of routine in government offices; intricate, vexatious official formality. *II. a.* Pertaining to official formality. — **red-ta-pism**, *n.* — **red-tapist**, *n.* Stickler for routine. **reduce** (rē-dūs), *vt.* *1.* Bring into a lower state. *2.* Subdue, bring to terms. *3.* Bring into a certain condition, as by pulverizing, diluting, arranging, etc. *4.* Change quantities from one denomination into another. — **reducible**, *a.* — **reduction**, *n.* [*L.* — *re*, and *duco*, lead.]

Syn. Diminish; shorten; decrease; lessen; conquer; degrade; impoverish; impair; weaken; classify.

redundance (rē-dun'dāns), **redundancy**, *ns.* *1.* Quality of being redundant or superfluous. *2.* That which is redundant.

redundant (rē-dun'dānt), *a.* Exceeding what is necessary; superfluous in words or images. — **redundantly**, *adv.* [See **REDOUND**.]

reduplicate (rē-dū'plik-āt), *I. vt.* Duplicate or double again, multiply; repeat. *II. a.* Doubled. — **reduplication**, *n.*

re-echo (rē-ek'ō), *I. vt. and vi.* Echo back; resound. *II. a.* Echo of an echo.

reed (rēd), *n.* *1.* Kind of coarse grass, common at the sides of rivers, lakes, etc., used for thatching. *2.* Musical pipe anciently made of a reed. *3.* Vibrating tongue in a musical instrument. *4.* Part of a loom by which the threads are separated. — **reed'ed**, *a.* *1.* Covered with reeds. *2.* Formed with reed-like ridges or channels. — **reedy** (rēd'i), *a.* *1.* Abounding with reeds. *2.* Resembling, or sounding as, a reed. [*A. S.* *reod*.]

re-education (rē-ēd-ū-kā'shun), *n.* New education, after the first one has been lost through disease.

reef (rēf), *n.* Chain of rocks near the surface of the water. — **reefy**, *a.* Full of reefs. [*See* *rif*.]

reef (rēf), *I. n.* Portion of a sail. *II. vt.* Reduce the exposed surface of a sail. [*See* *rif*, *reef*.]

reek (rēk), *I. n.* Smoke; vapor; steam. *II. vt.* Emit smoke, vapor or steam. [*A. S.* *rec*. *See* *reek*. *Ger.* *rauch*. *Dut.* *rook*, smoke.]

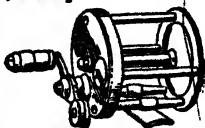
reeky (rē'ki), *a.* Full of reek; smoky; soiled with steam or smoke; foul.

reel (rēl), *n.* Lively Scottish dance. [*Gael.* *riht*.]

reel (rēl), *vt.* Stagger; vacillate; be dizzy.

reel (rēl), *I. n.* Turning frame for winding yarn, etc. *II. vt.* Wind on a reel. [*A. S.* *reol*, *hroel*.]

re-elect (rē-ekt'), *vt.* Elect again. — **re-election**, *n.* — **re-eligible** (rē-ēl'i-jib'l), *a.* Capable of re-election. — **re-eligibility**, *n.*



Fishing reel.

re-embark (rē-em-bārk'), *vt.* Embark or put on board again. — **re-embarkation**, *n.*

re-enact (rē-en-akt'), *vt.* Enact again. — **re-enactment**, *n.*

re-enforce. Same as **REINFORCE**. **re-engage** (rē-en-gāj'), *vt.* Engage again.

re-enter (rē-en'tēr), *vt. and vi.* *1.* Enter again or anew. *2.* Cut deeper, as the flues of an etched plate. — **Re-entering**, *angle*, angle pointing inwards.

re-entry (rē-en'tri), *n.* *1.* New or fresh entry. *2.* Retaking possession, as by a landlord for non-payment of rent.

re-establish (rē-es-tab'lish), *vt.* Establish again. — **re-establishment**, *n.*

reeve (rēv), *n.* Female of the ruff. **reeve** (rēv), *n.* Steward; bailiff. [*M. E.* *reves* — *A. S.* *gerefa*, Cf. *Ger.* *graf*.]

reeve (rēv), *vt.* [*See* *reeving*; *reeved* or *rove*.] Pass the end of a rope through any hole, as the channel of a block.

re-examine (rē-egz-am'in), *vt.* Examine again or anew. [*shape* anew.]

refashion (rē-fash'un), *vt.* Fashion or refashion (rē-fek'shun), *vt.* Refreshment meal; repast. [*Fr.* — *L.* *re*, again and *facio*, make.]

refectory (rē-fekt'ō-rī), *n.* *1.* Eating-hall in a convent. *2.* Any place where meals or refreshments are taken.

refer (rē-fēr), *v.* [*See* *refering*; *referred*.] *1.* Submit or direct to another person or authority. *2.* Assign; trace back. *II. vt.* Have reference or recourse; relate; allude. — **referable**, **referrible**, *as.* [*Fr.* *référer* — *L.* *re*, and *fero*, bear.] [*attribute*; *impute*.]

Syn. Ascribe; charge; assign; allude; **referee** (rē-fēr-ē), *n.* One to whom anything is referred; arbitrator; umpire; judge.

reference (rē-fēr-ens), *n.* *1.* Act of referring; submitting for information or decision. *2.* Relation; allusion. *3.* One who or that which is referred to. *4.* In *law*. Act of submitting a dispute for investigation or decision.

referendum (ref-er-en'dum), *n.* 1. Right of the people to pass on a measure already passed by the legislature. 2. Note by a diplomatic agent to his government, asking for instructions.

refine (rê-fin'). *v.* 1. Separate from extraneous matter; reduce to a fine or pure state; purify; clarify; polish; make elegant. *II. vt.* 1. Become fine or pure; improve. 2. Make subtle distinctions.—**refined**, *a.* Purified; clarified; cultured; delicate.—**refinedly**, *adv.*—**refiner**, *n.* [Fr. *raffiner*.]

refinement (rê fin'ment), *n.* 1. Act of refining or state of being refined. 2. That which is refined or elaborated too much. [fining]

refinery (rê-fin'ê-ri), *n.* Place for refining.

refining (rê-fin'ing), *n.* Act or process of refining or purifying, particularly sugar or metals. [—**refinement**, *n.*]

refit (rê-fit'), *vt.* Fit or prepare again.

reflect (rê-flekt'). *v.* 1. Throw back after striking upon a surface, as light, etc. *II. vt.* 1. Be thrown back, as light, heat, etc. 2. Revolve in the mind; consider attentively or deeply; ponder. 3. Cast reproach or censure. [L.—*re*, and *flecto*, bend or turn.]

reflecting (rê-flekt'ing), *a.* 1. Throwing back light, heat, etc. 2. Given to reflection; thoughtful.

reflection (rê-flekt'shun), *n.* 1. Act of reflecting. 2. Sending back of light, heat, etc. 3. State of being reflected. 4. That which is reflected. 5. Attentive consideration. 6. Reproach cast. *Syn.* Turning; reflection; duplication; contemplation; meditation; cogitation; rumination; deliberation.

reflective (rê-flekt'iv), *a.* 1. Reflecting; considering the operations of the mind; exercising thought or reflection. 2. In *gram.* Reciprocal.—**reflectively**, *adv.*—**reflectiveness**, *n.*

reflector (rê-flekt'û), *n.* One who or that which reflects; mirror or polished reflecting surface.

reflex (rê-fleks). *I. a.* 1. Bent or turned back; reflected. 2. In *physiology*. Said of certain movements which take place independent of the will, being sent from a nerve-center in answer to a stimulus from the surface. 3. In *paint*. Illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. *II. n.* Reflector; light reflected from an illuminated surface.

reflexible (rê-flek'si-bl), *reflectible* (rê-flek'ti-bl), *a.* That may be reflected or thrown back.—**reflexibility**, *n.*

reflexive (rê-flek'siv), *a.* Reflective; respecting the past; turning back on itself.—**reflexively**, *adv.*

refluent (ref'lû-ent), *a.* Flowing back; ebbing. [L.—*re*, back, and *fluo*, *fluere*, flow.]

reflux (rê-flûks). *I. a.* Flowing or returning back; reflex. *II. n.* Flowing back; ebb.

reform (rê-farm'). *I. vt.* 1. Form again or anew. 2. Transform; make better; remove that which is objectionable from; repair or improve; reclaim. *II. vt.* Become better; abandon evil; be corrected or improved. *III. n.* Forming anew; change; amendment; improvement. [L. *re*, again, and *formo*, shape.] [of forming again.]

reformation (rê-farm'mâ'shun), *n.* Act of reforming; amendment; improvement.—*The Reformation*, the great religious change of the 16th century, when the Protestants separated from the R. Cath. Church.

reformative (rê-farm'a-tiv), *a.* Forming again or anew; tending to produce reform.

reformatory (rê-farm'a-tô-ri). *I. a.* Reforming; tending to produce reform. *II. n.* An institution for reclaiming youths and children who have been convicted of crime.

reformed (rê-farm'd'), *a.* 1. Formed again or anew; changed; amended; improved. 2. Denoting the churches formed after the Reformation, esp. those that separated from Luther on matters of doctrine and discipline; Protestant.

reformer (rê-farm'êr), *n.* 1. One who reforms. 2. One who advocates political reform. 3. (R) One of those who took part in the Reformation of the 16th century.

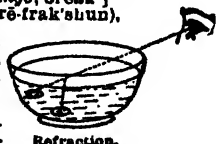
refract (rê-frakt'), *vt.* Break the natural course, or bend from a direct line, as rays of light, etc. [L.—*re*, back, and *frango*, break.]

refraction (rê-frak'shun), *n.* Act of refracting; the change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, etc., when it enters a different medium.

refractive (rê-frak'tiv), *a.* Refracting; pertaining to refraction.—**refractiveness**, *n.*

refractory (rê-frak'tô-ri), *a.* 1. Unruly; obstinate. 2. Difficult of fusion, as metals, etc.—**refractorily**, *adv.*—**refractoriness**, *n.*

Syn. Unmanageable; perverse.



Site, sat, tisk, sir, spill, sire, above; mē, met, hēr; mife, mif; nōw, not, mōve, wōld; venter, hot, blam; oil, owl, steam.

refrain (rē-frān'), *n.* Phrase or verse recurring at the end of each division of a poem; burden of a song. [Fr.] **refrain** (rē-frān'). I. *vt.* Curb; restrain. II. *vt.* Keep from action; forbear. [Fr. *refrénar*—*L. refrēno*—*re*, and *frēnum*, bridle.]

refrangible (rē-fran'jī-bl), *a.* That may be refracted or turned out of a direct course, as rays of light, heat, etc.—**refrangibility**, *n.*

refresh (rē-fresh'), *vt.* Make fresh again; give new strength, spirit, etc., to. — **refreshment**, *n.* I. Act of refreshing. 2. New strength or spirit after exhaustion. 3. That which refreshes, as food or rest.

Syn. Cheer; cool; enliven; reanimate; renovate; revive; restore.

refrigerant (rē-frīj'ēr-ant), *I. a.* Making cold; cooling; refreshing. II. *n.* That which cools.

refrigerate (rē-frīj'ēr-āt), *vt.* Make cold; cool; refresh. — **refrigeration**, *n.* [*L. frīgero*—*frigus*, cold.]

refrigerative (rē-frīj'ēr-āt-iv), **refrigeratory** (rē-frīj'ēr-āt-ō-ri), *a.* Cooling; refreshing.

refrigerator (rē-frīj'ēr-āt-ūr), **refrigeratory**, *ns.* Box, cupboard, or room for preserving food by keeping it at a low temperature; ice-safe.

rest (rest), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **REAVE**.

refuge (rēfūj), *n.* I. That which affords shelter or protection; asylum; retreat. 2. Resource; expedient. [Fr. —*L. re*, back, and *fugio*, flee.]

refugee (rēfū-jē'), *n.* One who flees for refuge to another country, esp. from religious or political persecution.

refulgence (rē-ful-jens), **refulgency**, *ns.* State of being refulgent; brightness; brilliance.

refulgent (rē-ful-jent), *a.* Casting a flood of light; shining; brilliant. — **refulgently**, *adv.* [*L. refulgens*, *pr. p.* of *refulgeo*—*fulgeo*, shine.]

refund (rē-fund), *vt.* Repay; restore; return what has been taken. [*L. re*, back, and *fundo*, pour.]

refusal (rē-fūz-al), *n.* I. Denial of anything requested. 2. Rejection. 3. Right of taking, in preference to others.

refuse (rē-fūz). I. *vt.* I. Reject. 2. Deny, as a request, etc. II. *vt.* I. Decline acceptance. 2. Not comply. [Fr. *refuser*.]

refuse (rēfūs). I. *a.* Refused as worthless. II. *n.* That which is rejected or left as worthless, dross.

refutable (rē-fū'tā-bl), *a.* That may be refuted or disproved. — **refutably**, *adv.* — **refutability**, *n.*

refusal (rē-fūtal), *n.* Refutation; disproof; overthrowing.

refute (rē-fū't), *vt.* Oppose; disprove. — **refutation**, *n.* — **refutatory**, *a.* [*L. refuto*, repel, —root of *FUTILE*.]

regain (rē-gān'), *vt.* Gain back or again; recover.

regal (rē-gal), *a.* Belonging to a king; kingly; royal. — **regally**, *adv.* [*L. rex*, *regis*, king.]

regal (rē-gal), or **rigole** (rig'ol), *n.* Small portable organ used to support treble voices. [Fr. — *It.* — *L. regalis*, royal.]

regale (rē-gāl'), *I. vt.* I. Entertain in a sumptuous manner. 2. Refresh. 3. Gratify. II. *vt.* Feast. III. *n.* Regal or magnificent feast. — **regalement**, *n.* [Fr. *régaler*. See **GALA**.]

regalia (rē-gā'lī-a), *n. pl.* I. Ensigns of royalty: crown, scepter, etc., esp. those used at a coronation. 2. Rights and privileges of a sovereign. 3. Ornamental dress, badges, jewel, etc., worn by freemasons, and other societies, or by high officers and dignitaries. [*L.*—royal things. Neuter *pl.* of *regalis*.]

regality (rē-gāl'ī-tī), *n.* State of being regal; royalty; sovereignty.

regard (rē-gārd'). *I. vt.* I. Observe particularly; hold in respect or affection; pay attention to. 2. Esteem; consider. 3. Respect; relate to. II. *n.* I. Look; gaze. 2. Attention with interest; observation. 3. Respect; esteem. 4. Repute; estimation. 5. Relation; reference. — **regard'er**, *n.* [Fr. *regarder*—*re*, and *garder*, keep, look after.]

regardful (rē-gārd'fōl), *a.* Full of regard; taking notice; heedful; attentive. — **regardfully**, *adv.*

regardless (rē-gārd'les), *a.* Without regard; negligent; heedless. — **regardlessly**, *adv.* — **regardlessness**, *n.*

regatta (rē-gat'a), *n.* Race of yachts; rowing or sailing match. (*Orig.* a contest of the gondoliers at Venice. *It.* *riga*, row.)

regelation (rē-jel-ā'shun), *n.* Act of freezing anew. [*L. re*, again, and *gelatio*, freezing. See **GELATINE**.]

regency (rē-jen-sī), *n.* I. Office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent. 2. Body intrusted with vicarious government. 3. Period under a regent.

regenerate (rē-jen'ēr-āt). *I. vt.* I. Generate or produce anew. 2. Renew the heart and turn it to the love of God. II. *a.* Regenerated; renewed. — **regenerationess**, **regem'eracy**, *n.* — **regenerationism**, *a.* — **regenerative**, *a.* — **regeneratively**, *adv.*

Reichstag (rikhs'täg), *n.* German parliament. [Ger. — *reich*, empire, and *tag*, day, diet.]

reign (rân), *I. n.* 1. Rule; dominion; royal authority; supreme power; influence. 2. Time during which a sovereign rules. *II. vt.* Rule; have sovereign power; predominate. [Fr. *régner* — *L. regnum*—*rego*, rule.]

Syn. Control; direct; govern.

reimburse (rê-im-bûrs'), *vt.* Pay an equivalent to, for loss or expense. — **reimbursement**, *n.* [Fr. *rembourser*—*re*, and *embourser*, put in a purse.]

rein (rân), *I. n.* Strap of a bridle; instrument for curbing or governing; government. *II. vt.* Govern with the rein or bridle; restrain; control. — *Give the reins to*, leave unchecked. [O. Fr. *reine* — *L. retineo*, hold back.]

reindeer (rân'dêr), *n.* Kind of deer in the north, valuable for domestic uses. [Lap. *reino*, pasture, and Eng. *deer*.]



Reindeer.

reinforce (rê-in-fôrs'), *vt.* Strengthen with new force or support. — **reinforcement**, *n.* 1. Act of reinforcing. 2. Additional force as assistance, esp. of troops. [L. *re*, again, and *ENFORCE*.]

reinless (rân'les), *a.* Without rein or restraint.

reins (rânz), *n. pl.* 1. Kidneys. 2. Lower part of the back, over the kidneys. 3. [Formerly supposed] seat of the affections and impulses. [Fr. — *L. renes*.]

reinstatement (rê-in-stât'), *vt.* Place in a former state. — **reinstatement**, *n.*

reinvest (rê-in-vest'), *vt.* Invest again or a second time. — **reinvestment**, *n.*

reinvigorate (rê-in-vig'ôr-ât'), *vt.* Invigorate again. [*II. n.* Second issue.]

reissue (rê-îsh'û), *I. vt.* Issue again.

reiterate (rê-î-ter-ât'), *vt.* Repeat again; repeat again and again. — **reiterative**, *a.* — **reiteration**, *n.*

reject (rê-jekt'), *vt.* Throw away; not receive. — **rejection**, *n.* [L. — *re*, and *jacere*, throw.] [repel; rebuff.]

Syn. Discard; refuse; repudiate;

rejoice (rê-jôis'), *I. vt.* Feel and express joy. *II. vt.* Make joyful; gladden. — **rejoicingly**, *adv.* With joy or exultation. [Fr. *réjoir* — *re*, again, and *joir*, enjoy.] [please.]

Syn. Delight; exult; triumph; cheer;

rejoin (rê-join'), *I. vt.* Join again; unite what is separated; meet again. *II. vt.* Answer to a reply.

rejoinder (rê-join'dêr'), *n.* 1. Answer to a reply. 2. In law Defendant's answer to a plaintiff's "replication."

rejuvenate (rê-jû've-nât'), *vt.* Make young again.

rejuvenescent (rê-jû've-nés'ent), *a.* Growing young again. — **rejuvenescence**, *n.*

rekindle (rê-kin'dl'), *vt.* Kindle again; set on fire or arouse anew.

relapse (rê-laps'), *I. vt.* Return to a former state or practice. *II. n.* Falling back into a former bad state. [L. *relabor*, *relapsus*—*re*, back, and *labor*, slide.]

relate (rê-lât'), *I. vt.* 1. Describe; tell. 2. Ally by connection or kindred. *II. vt.* Have reference; refer. — **related**, *a.* Allied or connected by kindred or blood. — **relatedness**, *n.* Affinity. [L. *relatum*, carried back.]

relation (rê-lâ'shun), *n. 1.* Act of relating or telling; recital. 2. That which is related. 3. Mutual connection between two things; resemblance. 4. Connection by birth or marriage. — **relationship**, *n.*

relational (rê-lâ'shun-al), *a.* Having relation; having kindred.

relative (rê-lâ-tiv'), *I. a. 1.* Having relation; respecting. 2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to something else. 3. In gram. Expressing relation; referring to an antecedent. *II. n. 1.* One who or that which has relation to another. 2. In gram. Pronoun which relates to something before, called the antecedent. — **relatively**, *adv.* — **relativity**, *n.*

relax (rê-laks'), *I. vt. 1.* Slacken. 2. Make less severe. 3. Relieve from attention or effort. 4. Divert. 5. Loosen, as the bowels. 6. Make languid. *II. vt.* Become less close or severe. — **relaxation**, *n.* [L. *relaxo*—*laxus*, loose.]

relay (rê-lâ'), *n. 1.* Supply of horses to relieve others on a journey. 2. Body of men to take a turn at work; shift. 3. Anything kept on hand for relief or fresh supply at intervals. [Fr. *relais*. Doublet of *RELASE*.]

release (rê-lês'), *I. vt.* Let loose; relieve; let go, as a claim. *II. n.* Discharge; acquittance; giving up of a right or claim. [O. Fr. *relâcher*.] *Syn.* Acquit; discharge; free.

relegate (rê-lê-gât'), *vt.* Consign; exile; remove (to a lower position). — **relegation**, *n.* [L. — *re*, sway, and *lego*, send.]

Re, set, that, fir, fall, three, above; mē, met, mē; mite, mit; nite, not, mīve, wēit; mite, but, būve; ell, ewē, then.

relent (rē-lent'), *vt.* Soften; grow less severe; feel compassion. [Fr. *relentir*.]
relentless (rē-lent'les), *a.* Without tenderness or compassion; merciless.
—relentlessly, *adv.*—**relentlessness**, *n.*

relevance (rel'e-vans), **relevancy** (rel'e-van-si), *n.* Pertinence; applicability; obvious relation.

relevant (rel'e-vant), *a.* Bearing upon, or applying to, the purpose; pertinent; related. [Fr.]

reliable (rē-li'ā-bl), *a.* That may be relied upon; trusty.—**reliably**, *adv.*—**reliability**, **reliableness**, *n.*

reliance (rē-li'āns), *n.* 1. Trust; confidence. 2. Ground for confidence.

relic (rel'ik), *n.* 1. That which is left after loss or decay of the rest. 2. Corpse; in R. C. Church, the body or other memorial of a saint. 3. Memorial. [Fr. *relique*—*L. reliquias*.]

relict (rel'ikt), *n.* Widow. [Fr. *relict*.]

reliction (rē-li'kshun), *n.* Land left dry by the recession of the sea.

relief (rē-lēf'), *n.* 1. Removal of evil. 2. Release from a post or duty. 3. That which relieves or mitigates; aid. 4. In *fine art*. Projection of a sculptured design from its ground.

relieve (rē-lēv'), *vt.* 1. Remove that which weighs down or depresses, from. 2. Lessen; ease. 3. Help. 4. Release. 5. In *fine art*. Set off by contrast. 6. In *law*. Redress; right. [Fr. *reléver*, raise again.—*L. relevo*.]

relieve (rē-lēv'), *n.* See ALTO-RELIEVO, and BASS-RELIEF.

relight (rē-lit'), *vt. and vi.* Light or kindle anew; take fire again.

religieuse (rē-lē-zhi-uz'), *n.* Nun. [Fr.]

religion (rē-lij'un), *n.* 1. Recognition of and obedience to a Supreme Being. 2. Healthy moral development on a spiritual basis. 3. System of faith in and worship of a god or gods. [Fr. *religio*,—*re*, back, and *ligo*, bind.]

religionist (rē-lij'un-ist), *n.* One attached to a religion; zealot.

religious (rē-lij'us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to religion. 2. Concerned with or set apart to religion; pious; godly. 3. In R. C. Church, bound to a monastic life. 4. Strict.—**religiously**, *adv.* [Fr. *religieux*.]

relinquish (rē-ling'kwish), *vt.* Abandon; give up; renounce a claim to.—**relinquishment**, *n.* [O. Fr. *relinquo*—*L. relinquere*.]

reliquary (rel'i-kwā-ri), *n.* Small chest or casket for holding relics. [Fr. *reliquaire*.]

relique (rē-lēk'), *n.* Relic. [Fr.]

relish (rel'ish), *I. vt. I.* Like the taste of. *2.* Be pleased with. *II. vt.* Have an agreeable taste; give pleasure. *III. n.* 1. Agreeable peculiar taste or quality. 2. Enjoyable quality; power of pleasing. 3. Inclination or taste for; appetite. 4. Just enough to give a flavor. 5. Condiment; side dish to stimulate the appetite. [O. Fr. *relecher*, lick or taste again.]

reluctance (rē-luk'tans), **reluctancy**, *ns.* Unwillingness.—**reluctant**, *a.* Unwilling; disinclined.—**reluctantly**, *adv.* [Fr.—*re*, against, and *luctor*, struggle.]

rely (rē-li'), *vt.* [rely'ing; relied'] Rest; repose; have full confidence in.

remain (rē-mān'), *vt. I.* Stay; be left behind; continue in the same place, form, or condition. *2.* Be left, after, or out of, a greater number.—**remains**, *n. pl.* 1. Corpses. 2. Literary productions of one dead. [Fr. *remaneo*.]
Syn. Abide; endure; last; stay; tarry; wait.

remainder (rē-mān'dēr), *n.* That which remains, or is left behind, after the removal of a part; interest in an estate to come into effect after a certain other event happens. [See REMAIN.]

remand (rē-mān'd'), *vt.* Recommit; send back. [Fr. *remando*.]

remark (rē-mārk'), *I. vt. I.* Mark or take notice of. *2.* Express what one thinks or sees. *3.* Say. *II. n. I.* Words regarding anything. *2.* Notice. [Fr. *remarque*. See MARK.]

Syn. Comment; note; observation.
remarkable (rē-mārk'a-bl), *a.* Deserving notice; that may excite admiration or wonder.—**remarkably**, *adv.*—**remarkableness**, *n.* [DINARY.]

Syn. Strange; eminent. See EXTRAORDINARY.

remediable (rē-mē-di-a-bl), *a.* That may be remedied; curable.—**remediably**, *adv.*—**remediableness**, *n.*

remedial (rē-mē-di-əl), *a.* Tending to remedy or remove.

remediless (rē-mē-di-less), *a.* Without a remedy; incurable; irreparable.

remedy (rē-mē-di), *I. n. I.* Any medicine, appliance, or particular treatment that cures disease. *2.* That which counteracts any evil or repairs any loss. *II. vt.* [rem'edying; rem'edied.] Remove; counteract; repair. [Fr. *remedium*.]

remember (rē-mēm'bēr), *vt. I.* Keep in mind; bear in mind with gratitude and reverence. *2.* Attend to. [O. Fr. *remember*—*L. rememoro*, call to mind.]

remembrance (rē-mēm-brāns), *n. I.* Memory. *2.* That which serves to

repercussion (rē-pēr-kush'un), *n.* 1. Reverberation. 2. In *mus.* Frequent repetition of the same sound. [L.]

repertoire (rep-ār-twār), *n.* Schedule of plays or pieces ready for performance. [Fr.]

repertory (rep-ār-tō-ri), *n.* Repository; storeroom; repertoire. [L. *repositorium*—*reperio*, find again.]

repetend (rē-pē-tend), *n.* That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually, as 743 in 1.743743.....

repetition (rep-e-tish'un), *n.* 1. Act of repeating. 2. Recital from memory. —**repetitious**, *a.*

repine (rē-pin'), *vt.* fret one's self; feel discontent; murmur. —**repiningly**, *adv.* —**repiner**, *n.*

replace (rē-plās'), *vt.* 1. Put again in a former place or condition. 2. Repay; provide a substitute for. 3. Take the place of. —**replacement**, *n.*

replenish (rē-plen-ish), *vt.* 1. Fill again. 2. Fill completely. —**replenishment**, *n.* [O. Fr. *replenir*—L. *plenus*, full.]

replete (rē-plēt'), *a.* Completely filled. —**repletion**, *n.* [L. *repletus*.]

replevin (rē-plev'in), *n.* Action for replevying.

replevy (rē-plev'i), *vt.* In *law*. Recover goods upon giving security. —**replevable**, *a.* [O. Fr. *replevir*.]

replica (rep'lī-kā), *n.* Copy of a picture by the painter of the original. [It.—L. *replico*, fold.]

replication (rep-lī-kā'shun), *n.* Plaintiff's answer to a plea.

reply (rē-plī'), *I. vt.* and *vt.* [reply'ing; replied'.] Answer. *II. n.* Answer. [L. *replico*—*re*, back, and *plico*, fold.]

report (rē-pōrt'). *I. vt.* Bring back, as an answer or account; give an account of; relate; circulate publicly. *2.* Write down or take notes of, esp. for a newspaper. *II. vt.* 1. Make a statement. 2. Present one's self, as ready for duty, etc. 3. Write an account of occurrences. *III. a.* 1. Statement of facts; description; formal or official statement, esp. of a judicial opinion or decision. 2. Rumor. 3. Sound; noise. —**reporter**, *n.* 1. One who reports, esp. for a newspaper. 2. One who records law proceedings, etc. [L. *reporto*—*re*, back, and *porto*, carry.]

repose (rē-pōz'). *I. vt.* 1. Lay at rest; compose. 2. Place in trust (with *on* or *in*). *II. vt.* 1. Lie; rest; sleep. 2. Rest in confidence (with *on* or *upon*). *III. a.* 1. Lying at rest; sleep; quiet; rest of mind. 2. That harmony which gives rest to the eye. [Fr. *reposer*.]

reposit (rē-pōz'it), *vt.* Lodge, as for safety. —**repository**, *n.* Place for safe keeping.

repossess (rē-pōz-zez'), *vt.* Possess again. —**reprehend** (rep-re-hend'), *vt.* Blame; reprove. [L.—*prehendo*, lay hold of.]

reprehensible (rep-re-hen-si-bl), *a.* Blamable. —**reprehensibly**, *adv.*

reprehension (rep-re-hen'shun), *n.* Reproof; censure.

reprehensive (rep-re-hen'siv), *a.* Containing censure; given in reproof.

represent (rē-prē-zent'), *vt.* Present again.

represent (rep-re-zent'), *vt.* 1. Exhibit the image of; serve as a sign of. 2. Personate or act the part of; stand in the place of. 3. Bring before the mind; describe. [L.—*re*, again, and *presento*, place before.]

representable (rep-re-zen-ta-bl), *a.* That may be represented.

representation (rep-re-zen-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Representing or being represented. 2. That which represents; image; statement; dramatic performance. 3. Part performed by a representative. 4. Body of representatives.

representative (rep-re-zen-tā-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Representing; showing likeness. 2. Bearing the character or power of others; typical. 3. Done by deputies, or acting on behalf of the people. *II. n.* 1. One who stands for another; deputy; delegate; agent; substitute. 2. Member of lower house of Congress or of a state legislature. [Fr.]

repress (rē-pres'), *vt.* Check or restrain. —**repression**, *n.* —**repressively**, *adv.*

Syn. Curb; crush; quell; subdue. **reprieve** (rē-prēv'). *I. vt.* Delay the execution of (a criminal); give a respite to. *II. n.* 1. Suspension of a criminal sentence. 2. Interval of ease or relief. [O. Fr. *reprouver*—L. *reprobo*, reject. See **REPROVE**.]

reprimand (rep-ri-mānd or -mānd'), *I. n.* Severe reproof. *II. vt.* Reprove severely. [Fr.—L. *reprimō*, repress.]

Syn. Chide; censure; rebuke.

reprint (rē-print'). *I. vt.* Print again. *2.* Print a new impression of. *II. n.* (rē-print) Another impression.

reprisal (rē-prī-zal), *n.* 1. Retaliation. 2. Seizure of goods from an enemy by way of retaliation. [Fr. *représaille*—L. *reprehendere*, seize again.]

reproach (rē-prōch'). *I. vt.* Censure; upbraid. *II. n.* 1. Act of reproaching. 2. Reproof mingled with contempt; blame in opprobrious language. 3. Disgrace. 4. Object of scorn. —**reproachable** (rē-prōch'a-bl), *a.*—**re-**

proachful, *a.* 1. Expressing censure. 2. Bringing reproach. — **proachfully**, *adv.* [*Fr. reprocher.*]
Syn. Reprehension; abuse; discredit.
reprobate (rep'rō-bāt), *a.* 1. Condemned; given over to sin; depraved; vile. II. *n.* Abandoned or profligate person. III. *vt.* Disapprove; disown; abandon to destruction. — **reprobation**, *n.* [*L. reprobatus.* See **REPROVE**.]
reproduce (rē-prō-dūs), *vt.* Produce again; copy. — **reproduction**, *n.* — **reproductive**, *a.*
reproof (rē-prōf'), *n.* Rebuke; censure.
reprovable (rē-prōv'ə-bl), *a.* Blamable, reprehensible.
reprove (rē-prōv'), *vt.* Chide; censure. — **reprover**, *n.* [*Fr. réprover* — *L. reprobo.*]
repulse (rep'ul), *a.* Moving on the belly or with very short legs; groveling; low. II. *n.* 1. Animal that crawls on its belly or with short legs. 2. Groveling, low person. — **repulsiān**, *a.* [*L. reptilis* — *repto*, creep.]
republic (rē-pub'lik), *n.* 1. Commonwealth. 2. Form of government without a monarch, in which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by the people. [*Fr. république* — *L. res publica*, common weal.]
republican (rē-pub'lik-ən), *a.* 1. Belonging to a republic; agreeable to the principles of a republic. II. *n.* One who advocates a republican form of government. 2. Member of one of the two great American political parties. — **republicanism**, *n.*
repudiate (rē-pū'di-āt), *vt.* Reject; disclaim; disavow. Specifically, deny and refuse to pay a just debt. — **repudiation**, *n.* — **repudiator**, *n.* [*L. repudio* — *puere*, be ashamed.]
repugnance (rē-pug'nāns), *n.* Aversion; reluctance.
repugnant (rē-pug'nant), *a.* Hostile; adverse; distasteful; offensive. — **repugnantly**, *adv.* [*L. repugno* — *re*, against, and *pugno*, fight.]
repulse (rē-puls'), *a.* 1. Drive back; repel; beat off. II. *n.* 1. State of being repulsed or driven back. 2. Act of repelling; refusal. [*L. repulsus*, *pa. p.* of *repello*, drive back.]
repulsion (rē-pul'shun), *n.* 1. Acts of repulsing or state of being repelled. 2. Repugnance; disgust. 3. Power by which bodies repel each other.
repulsive (rē-pul'siv), *a.* Repelling; disgusting; forbidding. — **repulsively**, *adv.* — **repulsiveness**, *n.*
repurchase (rē-pū'rchās), *a.* 1. Buy back or again. II. *n.* 1. Act of buying again. 2. That which is bought again.

reputable (rep'ū-tə-bl), *a.* In good repute or esteem; honorable. — **reputably**, *adv.* — **reputableness**, *n.*
reputation (rep'ū-tā'shun), *n.* Estimation; character as established in public opinion; credit; fame. [*See REPUTE.*]
repute (rē-pūt'), *a.* 1. Account; estimate; hold. II. *n.* Estimate; established opinion; character. [*L. reputo*, think over.]
reputedly (rē-pūt'ed-li), *adv.* In common repute or estimation.
request (rē-kwest'), *a.* 1. *vt.* Ask for; entreat; desire. II. *n.* 1. Petition; prayer. 2. Desire; demand. 3. That which is requested. 4. State of being desired. [*L. requisitus*, *pa. p.* of *requiro* — *quaero*, seek.]
requiem (rē'kwī-em), *n.* 1. Hymn or mass sung for the repose of the dead. 2. Musical composition in honor of the dead. [*L. acc. of requies*, from the *L.* words *Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine*, "Give eternal rest to them, O Lord!"]
require (rē'kwīr'), *vt.* 1. Ask; demand. 2. Need; exact. 3. Direct. [*L. requiro.*]
requirement (rē'kwīr'mēt), *n.* 1. Act of requiring. 2. That which is required; claim; demand.
requisite (rē'kwī-zit'), *a.* 1. *n.* 1. Needed; indispensable. II. *n.* That which is required.
requisition (rē'kwī-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of requiring; application; demand. 2. Written request or invitation. 3. Demand made by authority. [*L. requisitio.*]
requit (rē'kwīt'al), *n.* Act of requiting; payment in return; recompense.
requite (rē'kwīt'), *vt.* Give back so as to be quits; repay. [*From QUIR.*]
Syn. Recompense; reward; punish.
reredos (rēr'dos), *n.* Wall of a church or ornamental screen behind the altar. [*Fr. arrière*, behind, and *dos*, back.]
reremouse (rēr'mōws), *n.* Bat. [*A.S. heremus* — *heran*, flutter, and *mus*, mouse.]
rescind (rē-sīnd'), *vt.* Cut off; annul; repeal. [*L. — scindo*, cut.]
rescission (rē-sīzh'un), *n.* Act of rescinding. — **rescissory**, *a.*
rescript (rē'skript'), *n.* Official answer of a pope or an emperor to a legal question; edict; decree. [*L. — scriptum*, written.]
rescue (res'kū), *a.* 1. *vt.* Free from danger or violence; deliver. II. *n.* Act of rescuing; deliverance. [*O. Fr. rescurre* — *L. excoire*, shake out.]
research (rē-sērch'), *n.* 1. Careful search; scrutiny. 2. Deep learning.

šita, šat, šak, šir, šil, širo, šlove; mē, mēt, hēr; mīta, mīt; nōta, not, mōve, wpl;
mūta, hūt, bām; oīl, owl, chan.

resemblance (rê-zem'blans), *n.* 1. Similitude; likeness; similarity. 2. That which is similar.

resemble (rê-zem'bl), *vt.* Be similar to; have the likeness of. [Fr. *resembler*—*ssembler*, seem.]

resent (rê-zent'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Take ill; be indignant at. 2. Express indignation.—**resentful**, *a.* Full of, or prone to, resentment.—**resentfully**, *adv.*—**resentment**, *n.* 1. Act of resenting. 2. Anger. [Fr. *ressentir*, feel.] *Syn.* Displeasure; indignation.

reservation (rez-ër-vâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act of reserving or keeping back. 2. Something withheld. 3. Clause, proviso, or limitation by which something is reserved. 4. Public land reserved in the U. S. for certain purposes.

reserve (rê-zêrv'), *i. vt.* 1. Keep back. 2. Keep for future or other use. *II. a.* 1. That which is kept for future use. 2. Part of an army or a fleet reserved to assist in case of need. 3. That which is kept back in the mind; mental concealment. 4. Absence of freedom in words or actions; caution. [L.—*servo*, save, keep.]

reserved (rê-zêrvd'), *a.* Characterized by reserve; not free or frank in words or behavior; shy; cold.—**reservedly**, *adv.*—**reservedness**, *n.*

reservoir (rez-ër-vwar), *n.* 1. Place where anything is reserved or kept in store. 2. Place where water is collected and stored for use. [Fr.]

reset (rê-set'), *vt.* Set again or anew.

reside (rê-zid'), *vt.* Dwell permanently; abide; live; inhere. [L. *sedeo*, sit.]

residence (rez'i-dens), *n.* 1. Act of residing or of dwelling in a place. 2. Place where one resides.

residency (rez'i-den-si), *n.* 1. Residence. 2. Official dwelling of a government officer in India.

resident (rez'i-dent), *i. a.* Dwelling in a place. *II. a.* 1. One who resides. 2. Public minister at a foreign court.—**residential**, *a.*—**residentially**, *a.* and *n.* [residue.]

residual (rê-zid'ü-äl), *a.* Remaining as residuary (rê-zid'ü-är-i), *n.* 1. Pertaining to the residue. 2. Receiving the remainder.

residue (rez-i-dü), *n.* That which is left behind after a part is taken away; remainder. [L. *residuum*—*resideo*, remain behind.]

residuum (rê-zid'ü-um), *n.* Residue; that which is left after any process of purification. [L.]

resign (rê-zîn'), *vt.* Yield up to another; submit.—**resignation** (rez-ig-nâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act of resigning or

giving up. 2. State of being resigned or quietly submissive; acquiescence; patience. [L. *resigno*, unseal, annul, give back.]

resilient (rê-zil'i-ent), *a.* Springing back; rebounding.—**resilience**, *n.*—**resiliency**, *ns.* [L.—*salio*, leap.]

resin (rez-in), *n.* Inflammable substance, which exudes from trees.—**resinous**, *a.*—**resinousness**, *n.* [Fr. *résine*—L. *resina*.]

resist (rê-zist'), *vi.* and *vt.* Make opposition (to); strive against.—**resistance**, *n.* Act of resisting; opposition.—**resistible**, *a.*—**resistibly**, *adv.*—**resistibility**, *n.* [L.—*sisto*, stand.] *Syn.* Withstand; obstruct; baffle.

resistless (rê-zist'les), *a.* Irresistible.

resolute (rez'ô-lüt), *a.* Constant in pursuing a purpose.—**resolutely**, *adv.*—**resoluteness**, *n.* [vering.] *Syn.* Determined; steadfast; perseverance.

resolution (rez-ô-lö'shun), *n.* 1. Act of resolving; analysis, solution. 2. State of being resolved. 3. Fixed determination; steadiness. 4. That which is resolved; formal proposal in a public assembly.

resolvable (rê-zolv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being resolved to its original elements.

resolve (rê-zolv'), *i. vt.* and *vi.* 1. Separate into parts; analyze. 2. Free from doubt or difficulty; explain. 3. Decide. 4. Fix by resolution or formal declaration. 5. In *math.* Solve. 6. In *med.* Disperse, as a tumor. *II. a.* Anything resolved or determined; fixed purpose. [L. *resolvio*—*solvo*, loose.]

resonant (rez'ô-nant), *a.* Returning sound; resounding.—**resonance**, *n.* [L.—*sono*, sound.]

resorcine (rê-zar'sin), *n.* A colorless, odorless crystalline compound (C₆H₆O₂) used in medicine, and as a base of certain purple-red coloring-matters.

resort (rê-zart'), *i. vt.* Go; betake one's self; have recourse; apply. *II. a.* 1. Act of resorting. 2. Place much frequented; haunt. 3. Resource. [Fr. *ressortir*—L. *sortiri*, cast lots, obtain.]

resound (rê-zownd'), *vt.* and *vi.* Echo; be echoed; ring. 2. Celebrate with sound. 3. Be much mentioned.

resource (rê-sôrs'), *n.* 1. Source of help; expedient. 2. *pl.* Means of raising money; means of any kind. [Fr. *ressource*—L. *resurgere*, rise again.]

respect (rê-spekt'), *i. vt.* 1. Esteem; honor. 2. Relate to. *II. a.* 1. Esteeming highly; regard; expression of esteem. 2. Deportment arising from esteem. 3. Relation; reference. [L. *respectio*, *respectum*, look back.]

respectable (rē-spek'ta-bl), *a.* 1. Worthy of respect or regard; not mean or despicable. 2. Moderate in excellence or number. — **respectably**, *adv.* — **respectability**, *n.*
respectful (rē-spek'tfəl), *a.* Full of respect; marked by civility. — **respectfully**, *adv.*
respective (rē-spek'tiv), *a.* 1. Having reference to; relative. 2. Relating to a particular person or thing; particular. — **respectively**, *adv.* Each his own; as relating to each.
resperse (rē-spērs'), *vt.* Sprinkle; scatter. — **resper'sion**, *n.* [piration.]
respirable (rē-spi-rā-bl), *a.* Fit for respiration.
respiration (res-pi-rā'shun), *n.* Function or act of breathing.
respirator (res-pi-rā-tōr), *n.* Network of fine wire for breathing through.
respiratory (rē-spi-rā-tōr-i), *a.* Pertaining to, or serving for, respiration.
respire (rē-spi'r), *i. vt.* 1. Breathe. 2. Take rest. *II. vt.* Breathe out. [L.—*spiro*, breathe.]
respite (res'pit), *i. n.* 1. Temporary cessation; pause; interval of rest. 2. In *law*. Temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal. *II. vt.* Grant a respite to. [O. Fr. *respiu*—L. *respectus*.]
resplendent (rē-splen'dent), *a.* Very splendid; very bright. — **resplendently**, *adv.* — **resplendence**, **resplendency**, *ns.* [L.—*splendeo*, shine.]
respond (rē-spond'), *vt.* 1. Answer; reply. 2. Correspond; suit. [L.—*spondeo*, promise.]
respondent (rē-spond'ent), *i. a.* Answering; corresponding to expectation. *II. n.* One who answers, esp. in a law suit; one who refutes objections.
response (rē-spons'), *n.* Reply; answer. [See **RESPOND**.]
responsibility (rē-spon-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being responsible. 2. What one is responsible for.
responsible (rē-spon-si-bl), *a.* 1. Liable to be called to account; answerable. 2. Capable of discharging duty. — **responsibly**, *adv.*
responsive (rē-spon'siv), *a.* 1. Inclined to respond. 2. Answering. 3. Correspondent. — **responsively**, *adv.*
rest (rest). *I. n.* 1. Cessation from motion, labor, or disturbance; peace; quiet. 2. Sleep; death. 3. Place of rest; that on which anything rests. 4. In *music*. Interval of silence; its mark. *II. vt.* 1. Cease from action or labor; be still. 2. Repose; be supported. 3. Stand firm; be fixed. 4. Sleep; be dead. 5. Lean; trust. *III. vt.* 1. Lay at rest. 2. Place on a support; lean. [A. S.]

rest (rest). *I. n.* That which remains after the separation of a part; remainder; others. *II. vt.* Remain. [Fr. *reste*—L. *resto*.]
restaurant (res'to-rant), *n.* Eating house. [Fr.—*restaurer*, restore.]
restitution (res-tū'ti'shun), *n.* Restoring what was lost or taken away; amends. [L.—*restituō*, set up again.]
restive (rest'iv), *a.* 1. Unwilling to go forward; obstinate; refractory. 2. Restless. — **restively**, *adv.* — **restiveness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *restif*.]
restless (rest'les), *a.* 1. In continual motion; uneasy. 2. Passed in quietness. 3. Seeking change or action; unsettled; turbulent. — **restlessly**, *adv.* — **restlessness**, *n.* [From **REST**, cessation from motion.]
restoration (res-to-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Restoring; replacement; recovery; revival; reparation. 2. That which is restored.
restorative (rē-stōr'a-tiv), *i. a.* Tending to restore, esp. to strength and vigor. *II. n.* Medicine that restores. — **restoratively**, *adv.*
restore (rē-stōr'), *vt.* Store again.
restitute (rē-stōr'), *vt.* 1. Repair; replace; return; bring back to its former state; revive; cure. — **restorer**, *n.* [Fr. *restaurer*—L. *restaurō*.]
restrain (rē-strān'), *vt.* 1. Hold back; check; hinder. 2. Limit. [O. Fr. *restrindre*—L. *stringo*, bind.]
restraint (rē-strānt'), *n.* 1. Act of restraining. 2. State of being restrained. 3. That which restrains.
restrict (rē-strikt'), *vt.* Limit; confine; repress. — **restriction** (rē-strikt'shun), *n.* Limitation; confinement; restraint. — **restrictive**, *a.* [From root of **RESTRAIN**.]
result (rē-zult'), *i. vt.* 1. Issue (in). 2. Follow as a consequence. *II. n.* 1. Consequence; effect. 2. Decision; resolution. [Fr. See **RESILIENT**.]
Syn. Event; conclusion; issue.
resultant (rē-zult'ant), *i. a.* Resulting from combination. *II. n.* In *physics*. Force compounded of two or more forces.
resumable (rē-zū'ma-bl), *a.* Liable to be taken back again or taken up again.
résumé (rē-zō'mā'), *n.* Recapitulation. [Fr.].
resume (rē-zūm'), *vt.* 1. Take back. 2. Take up again. 3. Begin again after interruption. — **resumption**, *n.* [L. *resumo*.]
resurgent (rē-sūr'jent), *a.* Rising again, or from the dead. [L. *re*, again, and *surgo*, surrectum, rise.]

réste, fat, téak, fār, fāi, fāre, above; mē, met, hār; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wpl; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, thān.

resurrect (rez-ür-rekt'), *vt.* 1. Raise from the dead. 2. Bring again into public view or notice. [*Colloq.* Formed from RESURRECTION.]

resurrection (rez-ür-rekshun), *n.* 1. Rising again from the dead. 2. Life hereafter. 3. Exhumation of a body from the grave. [Fr. — *L. resurgere*. See RESURGENT.]

resuscitate (rê-süs-i-tât'), *vt.* and *vi.* Revive; revivify; come to life again. — **resuscitation**, *n.* — **resuscitative**, *a.* [*L.*]

retail (rê-tâl'), *vt.* 1. Sell in small parts; deal out in small portions. 2. Tell in broken parts, or at second-hand. — **retailer**, *n.* [Fr. *retailleur*, cut again.] [*quantities*]

retail (rê-tâl'), *n.* Sale of goods in small portions. — **retail** (rê-tân'), *vt.* 1. Keep in possession; continue to hold; detain. 2. Employ by a fee paid. — **retainable**, *a.* — **retainer** (rê-tâ-nêr'), *n.* 1. One who retains. 3. One who is retained or kept in service, dependant. 2. Fee paid to a lawyer to defend a cause [Fr. — *L. retineo*.]

retaliate (rê-tâl-i-ât'), *vt.* and *vi.* Return like for like; repay — **retaliation**, *n.* Return of like for like; retribution. — **retaliative**, **retaliatory**, *a.* Returning like for like [*L. retaliatio* — *talio*, of such a kind.]

retard (rê-târd'), *vt.* Keep back; hinder, delay. — **retardation**, *n.* [*L. retardo* — *tardeo*, slow.]

retch (rech), *vt.* Try to vomit, strain [A. S. *hræcan*, hawk. — *hræca*, throat.]

retention (rê-tên-shun), *n.* Act or power of retaining.

retentive (rê-tên-tiv), *a.* Having power to retain. — **retentively**, *adv.* — **retentiveness**, *n.*

retirary (rê-shi-âr-i), *a.* 1. Netlike. 2. Constructing a web to catch prey. 3. Provided with a net. [*L. retiarius*, gladiator who fights with a net (*rete*).]

reticent (rê-ti-sent), *a.* Concealing by silence; reserved in speech. — **reticence**, **reticency**, *n.* [*L. — taceo*, am silent.]

reticular (rê-tik-ü-lar), *a.* Having the form of network; formed with interstices.

reticulate (rê-tik-ü-lât'), **reticulated** (rê-tik-ü-lât-ed), *a.* Netted; having the form or structure of a net; having veins crossing like network. — **reticulation**, *n.*

reticule (rê-ti-kül'), **reticle** (rê-ti-kl'), *n.* Little network bag; lady's work-bag. [*L. reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, net.]

retiform (rê-ti-farm'), *a.* Having the form or structure of a net.

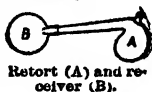
retina (ret'i-nâ), *a.* Innermost coating of the back part of the eye, consisting of a fine net work of optic nerves. — **retinal**, *a.* Pertaining to the retina. [From *L. rete*, net.]

retinue (ret'i-nü), *n.* Body of retainers who follow a person of rank; suite. [From root of RETAIN, hire.]

retire (rê-tîr'), *i. vt.* Retreat; recede; draw back; go to bed. *II. vt.* 1. Withdraw; pay and withdraw, as a bond. 2. Cause to retire. [Fr. *retirer*.]

retirement (rê-tîr-ment'), *n.* 1. Withdrawal. 2. Solitude; privacy.

retort (rê-tart'), *i. vt.* Throw back; return. *II. vt.* Make a sharp reply. *III. n.* 1. Ready and sharp reply; witty answer. 2. Vessel used in distillation, properly a spiral tube. [*L. retortum*, pa. p. of *retorguere*, twist back.]



Retort (A) and receiver (B).

retouch (rê-tuch'), *i. vt.* Improve, as a picture, by new touches. *II. n.* 1. Reapplication of the artist's hand to a work. 2. Finish and correction.

retrace (rê-trâs'), *vt.* 1. Trace back; go back by the same course. 2. Renew the outline of.

retract (rê-trakt'), *vt.* and *vi.* Draw or take back. — **retractile**, *a.* That may be retracted. — **retraction**, *n.* — **retractive**, *a.* Retracting — **retractively**, *adv.* [*L. — traho*, trachum, draw.]

Syn. Recall; rescind; revoke.

retreat (rê-trêv'), *i. n.* 1. Drawing back or retracing one's steps. 2. Retirement; place of privacy. 3. Refuge; place of safety. 4. Act of retiring in order from the enemy, or from an advanced position. 5. Signal for retiring from an engagement or to quarters. *II. vt.* 1. Draw back. 2. Retire, esp. to a place of shelter or security. [O. Fr. *retret* (Fr. *retirer*) — *L. retrahere*, pa. p. of *trahere*.]

retrench (rê-trench'), *vt.* and *vi.* Cut down; render less; curtail; live at less expense; economize. — **retrenchment**, *n.* 1. Cutting down. 2. In fort. Work within another for prolonging the defence. [O. Fr. *retrencher*.]

retribution (ret-ri-bü-shun), *n.* Repayment; suitable return; reward or punishment. [*L. — re*, and *tribuere*, give.]

retributive (rê-trib-ü-tiv), **retributory** (rê-trib-ü-tö-ri), *a.* Repaying; rewarding or punishing suitably.

retrievable (rê-trêv-ä-bl'), *a.* That may be recovered. — **retrievably**, *adv.*

retrieve (rē-trēv'), *vt.* Recover; recall; bring back to a former state; repair. —**retrieval**, *n.* —**retriever** (rē-trēvēr), *n.* Kind of dog trained to find and fetch game that has been shot. [Fr. *re-*, again, and *trouver*, find.]

retro-, *prefix.* Back; backward. [L.] **retroactive** (rē-trō-akt'iv), *a.* Acting backward or in opposition.

retrocession (rē-trō-sesh'un), *n.* Going back; giving back. [L.—*cedo*, go.]

retrograde (rē-trō-grād or rē), *l. & 1.* Going backward. *2.* Going from west to east. *3.* Falling from better to worse. *II. vt.* Go backward. —**retrogradation**, *n.* [L. *retro*, backward, and *gradatio*, *gressus*, go.]

retrogression (rē-trō-'gresshun), *n.* Going backward; decline in quality or merit. —**retrogressive**, *a.* —**retrogressively**, *adv.* [See **RETROGRADE**.]

retrospect (rē-trō-spekt or rē), *l. & 1.* Look back. *II. n.* Looking back; contemplation of the past. —**retrospection**, *n.* — **retrospective**, *a.* — **retrospectively**, *adv.* [L. *retrospectus*, —*specio*, look.]

return (rē-tūrn'), *l. & 1.* Come back to the same place or state. *2.* Answer; retort. *II. vt. & 1.* Bring or send back. *2.* Give back; repay; give back in reply. *3.* Report; give an account. *III. a. 1.* Act of going back. *2.* Revolution; periodic renewal. *3.* Act of bringing or sending back. *4.* Restitution; repayment. *5.* Profit on capital or labor. *6.* Reply. *7.* Report or account, esp. official. [Fr. *retourner*.]

returnable (rē-tūrn-ā-bl), *a. 1.* That may be returned or restored. *2.* In law. To be returned or rendered.

reunion (rē-ū-ni-un), *a. 1.* Union after separation. *2.* Assembly. [Fr. *réunion*.]

reunite (rē-ū-nit'), *vt. and vi. 1.* Join after separation. *2.* Reconcile.

reveal (rē-vēl'), *vt.* Make known; disclose. [L. *revelo*, unveil.]

Syn. Manifest; divulge; unveil.

reveille (rev-e-ly or rē-vā'lyā), *n.* Sound of the drum or bugle at day-break to awaken soldiers. [Imperative of Fr. *réveiller*, awake, —root of **VIGIL**.]

revel (rev-el), *l. & 1.* Feast in a riotous or noisy manner; carouse. *II. n.* Riotous or tumultuous feast; carousal.

reveller, *a.* [O. Fr. *reveler*—L. *rebellare*, rebel.]

revelation (rev-e-lē'shun), *n. 1.* Act of making known. *2.* That which is revealed. *3.* That which is revealed by God to man; the Bible. *4.* [R.] The Apocalypse or last book of the New Testament. [See **REVEAL**.]

revelry (rev-el-ri), *n.* Riotous or noisy festivity.

revenge (rē-venj'), *l. & 1.* Punish or injure in return; avenge. *II. a. 1.* Act of revenging. *2.* Injury inflicted in return. *3.* Passion for retaliation.

revenger, *n.* [O. Fr. *revenger*—L. *re-* in return, and *vindico*, lay claim to.]

vengeful (rē-venj'fōl), *a.* Full of a desire to inflict injury in return; vindictive. —**vengefully**, *adv.*

revenue (rev'en-ū), *n. 1.* Receipts or rents from any source; income. *2.* Income of a state. [Fr.—*re-*returned.]

reverberate (rē-vēr-bēr-āt), *l. & 1.* Send back, as sound; echo; reflect. *2.* Drive from side to side, as flame. *II. vt.* Echo; resound; bound back; be repelled. —**reverberation**, *n.* —**reverberatory**, *a.* [L.—*verbero*, beat.]

revere (rē-vēr), *vt.* Regard with respectful awe; venerate. [L. *reveror*.]

reverence (rev'ēr-ens), *l. & 1.* Respectful awe; veneration. *2.* Act of revering or obsequence; bow or courtesy. *3.* Title of the clergy. *II. vt.* Regard with reverence; venerate.

reverend (rev'ēr-end), *a. 1.* Worthy of reverence. *2.* [R.] Title of the clergy. [L. *reverendus*. See **REVERE**.]

reverent (rev'ēr-ent), *a.* Showing reverence; submissive; humble. — **reverently**, *adv.*

reverential (rev'ēr-en'shal), *a.* Proceeding from reverence; respectful. — **reverentially**, *adv.*

reverie, *revery* (rev'ēr-i), *n.* Irregular train of thoughts in meditation; day-dream. [Fr.—*réver*, dream.]

reversal (rē-vēr'sal), *n.* Act of reversing; overthrowing; annulling.

reverse (rē-vēr's), *l. & 1.* Place in the contrary order or position; change to the opposite. *II. a. 1.* That which is reserved; opposite. *2.* Back, esp. of a coin. *3.* Change; misfortune. *III. a.* Turned backward; contrary. *4.* An opposite direction. [L.—*re-*versus, pa. p. of *reverso*, turn back.]

Syn. Turn; overturn; subvert; overthrow; annul; repeal; undo; subvert.

reversible (rē-vēr'si-bl), *a.* That may be reversed; finished on both sides.

reversion (rē-vēr'shun), *n. 1.* Act of reverting or returning. *2.* That which reverts or returns. *3.* Return of future possession of any property after some particular event; right to future possession. *4.* Atavism. [L. *re-*versio.]

reversionary (rē-vēr'shun-ār-i), *a.* Relating to a reversion; to be enjoyed in succession.

revert (rě-věrt'). I. *vt.* Turn or drive back; reverse. II. *vt.* 1. Return; fall back. 2. Return to the original owner or his heir. [L. *revertio*.]

revertible (rě-věrt'i-bl), *a.* That may revert or be reverted.

revery. Same as **REVERIE**.

revest (rě-věst'), I. *vt.* Return to a former owner. II. *vt.* 1. Reclothe. 2. Invest; re-invest. 3. Take possession of again.

review (rě-vü'). I. *vt.* Re-examine; revise; examine critically; inspect, as a body of troops. II. *n.* 1. Viewing again; reconsideration. 2. Examination of a cause in a higher court, which has already been adjudicated in a lower. 3. Careful or critical examination. 4. Critique. 5. Periodical with critiques of books, etc. 6. Inspection of a body of troops or a number of ships. — **reviewer**, *n.* 1. Inspector. 2. Writer in a Review. [Fr. *revue*, *pa. p.* of *revivre*—L. *re-*, again, and *video*, see.]

revile (rě-vil'), *vt.* Reproach; calumniate.—**reviler**, *n.* [L. *re*, and root of **VILE**.] [*cate* again; reclaim.]

revindicate (rě-vin'di-kät), *vt.* Vindicate. — **reviv'ial**, *revision* (rě-vizh'un), *n.* Review; re-examination.

revise (rě-viz'), I. *vt.* Review and amend; read and correct a second proof. II. *n.* 1. Review. 2. Second proof-sheet.—**revi'ser**, *n.* [Fr. *revi'ser*—L. *re-*, back, and *viso*, look at attentively.]

revisit (rě-viz'it), *vt.* Visit again.

revival (rě-vi'val), *n.* 1. Recovery from languor, neglect, depression, etc. 2. Renewed performance, as of a play. 3. Renewed interest in or attention to. 4. Time of religious awakening.

—**revi'valist**, *n.* One who promotes religious revivals.—**revi'valism**, *n.*

revive (rě-viv'), I. *vt.* 1. Return to life, vigor, or fame. 2. Recover from neglect, oblivion, or depression. II. *vt.* 1. Restore to life again. 2. Reawaken in the mind. 3. Recover from neglect or depression. 4. Bring again into public notice, as a play.—**revi'ver**, *n.* [L. *re*, again, and *vivo*, live.]

revivify (rě-viv'i-fi), *vt.* Restore to life; purify.—**revivification**, *n.*

revocable (rev'ō-kä-bl), *a.* That may be revoked.—**revocableness**, **revocability**, *n.*—**revocably**, *adv.* **revocation** (rev-ō-kä'shun), *n.* Recalling; repeal; reversal.

revoke (rě-vök'), *vt.* 1. Annul by recalling; repeal; reverse. 2. Neglect to follow suit (at cards). [L. *revoco*—*re*, back, and *voco*, call.]

revolt (rě-völt' or rě-volt'). I. *vt.* 1. Renounce allegiance. 2. Be grossly offended; feel nausea. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to rise in revolt. 2. Shock. III. *n.* Rebellion.—**revol'ter**, *n.* [Fr.—It *rivolta*—*ri*, against, and *volvere*, turning—L. *volvere*, turn.]

revolting (rě-völt'ing), *a.* Causing a turning away from; shocking.—**revolt'ingly**, *adv.* [ward.]

revolute (rev'ō-löt), *a.* Rolled back.—**revolution** (rev-ō-lō'shun), *n.* 1. Act of revolving; motion round a center. 2. Course which brings back to the same point or state; space measured by a revolving body. 3. Complete change. 4. Overthrow of one government, and founding of another. 5. Attempt at overthrowing the government; revolt.—**revolutionary**, *a.* —**revolutionist**, *n.*

revolutionize (rev-ō-lōs'hun-iz), *vt.* Cause an entire change of.

revolve (rě-volv'). I. *vi.* 1. Roll round on an axis. 2. Move around a center. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to turn. 2. Consider. [L. *revolvere*, *revolutum*—*volvere*, roll.]

revolver (rě-volv'vēr), *n.* 1. That which revolves. 2. Firearm which, by means of a revolving cylinder, fires more than once without reloading.

revulsion (rě-vul'shun), *n.* 1. Taking away. 2. Diverting of a disease from one part to another. 3. Sudden and complete change, esp. of feelings. [L.—*revellere*, *revulsus*, tear away.]

revulsive (rě-vul'siv), *a.* Tending to revulsion.

reward (rě-wārd'). I. *n.* That which is given in return for good or evil; recompense; retribution; fruit of labor. II. *vt.* Give in return; requite, whether good or evil; recompense. [Doublet of **REGARD**.] [WARD.]

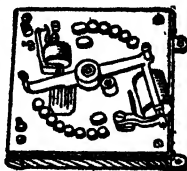
reynard (rě-nārd), *n.* Fox. See **RHAPSODIST** (rap'sō-dist), *n.* 1. One who recites or sings rhapsodies. 2. One who composes verses extempore. 3. One who speaks or writes disjointedly.

rhapsody (rap'sō-di), *a.* 1. Any wild unconnected composition. 2. Part of an epic poem for recitation at one time.—**rhapsod'ic**, **rhapsod'ical**, *a.*—**rhapsod'ically**, *adv.* [Fr.—Gr. *rhapsodia*, stringing together of songs, — *rhapio*, sew, and *ode*, song.] **rhea** (rě'a), *n.* So. American ostrich. [From Gr. *Rhea*, the wife of Saturn.] **rhea** (rě'a), *n.* Ramie-plant. [Assamese.]

Rhenish (ren'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine. [L. *Rhenus*.]

rite, int, tink, fir, fall, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wētt; mūte, but, būrn; oil, owl, then.

rheostat (rê'o-stat), *n.* Instrument for regulating the strength of an electric current; resistance coil. [Gr. *rein*, flow, and *statos*, stopping.]



Rheostat.

Rheotome (rê'o-tôm), *n.* Instrument for interrupting an electric current periodically. [Gr. *rein*, flow, and *tomos*, cutting.]

rhetoric (ret'o-rik), *n.* 1. Art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force; art of composition. 2. Artificial eloquence. — **rhetorical** (rê'torik-al), *a.* **rhetorically**, *adv.* [Gr. *rhetorikos* — *rheo*, speak.]

Rhetorician (ret'o-rish'an), *n.* One who teaches the art of rhetoric; orator.

rheum (rôm), *n.* Mucous discharge as from the lungs or nostrils, caused by a cold. — **rheumy**, *a.* [Gr. *rheuma* — *rheo*, flow.]

rheumatic (rô-mat'ik), **rheumat'ical**, *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, rheumatism.

rheumatism (rô-ma-tizm), *n.* Painful inflammatory affection of the joints or muscles, so named from a notion that the pain was caused by *rheum* or humor, flowing through the part affected.

Rhinoceros (ri-nos'êr-os), *n.* Very large animal having a very thick skin, and one or two horns on the nose. [Gr. — *rhîn*, nose, and *keras*, horn.]



Rhinoceros.

Rhinoplasty (rî'nô-plas-tî), *n.* The forming of an artificial nose, generally from the skin of the forehead. [Gr.]

rhodium (rô'di-um), *n.* White metal of the platinum group.

Rhododendron (rô-do-den'drôn), *n.* Genus of plants having evergreen leaves, and large beautiful flowers like roses. [Gr. *rhodon*, rose, and *dendron*, tree.]

Rhomb (romb), **rhombus** (rom'bus), *ns.* Quadrilateral figure having its sides parallel and equal, but its angles not right angles. — **rhombic**, *a.* Shaped like a rhomb. — **rhomboid**, *a.* Quadrilateral figure having only its opposite sides and angles equal.

— **rhomboid'al**, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid. [Gr. *rhombos* — *rhembo*, spin round.]

Rhubarb (rô'bârb), *n.* Plant, the stalks of which are much used in cooking (pieplant), and the root in medicine. [From Fr. *reón* — (*Rha* or *Volga* river) *barbaron* (foreign).]

rhumb-line (rum'lin), *n.* Line which cuts all the meridians at the same angle. It always approaches the pole, but never reaches it, being constantly directed toward the same point of the compass. On Mercator's projection it becomes a straight line.

rhyme (rim), *i. n.* 1. Correspondence of sounds at the ends of verses. 2. Poetry having such correspondence. II. *vt.* 1. Correspond in sound. 2. Make rhymes or verses. III. *vt.* Put into rhyme. — **rhym'er**, **rhyme'ster**, *ns.* [A. S. *rim*, number.]

rhythm (rithm), *n.* 1. Regular recurrence of accents. 2. Movement in musical time. 3. Harmony of proportion. — **rhythmic** (rith'mik), **rhythm'ical**, *a.* [Gr. *rhythmos* — *rheo*, flow.]

rib (rib), *i. n.* 1. One of the bones which encircle the chest. 2. Anything like a rib in form or use. II. *vt.* [ribb'ing; ribbed.] 1. Furnish or inclose with ribs. 2. Form with rising lines. [A. S.]

ribald (rib'ald), *i. n.* Loose, low character. II. *a.* Low; base; mean. — **ribaldry** (rib'ald-ri), *n.* Obscenity; low and vulgar scurrility. [O. Fr. — O. Ger. *ribe*, strumpet.]

ribbon (rib'un), *i. n.* Fillet or strip of silk; narrow strip. II. *vt.* Adorn with ribbons. [O. Fr. *riban* — Dut. *ring-band*, necktie.]

rice (ris), *n.* Useful and extensively cultivated kind of grain. [Fr. *ris* — Gr. *oryza* — Ar. *ross*, rice.]

rice-paper (ris'pê-pêr), *n.* 1. Paper made from the straw of rice. 2. Paper-like material, out by the Chinese from the pith of a plant.

rich (rich), *a.* 1. Abounding in possessions; wealthy. 2. Valuable. 3. Sumptuous. 4. Fertile. 5. Full of agreeable or nutritive qualities. 6. Bright, as a color. 7. Full of harmonious sounds. 8. Full of beauty. — **richness**, *n.* [A. S. *rice*, rule (as in *bishopric*).]

riches (rich'ez), *n. pl.* Wealth; plenty; opulence; abundance. [O. Fr. *richesses*.]

rick (rik), *n.* Stack, pile or heap, as of hay. [A. S. *ricca*.]

rickets (rik'ets), *n.* Disease of children, characterized by softness and curvature of the bones; rachitis. [From Prov. E. (*w*)rick, twist.]

rickety (rik'et-l), *a.* 1. Affected with rickets. 2. Feeble; tottering.

rickrack (rik'rak), *n.* Openwork trimming of zigzag braid.

ricochet (rī'k-oh-shē' or -shet') Rebound along the ground, as of a ball fired at a low elevation; skipping of a flat stone on the surface of water. *II. vt.* (rik-oh-shet'), [ricochett'ing; ricochet'ted.] Skip in rebounds along the ground. [*Fr.*]

rid (rid). *I. vt.* [rid'ding; rid.] Free; deliver; disencumber. *II. a.* (pa. p.) Free; relieved. [*A. S. hreddan*, snatch away. *Ger. retten.*]

ridable, rideable (rī'dā-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being ridden, as a horse. 2. Passable on horseback, as a river.

ridancee (rī'dāns), *n.* Ridding; freeing; escape.

ridden (rī'd'n), *pa. p.* of **RIDE**.

riddle (rī'd'l), *I. n.* Obscure description of something which the hearer is asked to name; puzzling question; enigma. *II. vt.* Make riddles; speak obscurely. *III. vt.* Solve; unriddle. [*A. S. rædels—rædan*, guess, counsel. *Ger. rætsel.*]

riddle (rī'd'l), *n.* 1. Large sieve for sand, gravel, etc. *II. vt.* 1. Separate with a riddle. 2. Make full of holes like a riddle. [*A. S. hriddel—hriðrian*, sift. *Ger. reutern.*]

ride (rīd). *I. vt.* [riding; rode; rid'den.] 1. Be carried, as on horseback or in a carriage. 2. Practice riding. 3. Float, as a ship at anchor. *II. vt.* Rest on, so as to be carried. *III. n.* 1. Act of riding. 2. Excursion on horseback or in a vehicle. 3. Course passed over in riding. [*A. S. rīdan*. *Ger. reiten.*]

riders (rī'dēr), *n.* 1. One who rides. 2. Addition to a document after its completion, on a separate piece of paper; additional clause added to a bill before it is passed.

ridge (rij). *I. n.* 1. Back or top of the back. 2. Anything like a back, as a long range of hills; extended protuberance. 3. Earth thrown up by the plow between the furrows.—**ridge-pole**, *n.* Upper horizontal timber of a roof. *II. vt.* Form into ridges; wrinkle.—**rid'gy**, *a.* Having, or rising in ridges. [*A. S. hrycg*. *Ger. rücken.*]

ridicule (rī'd'ī-kū'l), *I. n.* Good-natured wit exposing one to laughter. *II. vt.* Laugh at; expose to merriment. [*L. ridiculus*, jest.—*rideo*, laugh.]

Syn. Banter; mockery; derision; railery; satire; sarcasm; irony.

ridiculous (rī-dī'kū-lus), *a.* Deserving or exciting ridicule.—**ridiculously**, *adv.*—**ridiculousness**, *n.*

riding (rī'ding). *I. a.* 1. Used for riding or traveling. 2. Suitable for riding on, as a horse. *II. n.* Road for riding on.—*Riding-habit*, *riding-skirt*, long upper garment worn by ladies when riding.

rife (rif), *a.* Abundant; abounding.—*rifely*, *adv.*—*rifeness*, *n.* [*A. S. rīf*. *Low Ger. riew*, liberal.]

riff-raff (rif'raf), *n.* 1. Sweepings; refuse. 2. Rabble; mob. [*O. Fr. rīf et raf*, everything.]

rifle (rif), *vt.* Carry off by force; strip; rob.—*rif'ler*, *n.* [*Fr. rifle*, *rafler*, ransack. See **RAFFLE**.]

rifle (rif), *I. vt.* Groove spirally, as a gun-barrel. *II. n.* Musket with a barrel spirally grooved.—**rifleman** (rif'man), *n.* Man armed with a rifle. [*From Ger. riefeln*, channel.]

rift (rift). *I. n.* Opening; cleft; fissure. *II. vt.* Rive; cleave. *III. vt.* Split; burst open. [*From RIVE*.]

rig (rig). *I. vt.* [rig'ging; rigged.] 1. Clothe; dress; put on. 2. Fit with sails and tackling. *II. n.* 1. Dress; odd style of clothing. 2. Style of masts and sails. [*Norw. rigga*, bind up.]

rigging (rig'ing), *n.* 1. Tackle. 2. System of cordage which supports a ship's masts and extends the sails.

right (rit). *I. a.* 1. Straight; most direct. 2. Upright; erect. 3. According to truth and justice; according to law; true; correct; just; fit; proper; exact. 4. Most convenient; well performed; most dexterous, as the hand. 5. On the right hand; on the right hand of one looking towards the mouth of a river. 6. In *math.* Upright from a base containing 90 degrees. *II. adv.* 1. In a straight or direct line. 2. In a right manner; according to truth and justice; correctly. 3. Very; in a great degree. *III. n.* 1. Right angle. That which is right or correct; truth; justice; virtue; freedom from error. 2. What one has a just claim to; privilege; property. 3. Right side, opposite to left. *IV. vt.* 1. Make right or straight. 2. Set upright. 3. Do justice to; relieve from wrong. *V. vt.* Recover the proper position.—*rightly*, *adv.*—*right'ness*, *n.* [*A. S. rīht*, *ryht*. *Ger. recht*. *L. rectus*—*rego*, guide.]

righteous (rī'chus or rit'yus), *a.* 1. Free from guilt or sin.—**righteous-ly**, *adv.* Justly.—**righteousness**, *n.* [*A. S. rīhtwīs—rīht*, and *wīs*, way.] *Syn.* Just; rightful; upright.

rightful (rit'fol), *a.* Having right; according to justice. — **rightfully**, *adv.* — **rightfulness**, *n.*

rigid (rij'id), *a.* 1. Not easily bent; stiff. 2. Severe; strict. — **rigidly**, *adv.* — **rigidness**, *n.* — **rigidity**, *n.* [*L. rigidus*—*rigeo*, be stiff with cold.]

rigmarole (rigma-röl), *n.* 1. Repetition of foolish words. 2. Long story. [A corr. of *ragman-roll*, a document with a long list of names, or with numerous seals pendent.]

rigor (rig'ür), *n.* 1. Quality of being rigid or severe. 2. Stiffness of opinion or temper; strictness. 3. Severity, as of life or climate. 4. In *med.* Sense of chilliness attended by a shivering. — **Rigor mortis**, rigidity of the human body caused by death. [*L.*]

rigorous (rig'ür-us), *c.* 1. Exercising rigor; allowing no abatement; scrupulously accurate. 2. Severe. — **rigorously**, *adv.* — **rigorouslyness**, *n.*

Rigsdag (rigs'dog), *n.* Parliament of Denmark, consisting of two houses. **Riksdag** (riks'dog), *n.* National Legislature of Sweden, comprising two houses. [Anger.]

rile (ril), *i. vt.* Roil; make muddy. 2. **rill** (ril), *i. n.* Small murmuring brook. *II. vt.* Flow in small streams. [*Cl. Ger. rille*, small groove.]

rily (ril'i), *a.* Rolly; turbid. [*Collog.*] **rim** (rim), *i. n.* Raised margin; border; brim. *II. vt.* [rim'ming; rim-med.] Put a rim to. [*A. S. rima*.]

rhyme (rim), *i. n.* Rhyme. *II. vt.* Make rhymes or into rhymes. **rhime** (rim), *n.* Hoar-frost; frozen dew. — **rimy**, *a.* [*A. S. hrīm*. *Ger. rief*.]

rind (rind), *n.* External covering as the skin of fruit, the bark of trees.

rinderpest (rin'dër-pest), *n.* Malignant and contagious disease of cattle. [*Ger.*—*cattle-plague*.]

ring (ring), *i. n.* 1. Circle. 2. Small hoop, usually of metal, worn as an ornament. 3. Circular area for races, etc.; arena. 4. Circular group of persons; clique for selfish purpose in politics. 5. Prize ring; occupation of the pugilist. *II. vt.* 1. Encircle. 2. Fit with a ring. 3. Cut off a strip of bark around, as a tree. [*A. S. hrīng*.]

ring (ring), *i. vt.* [rang, rung; rung.] 1. Sound as a bell when struck; tinkle. 2. Practice the art of ringing bells. 3. Continue to sound. 4. Be filled with report. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to sound, as a metal. 2. Produce by ringing. *III. n.* Sound, esp. of metals; sound of many voices; chime of many bells. [*A. S. hrīngan*.]

ringdove (ring'-dov), *n.* European wood-pigeon, so called from two white crescents on the neck.

ringleader (ring'-lêdër), *n.* Head of a riotous body. [Orig. leader in the ring of a dance.]

ringlet (ring'-let), *n.* 1. Small ring. 2. Curl, esp. of hair.

ringworm (ring-würm), *n.* Skin disease in which itchy pimples appear in rings, caused by a vegetable parasite.

rink (ringk), *n.* Area where a race is run, organs are played. — **skating-rink**, *a.* Place artificially prepared for skating. [From *ring*.]

rinse (rius), *vt.* Cleanse with clean water. [*Ice. Arinsa*. *Ger. rein*, pure.]

riot (ri'ot), *i. n.* 1. Upstart; tumult; disturbance of the peace. 2. Excessive feasting; luxury. *II. vt.* 1. Brawl; raise an uproar. 2. Run to excess in feasting, behavior, etc. — **rioter**, *n.* — **riotous**, *a.* Seditious; tumultuous; luxurious; wanton. — **riotously**, *adv.* — **riotousness**, *n.* [*Fr. riotte*. Etymology doubtful.]

rip (rip), *i. vt.* [ripping; ripped.] 1. Divide by cutting or tearing; cut open. 2. Take out by cutting or tearing. *II. n.* Tear; rent; place torn. — **rip-saw**, *n.* Saw in which the teeth are more inclined lengthwise (rake), and less laterally (set), than in a cross-cut-saw. Used for sawing with the fiber. [*A. S. rýpan*.]

riparian (ri-pä'-ri-an), *a.* Belonging to a river-bank. [*L.*—*ripa*, river-bank.]

ripe (rip), *a.* Ready for harvest; arrived at perfection; fit for use; mature; finished. — **ripenly**, *adv.* — **ripeness**, *n.* [*A. S. rife*. *Ger. reif*.] *Syn.* See **MATURE**.

ripen (ripen), *i. vt.* Grow ripe; approach or reach perfection. *II. vt.* Make ripe; bring to perfection.

ripple (rip'l), *i. n.* Little waves on the surface of running water; little wave. *II. vt.* Cause a ripple in. *III. vt.* Curl on the surface, as running water. [From *RUMPLE*.]

ripple (rip'l), *i. vt.* Remove the seeds from stalks of flax by drawing them through an iron comb. *II. n.* Comb for rippling. [From root of **RAFFLE**.]

riprap (rip'rap), *n.* Broken or small stones used for a foundation on soft bottom. [From **RIFFRAFF**.]

rise (riz), *i. vt.* [rose; risen (riz'n)] 1. Move from a lower to a higher



Ringdove.

position; ascend. 2. Grow upward; swell in quantity, extent, rank or value. 3. Take an upright position; leave the place of rest. 4. Tower up; appear above the horizon; appear; break forth; have its source. 5. Become excited or hostile; break forth into commotion or insurrection. 6. Close a session. 7. Ascend from the grave. II. *n.* 1. Act of rising. 2. Ascent. 3. Degree of elevation. 4. Steep. 5. Origin. 6. Increase; advance. 7. In *mus.* Elevation of the voice. [A. S. *risan*. Ger. *reisen*.]
risible (ris'i-bl), *a.* Laughable; amusing.—**risibly**, *adv.*—**risibility**, *n.* [L. *risibilis*, from *rideo*, *risum*, laugh.]
rising (riz'ing), *n.* 1. Act of rising. 2. Resurrection. 3. Tumor.
risk (risk), *n.* Hazard; chance of loss or injury. II. *vt.* 1. Expose to hazard. 2. Venture. 3. Incur the peril of. [Fr. *risque*, Sp. *risco*, steep rock.—L. *rescco*, cut off.]
rissole (ris'öl), *n.* Fish or meat minced, mixed with bread crumbs and eggs, and fried in a thin puff paste in sausage form. [Fr.—*rissole*, fry brown.]
rite (rit), *n.* Religious or solemn ceremony. [Fr. *rite*—L. *ritus*.]
ritual (rit'ü-äl), *1. a.* Consisting of, or prescribing, rites. II. *n.* 1. Manner of performing divine service, or a book containing it. 2. The body of rites employed.—**ritually**, *adv.*
ritualism (rit'ü-äl-izm), *n.* 1. System of rituals. 2. The observance of them. 3. Tendency to increase ceremonial in religious worship.
ritualist (rit'ü-äl-ist), *n.* 1. One skilled in or devoted to a ritual. 2. One in favor of ritualism.—**ritualistic**, *a.*
rival (ri'val), *1. a.* One pursuing the same object as another. II. *a.* 1. Having the same claims. 2. Standing in competition. III. *vt.* Stand in competition with. [Fr.—L. *rivale*, one whose land borders on the same brook.]
rivalry (ri'val-ri), *n.* Strife after the same object with another. [Etymology.—*Syn.* Emulation; competition; rivalry, *rvy*, *vt* and *va*. [Ivied; rivens.] Tear asunder; split. [Icel. *ri/sa*.]
river (ri'vër), *n.* Large running stream of water. [Fr. *rivière*—Low L. *rigaria*, shore district.]
rivet (ri'vet), *1. a.* Bolt of metal fastened by being hammered at both ends. II. *vt.* Fasten with a rivet; make firm or immovable. [O. F.]
rivulet (ri'vü-let), *a.* Small stream; brook. [It. *risciolo*.]

reach (röch), *n.* 1. European freshwater fish of a silvery color with red fins. 2. American chub. [Dut. *roek*. Ger. *roche*.]
read (röd), *n.* 1. Highway. 2. Open way for passengers and traffic. 3. Place where ships ride at anchor.—**read'stead** (röd'sted), *roads*, *ss.* [A. S. *rad*, riding.]
readster (röd'stär), *n.* 1. Vessel riding at anchor in a road. 2. Horse fitted for traveling.
roadway (röd'wä), *n.* That part of a road or street which is traveled by carriages.
roam (röm), *1. vt.* Rove about; ramble. II. *vt.* Wander over.—**roamer**, *n.* Wanderer. [O. Fr. *romier*, one who makes a pilgrimage to Rome.]
roan (rön), *1. a.* 1. Having a bay or dark color, with spots of gray and white. 2. Of a mixed color, with a decided shade of red. II. *n.* 1. Roan color. 2. Roan horse. 3. Sheepskin leather made in imitation of *morocco*. [O. Fr.—It. *rovano*—L. *rufus*, red.]
roan-tree (rön'trë), *rowan-tree* (rön'trë), *ss.* Mountain-ash.
rear (rör), *1. vt.* Cry, as a beast; cry aloud; bawl; bellow. II. *n.* 1. Full, loud sound. 2. Cry of a beast. 3. Outcry of mirth. [A. S. *rearian*, Ger. *roehren*, cry as a stag.]
roast (röst), *1. vt.* 1. Cook by dry heat. 2. Parch. 3. Heat to excess. 4. Expose one to scathing ridicule. II. *n.* That which is roasted. [O. Fr. *roastir*—O. Ger. *roetan*. Ger. *roesten*.]
rob (rob), *vt.* [rob'bing; robbed.] 1. Take away from by force. 2. Deprive.—**rob'ber**, *n.* One who robs.—**robbery**, *n.* Theft aggravated by violence. [O. Fr. *rober*—Ger. *rauben*.]
Syn. Plunder; steal; thieve; poach; pillage; despoil; fleece.
robe (röb), *1. n.* 1. Gown or outer garment. 2. Dress of dignity or state; rich dress. 3. Wrap used outdoors, as a *lap robe*, *steamer-robe*. II. *vt.* Dress as with a robe; clothe. [Fr.]
robin (rob'in), **robin-redbreast** (rob'in-red'brest), *n.* 1. European small singing bird with a reddish breast. 2. American migratory thrush. [A familiar form of **ROBERT**.]
robust (rö-bust'), *a.* 1. Of great strength or vigor. 2. Requiring strength.—**robustly**, *adv.*—**robustness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *robustus*—*robur*, oak.] [slan folk tales. [Pers. *rukā*.]
roe (rok), *n.* Enormous bird in Per-rochet (rochet), *n.* Surplice with narrow sleeves, worn by bishops. [Fr.]

rae, tāk, tār, täll, tāre, above; rō, met, hēr; mite, mit; mōte, not, mōve, wēld;
 mōte, hū, būra; oil, owl, shen.

rock (rok), *n.* 1. Large mass of stone. 2. In *geol.* Natural deposit forming part of the earth's crust. 3. Striped bass. [*Gael. roc.*]

rock (rok), *n.* Distaff. [*Ger. rocken.*]

rock (rok), *vt.* and *vi.* Move backward and forward; totter. [*A. S. roccian.* *Ger. ruckten.* move.]

rock (rok'ér), *n.* Curved support on which a cradle or rocking chair rocks.

rockery (rok'ér-í), *n.* Same as **ROCK-WORK**.

rocket (rok'et), *n.* Firework which is projected through the air, used for making signals in war, and for saving life at sea by conveying a line over a stranded vessel. [*It. rochetta.* distaff.]

rocksalt (rok'salt), *n.* Salt found in rock-like masses in the earth.

rockwork (rok'wúrk), *n.* 1. Masonry in imitation of masses of rock. 2. Pile of earth covered with stones, with plants growing between.

rocky (rok'í), *a.* 1. Full of rocks. 2. Resembling a rock; hard; unfeeling. 3. Shaky; dizzy.—**rock'iness**, *n.*

rococo (rô-kô'kô), *n.* Term applied to a degenerated style of architecture prevailing in the 18th century, marked by a meaningless multiplication of fantastic scrolls. [*Fr.*]

rod (rod), *n.* 1. Long twig; slender stick; anything long and slender. 2. Instrument of correction; emblem of power or authority. 3. Pole or perch (5½ yards). [*A. S.*]

rode (rôd'), *pa. t.* of **RIDE**.

rodent (rô'dent), *I. a.* Gnawing. *II. n.* Gnawing animal, as a rat or hare. [*L. rodens, rodentis*, *pr. p.* of *rodo*, gnaw.]

rodomontade (rod-ô-mont-âd'), *I. n.* Vain boasting, like that of *Rodomonte* in the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto. *II. vt.* Boast or bluster.

roe (rô), *n.* Eggs or spawn of fishes. [*Icel. hrogn.* *Ger. rogen.*]

roe (rô), *n.* 1. Species of deer, smaller than the fallow-deer. 2. Female deer.—**roe'buck**, *n.* Male of the roe, having usually one front prong to its antlers and two hinder ones. [*A. S. roh.* *Ger. reh.*]

Röntgen rays (run't-gen ráz), *Form* of radiant energy emanating from an electrically excited vacuum tube, possessing the power of penetrating objects impervious to sunlight and of affecting sensitized plates similarly to light; X-rays. [*Discovered by Prof. Röntgen.*]



Roebuck.

rogation (rô-gâ'shun), *n.* Asking, supplication.—**Rogation-days**, the three days before the festival of Ascension. [*L.—rogo, ask.*]

rogue (rôg), *n.* 1. Dishonest person; knave. 2. Mischievous person; wag.—**roguey** (rôg'ê-í), *n.* 1. Knavish tricks; fraud. 2. Wagery.—**roguish** (rô'gish), *a.* 1. Knave-like. 2. Wagish.—**roguishly**, *adv.*—**roguishness**, *n.* [*Fr.—Bret. rok, arrogant.*]

roll (roll), *vt.* 1. Make turbid by stirring. 2. Vex; rifle.—**roll'y**, *a.* Muddy, turbid.

rolister (rolis'tér), *vt.* Bluster; swagger; bully.—**rolisterer**, *n.* [*Fr. rolître, rude fellow.—L. rusticus, rustic.*]

role (rôl), *n.* 1. Part performed by an actor in a play. 2. Important part played in public life. [*Fr. rôle.*]

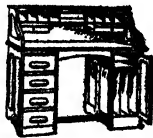
roll (rôl), *I. vt.* 1. Turn like a wheel; turn on an axis. 2. Be formed into a roll or cylinder. 3. Move, as waves; be tossed about; move tumultuously. 4. Wallow; rock. 5. Spread by pressure of a roller. 6. Sound as a drum beaten rapidly. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to roll. 2. Turn on an axis. 3. Wrap round on itself; inwrap. 4. Drive forward. 5. Move upon wheels. 6. Press with a roller. 7. Beat rapidly, as a drum. *III. n.* 1. Act of rolling. 2. That which rolls; roller. 3. That which is rolled; paper, etc., wound into a circular form. 4. Document. 5. Register; list of names. 6. Kind of fancy beer. 7. Continued sound of a drum. [*O. F. roeller—L. rotula, little wheel—rota, wheel.*]

roll-call (rôl'kâl), *n.* Calling of the roll or list of names, as in the army.

roller (rô'lér), *n.* 1. That which rolls. 2. Cylinder used for rolling, grinding, etc. 3. Long broad bandage. 4. *pl.* Heavy, long wave.

rolllicking (rôl'ík-ing), *a.* Careless swaggering.

rolling (rô'ling), *a.* 1. Moving wheels. 2. Used in rolling.—**roll'mill**, *n.* Establishment where it is rolled into bars, sheets, etc.—**roll'ing-pin**, *n.* Cylindrical instrument for spreading paste.—**roll'ing-press**, *n.* Press of two cylinders for rolling or calendaring cloth.—**roll'ing-stock**, *n.* Engines, cars, etc., of a railway.—**roll-top desk**, *n.* Writing desk the top of which



Roll-top desk.

fâte, fat, ták, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mû, met, hûr; mîte, mît; nôte, net, môve, wâlf; mûte, hut, bûrn; oîl, owl, than.

slides in grooves for opening and closing; cylinder desk.
Romaic (rō-mā'ik), *n.* Modern Greek; language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans. [Fr. *Romaïque* — modern Gr. *Romaikos*.]
Roman (rō'man), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to Rome or to the Romans. 2. In print. Noting the letters commonly used, as opposed to *Italics*. 3. Written in letters used by the Romans (as IV), not in figures (as 4). II. Native or citizen of Rome. [L. *Romanus* — *Roma*, Rome.]
Roman Catholic (rō'man kath'ol-ik), *I. a.* Denoting the Christians who recognize, and submit to the spiritual supremacy of the Pope of Rome. II. *a.* Member of the Roman Catholic Church.
Romance (rō-mans'), *I. n.* 1. Dialects in S. Europe which sprung from a corruption of the Roman or Latin language. 2. (l. c.) Tale written in these dialects. 3. Any fictitious and wonderful tale. II. *a.* Belonging to the dialects called Romance. III. [r] *et.* Write or tell romances; talk extravagantly. — **romancer**, *n.* [O. Fr. *romans* — L. *Romanicus*, Roman.]
Romanesque (rō-man-esk'), *n.* Roman, romance: 1. In arch. Round-vaulted, inferior style adopted in the later Roman empire. 2. Dialect of Languedoc and other districts of the south of France. [Fr.]
Romanism (rō'man-izm), *n.* Doctrine, policy, and customs of the Roman Catholic Church.
Romantic (rō-man'tic), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling romance; not formal or classical. — **romantically**, *adv.* Syn. Sentimental; extravagant; imaginative; passionate; fantastic.
Romanticism (rō-man'ti-sizm), *n.* In literature, the revolt from a classical to a medieval style, or to romance.
Romany (rom'a-ni), *I. a.* Pertaining to the gypsies. II. *a.* Gypsy. [From Gypsy *Romani-rom*, man.]
Romp (romp), *I. vt.* 1. Play noisily. 2. Skip about in play. II. *n.* 1. Girl who romps. 2. Rude frolic. — **rompish**, *a.* Fond of romping or noisy play. — **rompishly**, *adv.* — **rompishness**, *n.* [From RAMP, leap.]
rood (rōd), *n.* 1. Fourth part of an acre. 2. Figure of Christ on the cross. [Same as ROD.]
roof (rōf), *I. n.* 1. Top covering of a house or building. 2. Vault or arch, or the inner side of it. II. *vt.* Cover with a roof; shelter. [A. S. *hræf*.]

roofing (rō'fing), *n.* 1. Covering with a roof. 2. Materials for a roof. 3. Roof.
roofless (rōf'les), *a.* Without a roof; having no house or home; unsheltered.
rook (rōk), *n.* 1. Small kind of crow. 2. Sharper; cheat. — **rookery** (rōk'ēr-ē), *n.* 1. Group of trees in which rooks build their nests. 2. Group of dilapidated buildings. 3. Large, dilapidated building with many occupants. [A. S. *hrroc*.]
rook (rōk), *n.* Castle (piece used in playing chess). [Fr. *roc* — Pers. *rokh*.]
room (rōm), *n.* 1. Unoccupied space. 2. Chamber. 3. Extent of place. 4. Freedom to act; fit occasion. 5. Place of another; stead. — **room'y**, *a.* Having ample room; wide; spacious. — **room'ily**, *adv.* — **room'iness**, *n.* [A. S. *rum*. Ger. *raum*.]
roost (rōst), *I. n.* 1. Pole or support on which a bird rests at night. 2. Number of fowls resting together. II. *vi.* Sit or sleep on a roost; perch. [A. S. *hroost*.] [domestic fowl; cock
rooster (rō'stār), *n.* Male bird of the
root (rōt or rōt), *I. n.* 1. Part of a plant which is in the earth, and which draws up sap from the soil. 2. Edible root. 3. Anything like a root; bottom. 4. Word from which others are derived; radical. 5. Cause or occasion. 6. In math. Factor of a quantity which multiplied by itself produces that quantity. 7. Value of the unknown quantity in an equation. II. *vt.* Take root and begin to grow; be firmly established. III. *vt.* Plant in the earth; implant deeply. [A. S. *wrot*. Icel. *wrot*. Ger. *wurz*.]
root (rōt), *vt.* and *vi.* Turn up the earth with the snout, as swine do. [A. S. *wrotan* — *wrot*, snout (Ger. *ruessel*).] [root; radicle.
rootlet (rōt'let or rōt'let), *n.* Little
rope (rōp), *I. n.* 1. Thick twisted cord. 2. String of things (as onions) formed by braiding them together. II. *vt.* Extend into a thread, as by a glutinous quality. III. *vt.* Fasten, divide off, or draw in, entice, with a rope, or as with a rope. — **ro'py**, *a.* — **ro'pily**, *adv.* — **ro'piness**, *n.* [A. S. *rap*. Low Ger. *resp*. Ger. *raif*.]
rope-dancer (rōp'dān-sēr), *n.* Acrobat who performs on a rope.
roper (rō'pēr), *n.* Maker of ropes.
ropery (rō'pēr-ē), *n.* Place where ropes are made.
ropewalk (rōp'wak), *n.* Long narrow shed used for the spinning of ropes.
rorqual (rōr'kwāl), *n.* Genus of whales of the largest size, having a long, sharp dorsal fin; razorback. [Norw.]

Ro, ca, kak, kas, kall, kare, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wēt; cāte, hut, būn; oil, owl, shen.

rosaceous (rō-zā'shus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the rose family. 2. Having the petals arranged like those of the rose. [*L. rosaceus.*]

rosary (rō'zā-ri), *n.* 1. Chaplet; garland. 2. String of beads on which R. Catholics count their prayers. [*L. rosarium.*]

rose (rōz), *n.* 1. Plant of many species with a beautiful flower. 2. Rosette. 3. Perforated nozzle of a pipe, etc. 4. Pink, the color of the rose. — **roseal** (rō'zē-āl), *a.* Like a rose in smell or color. — **roseate** (rō'zē-āt), *a.* Rosy; full of roses; blooming; red. [*A. S. rose—L. rosa.*]



Rose,
American Beauty

rose, *pa. v.* of **RISE**.

rosemary (rōz'mār-i), **rosmarin** (rōz'ma-rēn), *ns.* Small fragrant evergreen shrub of a pungent taste. [*L. ros marinus*, sea-dew, sea-spray.]

rosette (rō-zet'), *n.* 1. Imitation of a rose by means of a ribbon. 2. In *arch.* Circular ornament arranged in concentric groups. [*Fr. dim. of rose.*]

rose-water (rōz-wā'tēr), *I. n.* Toilet water scented with roses. *II. a.* Affectedly delicate.

rose-window (rōz-win'dō), *n.* Circular window with much tracery branching from the center.

rosewood (rōz-wōd), *n.* Wood of certain trees, having a faint fragrance like that of roses.

rosin (rōz'in), *I. n.* A solid left after distilling off the oil from crude turpentine; colophony. *II. v.* Rub or cover with rosin. — **ros'iny**, *a.* Like or containing rosin. [*Form of RESIN.*]

roster (rōs'tēr), *n.* 1. List of persons liable, in rotation, to a certain duty. 2. List of officers, as of a division. [*Dut. roster*, gridiron, list. The connection is in the grate-like appearance of the network of lines on the paper.]

rostral (rōs'trāl), *a.* Like a rostrum or beak. [*Beaked.*]

rostrate (rōs'trāt), **rostrated**, *a.*

rostriform (rōs'tri-farm), *a.* Having the shape of a beak.

rostrum (rōs'trum), *n.* In ancient Rome, platform for public speakers in the Forum, adorned with the beaks or heads of ships taken in war. [*L.*]

rosy (rō'z), *a.* Like a rose; blooming; blushing; red. — **ro'siness**, *n.*

rot (rōt), *I. v.* [*rot'ting*; *rot'ted.*] Putrefy; become decomposed. *II. v.* Cause to decay; bring to corruption. *III. n.* 1. Decay; putrefaction. 2. Disease of the potato. 3. Decay which attacks timber (*DRY-ROT*). 4. Fatal distemper in sheep; glanders. [*A. S. rotian.*]

rotary (rō'tā-ri), *a.* Turning like a wheel; rotatory. [*L.—rota, wheel.*]

rotate (rō'tāt), *vt.* and *vs.* Turn round like a wheel, cause to turn. — **rotation**, *n.* 1. Turning round like a wheel. 2. Series or succession, as of crops. — **rotatory** (rō'tā-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Turning round like a wheel; going in a circle. 2. Following in succession. [*L. rote, rotatus—rota, wheel.*]

rote (rōt), *n.* Mechanical repetition of words without much attention to the meaning. [*From root of ROUTE, road.*]

rotten (rō'tn), *a.* Putrefied; decomposed; unsound; treacherous; corrupt. — **rot'tenness**, *n.*

rottenstone (rō'tn-stōn), *n.* Soft stone used in a state of powder to polish soft metals and glass; tripoli.

rotund (rō'tund'), *a.* Round; spherical. — **rotund'ness**, **rotund'ity**, *ns.* [*L. rotundus—rota, wheel. See ROTARY.*]

rotunda (rō-tū'n-dā), **rotundo** (rō-tū'n-dō), *n.* 1. Round building. 2. Circular hall. [*It.*]

rouble. Same as **RUBLE**.

roué (rō-ā'), *n.* Fashionable profligate [*Fr.=broken on the wheel.*]

rouge (rōzh), *I. n.* Red paint used to color the cheeks or lips. *II. v.* Color with rouge. [*Fr.—L. rubeus, red.*]

rouge-et-noir (rōzh-ā-uwār), *n.* Game of chance at cards; trente-et-quarante. [*Fr.=red and black.*]

rough (ruf), *a.* 1. Not smooth; uneven; uncut; unpolished; boisterous; tempestuous; violent; harsh; severe. 2. Rude; coarse; disordered in appearance. — **roughly**, *adv.* — **roughness**, *n.* [*A. S. ruh, rough. Ger. rauch, rough.*]

rough (ruf), *vt.* 1. Make rough. 2. Break in a horse. — **Rough it**, undergo hardship, and put up with inconveniences.

roughen (ruf'n), *I. v.* Make rough. *II. v.* Become rough.

rough-rider (ruf-ri-dār), *n.* 1. One who rides rough or untrained horses; horse-breaker. 2. Name applied to members of 1st Regiment U. S. V. Cavalry, organized for the war with Spain, 1898.

rough-shod (ruf'shod), *a.* With shoes armed with calks or points. — **Ride rough-shod over**, disregard or violate recklessly.

- lette** (rô-let'), *n.* 1. Little ball or roller. 2. Game of chance played with a small ball on a revolving disk with red and black spaces. [Fr.—*rouler*, roll.]
- round** (rownd). *I. a.* 1. Circular; globular; cylindrical. 2. Whole; complete; plump. 3. Large. 4. Uttered with a full sound. 5. Uttered with rounded lips. 6. Open; direct and plain.—*In round numbers*, in even tens, hundreds, etc. *II. adv.* 1. In a round manner. 2. On all sides. 3. From one side or party to another; circularly. *III. prep.* Around; on every side of; all over. *IV. n.* 1. That which is round; circle or globe. 2. Series of actions; time of such series; turn; routine; revolution; cycle; accustomed walk. 3. Step of a ladder. 4. Song or dance having a frequent return to the same point. 5. *Orig.* Volley or general discharge of firearms; now, single cartridge. 6. Part between rump and leg, as of beef. *V. vt.* 1. Make round. 2. Surround. 3. Go around. 4. Complete; make full and flowing. *VI. vt.* 1. Grow or become round or full. 2. Go round.—*roundly, adv.*—*roundness, n.* [O. Fr. *roond*—*L. rotundus*.]
- roundabout** (rownd'-a-bowt). *I. a.* 1. Encircling. 2. Circuitous; indirect. *II. n.* 1. Horizontal revolving wheel on which children ride; merry-go-round. 2. Jacket which fits the body closely.
- roundel** (rownd'-el), *n.* 1. Anything of a round form or figure; circle. 2. Roundelay. [O. Fr. *rondelet* (Fr. *rondeau*), dim. of *round*.]
- roundelay** (rownd'-e-la), *n.* Song or dance in which parts are repeated.
- roundhand** (rownd'-hand), *n.* Handwriting having well rounded letters.
- roundhead** (rownd'-hed), *n.* Member of the Puritan party during the English civil war, so called because they had their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers wore theirs in long ringlets.
- roundhouse** (rownd'-hows), *n.* 1. Cabin on the after-part of the quarter-deck. 2. Building for locomotives, constructed around a turntable.
- roundrobin** (rownd'-rob'-in), *n.* Petition with the signatures in the form of a circle or round ribbon, so as not to show who signed first.
- round-up** (rownd'-up), *n.* Driving or herding together, as of cattle.
- rouse** (rowz), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Raise up; stir up; awaken. 2. Excite; become excited; put into action. 3. Startle, or start, as an animal. [Prob. from the root of *RUIN*.]
- rouse** (rowz), *n.* Carousal. [From Ger. *rausch*, drunkenness, or short for *CAROUSE*.]
- roust** (rowt). *I. n.* 1. Tumultuous crowd; confusion; large evening party. 2. Disorder of defeated troops. *II. vt.* Put to disorderly flight. [O. Fr. *roust*—*L. rumpus*—*rumpo*, break.]
- Syn.* Discomfit. See *CONQUER*.
- route** (rôt), *n.* Course to be traversed; a line of march; road; track. [Fr.—*L. rupta* (-*ctia*), beaten path.]
- routine** (rô-tên'), *n.* Course of duties; regular course of action. [Fr.]
- rove** (rôv), *vt.* and *vi.* Wander over; ramble; range.—*ro-ver*, *n.* [Dut. *roven*, rob.]
- row** (rô), *n.* Line; persons or things in a line. [A. S. *rawa*, Ger. *reihe*.]
- row** (rô), *I. vt.* 1. Impel with an oar. 2. Transport by rowing. *II. vt.* 1. Work with the oar. 2. Be moved by oars. *III. n.* Excursion in a rowing-boat.—*row'er*, *n.* [A. S. *rowan*.]
- row** (row), *n.* Noisy squabble; uproar. [Prob.—*ROUT*, rabble.]
- rowdy** (row'di), *I. a.* Noisy; turbulent. *II. n.* Ruffian.—*row'dyism*, *n.*
- rowel** (row'-el), *n.* 1. Little wheel in a spur, set with sharp points. 2. Little flat wheel or ring on horses' bits. [Fr. *rouelle*—Low *L. rotella*, dim. of *L. rota*, wheel.] [Stubble-field.]
- rowen** (row'-en), *n.* 1. Aftermath. 2. Rowlock (rô'lok or ruf'uk), *n.* Contrivance on the gunwale of a boat, to hold the oar in rowing.
- royal** (rô'al), *I. a.* 1. Regal; kingly; magnificent. 2. Enjoying the favor or patronage of the sovereign. *II. n.* Large kind of paper. 2. Sail above the topgallant sail. 3. One of the soldiers of the 1st British regiment of foot. 4. One of the tines of a stag's antler.—*roy'ally, adv.* [Fr.—*L. regalis*. See *REGAL*.]
- royalism** (rô'al-izm), *n.* Attachment to kingly government. [Royalty.]
- royalist** (rô'al-ist), *n.* Adherent of royalty (rô'al-ti), *n.* 1. Kingship; character, state, or office of a king; majesty. 2. Person of the king or sovereign. 3. In England, the fixed sum paid to the crown or other proprietor, as on the produce of a mine, etc. 4. In U. S., a sum paid by the manufacturer to the owner of a patent, copyright or other property.
- roysterous** (rô'stêr-us), *a.* Roistering; drunken; riotous.
- rub** (rub). *I. vt.* [rub'-ing; rubbed.] 1. Move something over the surface of, with pressure or friction. 2. Clean; polish; wipe; scour; erase or beat

out. 3. Touch hard. II. *et. Move along with pressure; grate; fret.* III. *n.* 1. Act of rubbing. 2. That which rubs. 3. Collision; obstruction; difficulty; pinch. [Gael.]

rubadub (rub-ā-dub), *n.* Sound of a drum when beaten; rataplan. [imitative.]

rubarb. Same as RHURARE.

rubasse (rō-bas'), *n.* Variety of rock-crystal with bright red specks. [Fr.—*L. rubens*, red.] [torted rhythm. [It.]

rubate (rō-bā'tō), *a.* In music, in disrubber (rūb'ēr), *n.* 1. Caoutchouc. 2. One who or that which rubs; coarse file; eraser. 3. Decisive game of a series. 4. Overshoe made of India rubber (caoutchouc.)

rubbish (rub'ish), *n.* 1. Waste matter; debris. 2. Nonsense.

rubble (rub'l), *n.* 1. Upper fragmentary decomposed matter of a mass of rock. 2. Small, undressed stones, or broken bricks, used in coarse masonry.

rubella (rūb'el-ā), *n.* Disease with rose-colored wandering eruption; German measles. [From *L. rubellus*, reddish.]

rubescant (rō-bes'ent), *a.* Tending to a red color. [*L. rubesco*, grow red—*rubet*, red.]

rubicund (rūb'i-kund), *a.* Inclining to redness; ruddy. — **rubicundity**, *n.*

rubification (rō-bi-f'ikā'shun), *n.* Act of making red. [*L.*]

rubigo (rō-bi-gō), *n.* Reddish rust on plants, composed of a parasitic fungus; mildew. — **rubiginous** (rō-bij'i-nus), *a.* 1. Affected by rubigo. 2. Rusty. [*L.*=rust.]

rub-iron (rūb'īr-n), *n.* Wheelguard; wheelguard-plate.

ruble (rō'bl), *n.* Russian monetary unit, divided in 100 copecks, worth about 73 cents, gold standard. Silver rubles are worth less, and paper rubles still less. [Russ. *rubl*, piece cut off.]

rubric (rō'brīk), *n.* 1. Part of a document written in red color, as the title of a statute. 2. Directions for the service, in Prayer-books, formerly in red letters. 3. Ecclesiastical injunction. 4. Flourish after a signature. [*L. rubrica*, red chalk.]

ruby (rō'bl), *n.* 1. Redness. 2. Precious stone of a red color. II. *a.* Red. [Fr. *rubis*—*L. rubens*—*rubet*, red.]

ruche (rōsh), *n.* Fluffy trimming. [Fr.]

ruck (ruk), *n.* 1. Common manner or run. 2. Rubbish. [Colloq.]

eructation (ruk-tā'shun), *n.* Eructation; belching.

rudas (rō-das), *n.* Fowl-mouthed hag.

rudder (rud'ēr), *n.* Instrument by which a ship is steered, which originally was an oar working at the stern. [A. S. *rother*. Ger. *ruder*, oar.]

ruddy (rud'i), *a.* (rud'dier; rud'diest.) Of the red color of the skin in high health. — **rud'dily**, *adv.* — **rud'diness**, *n.* [From root of *red*.]

rude (rōd), *a.* Uncultivated; coarse; not in good taste. — **rudely**, *adv.* — **rudeness**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. rudis*.]

Syn. Rough; raw; unpolished; vulgar; uncouth; harsh; severe; inclement; boisterous. See IMPERTINENT.

rudiment (rōd'i-ment), *n.* Anything in its rude or first state; first principle; element. — **rudimental**, **rudimentary**, *a.* 1. Elementary; undeveloped. 2. Having no function.

ru (rō), *n.* Plant used in medicine, having a bitter taste and strong smell. [Fr. *ru*—*L. ruta*.]

ru (rō). I. *vt.* [ru'ing; rued.] Be sorry for; lament. II. *n.* Regret; bitterness. — **ru'ful**, *a.* — **ru'fully**, *adv.* — **ru'fulness**, *n.* [A. S. *hrowan-hreow*, sorrow. Ger. *reue*.]

ru-bargain (rōbār-gan), *n.* Forfeit on withdrawing from a bargain.

Ruedesheimer (rō-des-hi-mēr), *n.* Rhine wine, growing near Bingen, and considered as inferior to Johannisberger only.

ruff (ruf), *n.* 1. Ornament of frills, formerly worn round the neck. 2. Anything plaited. 3. Species of wading bird, the male of which has the neck surrounded in the breeding season with a ruff of long feathers. (*Jem. reeve*.) II. *vt.* 1. Ruffie. 2. Trump at whist instead of following suit. [Form of *ROUGH*.]

ruffian (ruf'i-an), *n.* 1. Brutal, boisterous fellow; robber; murderer. II. *a.* Brutal; boisterous. — **ruffianism**, *n.* Conduct of a ruffian. — **ruffianly**, *a.* [Fr. *rufien*, panderer.]

ruffle (ruf'i), *v.* I. *vt.* 1. Make like a ruff; wrinkle; form into plait; form with ruffles. 2. Disorder; agitate. II. *vi.* 1. Grow rough. 2. Flutter. III. *n.* 1. Plaited edge or trimming on an article of dress; frill. 2. Agitation. 3. Low roll of the drum. [From *RUFF*.]

ruffier (ruf'īr), *n.* Swaggerer; bully.

rufous (rō'fus), *a.* 1. Reddish; brownish-red. 2. Having reddish hair. [*L. rufus*.]

rug (rug), *n.* Coarse, rough woollen cloth or coverlet; soft, woolly mat. [Cf. Sw. *rugg*, shaggy hair.]

ruga (rō'ga), *n.* [*pl.* rugae (rō'jē).] Crease; wrinkle; corrugation. — **rugate**, *a.* Corrugated; wrinkled. [*L.*]

āte, fat, tiak, fār, fāll, fāra, above; mē, met, bē; mīte, mīt; nōte, net, mōve, wēff; mīte, hut, bārn; oil, owl, than.

rugged (rug'ed), *a.* 1. Uneven; shaggy. 2. Stormy. 3. Grating to the ear. 4. Vigorous.—**rug'edly**, *adv.*—**rug'-gedness**, *n.* [See rug.]

Syn. Robust; rough; austere.

rugose (rū'gōs), **rugous** (rū'gus), *a.* Wrinkled; full of wrinkles. [*L. rugosus*—*ruqa*, wrinkle.]

Ruhmkorff coil (rū'm'kərf coil), *n.* Induction coil, constructed by H. D. Ruhmkorff.

ruin (rū'in), *i. n.* 1. Destruction; overthrow. 2. That which destroys. 3. Remains of a building demolished or decayed (usually in *pl.*) II. *vt.* 1. Demolish; defeat. 2. Impoverish.—**ruination**, *n.* Destruction.—**ruinous** (rū'in-us), *a.* 1. Fallen to ruins; decayed. 2. Pernicious; causing ruin.—**ruinously**, *adv.* [*L. ruina*—*ruo*, tumble down.]

ruinable (rū'la-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being governed. 2. Allowable.

rule (rūl), *i. n.* 1. Government; control. 2. Principle; regulation; standard. 3. Determinate method for a mathematical operation. 4. Instrument used as guide in drawing lines. II. *vt.* 1. Govern; manage. 2. Settle or establish by decision. 3. Mark with straight lines. III. *vt.* 1. Exercise power; decide. 2. Stand or range, as prices. [O. Fr. *reule* (Fr. *règle*)—*L. regula*—*rego*, keep straight, rule.]

ruler (rū'lər), *n.* 1. Sovereign; governor. 2. Instrument used as guide in drawing lines. [vailing.]

ruling (rū'ling), *a.* Predominant; pre-
rum (rum), *n.* Spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane, or from molasses. [W. Indian word.]

ruma (rum), *a.* Odd; queer. [Slang.]

rumble (rum'bl), *n.* Seat for servants behind a carriage. [Ety. doubtful.]

rumble (rum'bl), *i. vt.* Make a confused noise from rolling heavily. II. *n.* Low, heavy, continued sound. [From the sound.]

rumen (rū'men), *n.* 1. First stomach (paunch) of a ruminant. 2. Cud. [*L.* =gullet.]

rumgumption (rum-gump'shun), *n.* Rude common sense; rumblegumption. [Prov. Engl. and Scot.]

ruminant (rū'mi-nant), *i. a.* Chewing the cud. II. *n.* Animal that chews the cud, as the ox, sheep, etc. (See cut on this page.)

ruminative (rū'mi-nāt), *vt. and vt. i.* Chew the cud. 2. Meditate.—**rumin-ation**, *n.* 1. Act or process of chewing the cud. (The food is brought back to the mouth by a kind of hiccup.) 2. Meditation. [*L.*—*rumen*, gullet.]

rummage (rum'aj), *i. vt. and vt. i.* Search narrowly by turning things over. 2. Clear a ship's hold of goods. II. *n.* Careful search. [For *roimage*, making room.]



Paunch. Honeycomb. Maniplies, Rennet-bag

THE STOMACH OF A RUMINANT (sheep).

rumor (rū'mūr), *i. n.* Flying report; current talk. II. *vt.* Report; circulate by report. [*L.* = noise.]

rump (rump), *n.* 1. Hind end of an animal; buttocks. 2. Fag-end. [*Icel. rumpur*. Cf. Ger. *rumpf*, trunk.]

rumple (rum'pl), *i. vt.* Crush out of shape; wrinkle. II. *n.* Fold; wrinkle. [*A.S. hrympele*.] [wrangle. [*Colloq.*]

rumpus (rum'pus), *n.* Disturbance;

run (run), *i. vt.* [run'ning; ran; run.] 1. Move swiftly; pass quickly on the ground. 2. Flee. 3. Go, as ships, etc.; have course in any direction. 4. Flow. 5. Dart. 6. Turn. 7. Extend. 8. Pierce. 9. Melt. 10. Be bustled. 11. Become. 12. Be in force. 13. Discharge matter, as a sore. 14. Press, esp. for immediate payment. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to move swiftly. 2. Force forward; push. 3. Cause to pass. 4. Fuse. 5. Discharge, as a sore. 6. Pursue in thought. 7. Incur. III. *n.* 1. Act of running. 2. Course. 3. Flow. 4. Discharge from a sore. 5. Distance run or sailed. 6. Trip by trainmen from one division of a railroad to the next; voyage. 7. Continued series. 8. General reception. 9. Prevalence. 10. Popular clamor. 11. Unusual pressure, as on a bank, for withdrawing deposits. 12. Number of copies printed at one time. [*A. S. rennan*.]

runabout (run'a-bout'), *n.* 1. A two passenger automobile, a roadster. 2. A light fast motor boat. 3. A kind of light wagon without a top or cover.

runagate (run'a-gāt), *n.* Vagabond; runaway; renegade. [A corr. of *REN-EGADE*.]

runaway (run'a-wā), *i. n.* 1. One who runs away from danger or restraint; fugitive. 2. Truant. II. *a.* Fleeing from danger or restraint; done by or in flight.

rundle, rundel (run'dl), *n.* Round or rung of a ladder. [A variation of **roundel**.]

run (rŭn), *n.* One of the characters forming the earliest alphabet of the Teutonic nations. — **runecraft**, *n.* Skill in deciphering runic characters. [A. S. *run*, secret.]

rung (rung), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **RING**.
rung (rung), *n.* Round or step of a ladder. [A. S. *hrung*, rod, bar.]

runic (rŭ'nik), *a.* Relating to runes, to the ancient Teutonic nations, or to their language.

runner (run'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which runs; racer; messenger. 2. Rooting stem that runs along the ground. 3. Moving stone of a mill. 4. Rope to increase the power of a tackle. 5. Part on which a skate or sleigh glides.

running-trap (run'ing-trap), *n.* U-shaped depressed section of a pipe, which remains always full of liquid and prevents the passage of gases.

runology (rŭ-nol'o-jī), *n.* Study of runes.

rust (rust), *n.* Dwarfed being. [Scot.]
rupee (rŭ-pē), *n.* E. Indian silver coin, nominally worth about 50 cents. [Hind. *rupyah*—Sansk. *rupya*, silver.]

Rupert's drop (rŭp'erts drop), *n.* Small glass bulb cooled quickly when made. The slightest jar will cause it to fly into pieces. [So called because Prince Rupert brought the first to England.]

rupture (ruptŭr), *1. a. 1.* Act of breaking or state of being broken. 2. Breach of the peace. 3. Protrusion of any of the viscera; hernia. *II. vt.* Break; burst; part by violence. *III. vi.* Suffer a breach. [L. *ruptura* — *rumpo*, *ruptum*, break.]

Syn. Breach; disruption; fracture.

rural (rŭ'ral), *a.* Of or belonging to the country, suiting the country; rustic; pertaining to agriculture. — **rurally**, *adv.* — **ruralize** (rŭ'ral-iz), *vt.* and *vi.* Render or become rural. [L. *ruralis* — *rus*, *rusis* country.]

rase (rŏz), *n.* 1. Turning or doubling, as of animals to get away from dogs. 2. Trick; fraud; artifice; stratagem. [Fr. *ruiser*, turn.—L. *reversare*, decline.]

rush (rush), *I. vt. 1.* Move with rustling noise, as the wind. 2. Move forward violently. *II. n. 1.* Rushing or driving forward. 2. Great activity. [A. S. *risecan*, make a noise. Ger. *rauschen*.]

rush (rush), *n.* Plant with a round stem and no leaves, common on wet ground, and used for bottoming

chairs, etc.—**rush-light**, *n.* Candle made by dipping a rush pith in tallow. [A. S. *risce*—L. *ruscum*.]

rusk (rush), *n.* Kind of light soft cake or sweet biscuit. [Sp. *rosca*, screw.]

russet (rus'et), *I. a. 1.* Rusty; reddish-brown. 2. Coarse; rustic. *II. n. 1.* Coarse homespun dress. 2. Kind of apple; russetting.—**rus'sety**, *a.* [Dim. of Fr. *rousse* — L. *ruscus*, red.]

russetting (rus'et-ing), *n.* Apple of a russet color and rough skin.

Russian (rush'an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Russia, its inhabitants, or their language. *II. n. 1.* Inhabitant of Russia. 2. Language of Russia.

rust (rust), *I. n. 1.* Reddish-brown coating on iron exposed to moisture. 2. Disease of cereals and grasses, showing itself in brown or orange spots on the leaves, caused by small fungi. *II. vt. 1.* Become rusty. 2. Become dull by inaction. *III. vi. 1.* Make rusty. 2. Impair by time and inactivity. [A. S. Ger. *rost*.]

rustle (rust'lik), *a. 1.* Pertaining to the country; rural. 2. Rude; awkward. 3. Simple; coarse; made of rough limbs and roots.—**rustically**, *adv.* [L. *rusticus*—*rus*, country.]

rusticate (rust'i-kāt), *I. vt. 1.* Send into the country. 2. Banish for a time from a town or college. *II. vi.* Live in the country.—**rustication**, *n.*
rusticity (rus-tis'i-tī), *n.* Rustic manners. [Fr. *rusticité*.]

rustle (rust'), *I. vt. 1.* Make a soft, whispering sound, as silk, straw, etc. 2. Move with a rustling sound. 3. Stir about or work with energy and perseverance; hustle. *II. n.* Quick succession of small sounds, as that of dry leaves; rustling. [A. S. *ristlian*.]

rustling (rus'ling), *n.* Quick succession of small sounds, as of dry leaves.
rusty (rus'tl), *a. 1.* Covered with rust. 2. Impaired by inactivity; dull.—**rustily**, *adv.*—**rustiness**, *n.*

rut (rut), *I. n.* Track left by a wheel. *II. vt.* [rut'ing; rutted.] Form rut in. [Fr. *route*. See **ROUTE**.] [*nip*.]

rutabaga (rŭ-ta-bā'ga), *n.* Swedish turnipless (rŭth'les), *a.* Without pity; insensible to misery; cruel.—**ruthelessly**, *adv.* — **ruthelessness**, *n.* [Obs. *ruth*, pity—**RUE**, *v.*]

rye (rī), *n.* Cereal grass allied to wheat. [A. S. *ryge*. Ger. *roggen*.]

ryegrass (rī'grās), *n.* Variety of grass like rye, cultivated for pasture and fodder. [Ar. *raaya*, pasture.]

ryot (rī'ut), *n.* Hindu peasant. [From **rypeck** (rī'pek), *a.* Pole used to moor a punt while fishing.]

sacristan (sak'ris-tan), *n.* Officer in a church in charge of the sacred vessels, etc.; sexton. [Low *L. sacristanus*.]

sacristy (sak'ris-ti), *n.* Room in a church for sacred utensils, vestments, etc.; vestry. [Low *L. sacristia*.]

sacrosanct (sac'rō-sankt), *a.* Most sacred; inviolable. [*L.*]

sacrum (sā'krum), *n.* [*pl. sa'kra*.] A triangular bone of the spine. [*L.*]

sad (sad), *a.* [*sad'der; sad'dest*.] 1. Cast down; gloomy. 2. Causing grief. —**sad'ly**, *adv.* —**sad'ness**, *n.* [*A. S. oad, sated, weary. Ger. satt.*] [*ful.*]

Syn. Calamitous; gloomy; sorrow. —**sadden** (sad'n). I *vt.* Make sad. II *vi.* Grow sad.

saddle (sad'l), I *n.* 1. Seat or pad for a rider, generally of leather, for a horse's back. 2. Anything like a saddle, as a saddle of mutton (the two loins undivided). II *vt.* 1. Put a saddle on. 2. Load. [*A. S. sadel*.]



Saddle.

saddler (sad'lēr), *n.* Maker of saddles. —**sad'dlery**, *n.* 1. Occupation of a saddler. 2. Materials for saddles. 3. Articles sold by a saddler.

Sadducean (sad'ū-sē'an), *a.* Of or relating to the Sadducees.

Sadducee (sad'ū-sē), *n.* One of a Jewish party who denied the resurrection, the existence of spirits, and a future state. — **Sadduceeism** (sad'ū-tē-izm), *n.* [*Gr. Saddoukaïos. Heb. Zedukim.*] [*flat iron. [SAD, heavy.]*]

sad-iron (sad'ir-n), *n.* Smoothing or —**sengerfest** (seng'er-fest), *n.* Singing festival. [*Ger.*]

safe (sāf), I *a.* 1. Unharmed. 2. Free from danger or injury; secure; securing from danger or injury. 3. No longer dangerous. II *n.* 1. Chest or closet for money, generally of iron. 2. Chest or cupboard for provisions. —**safely**, *adv.* —**safe'ness**, *n.* [*Fr. sauf* — *L. saluus, whole.*]

safe-conduct (sāf-kon'dukt), *n.* Passport, or guard, granted to a person, to enable him to travel with safety.

safeguard (sāf'gārd), *n.* He who or that which guards or renders safe; protection.

safety (sāf'ti), *n.* 1. Freedom from danger or loss. 2. Close custody. 3. Safety-bicycle. —**safety-bicycle**, *n.* Bicycle having low wheels of equal diameter. —**safety-fuse**, *n.* Waterproof woven tube inclosing an inflam-

mable substance which burns at a regular rate. —**safety-lamp**, *n.* Lamp surrounded by wire-gauze, to prevent explosion of gases. —**safety-match**, *n.* Match which will light only on being rubbed on a specially prepared substance. — **safety-valve**, *n.* Valve in the top of a steam-boiler, which lets out the steam when the pressure becomes too great for safety.

saffron (safrun). I *n.* 1. Bulbous plant of the crocus kind with deep-yellow flowers. 2. Coloring substance prepared from its flowers. II *a.* Having the color of saffron; deep yellow. [*Fr. safran* — *Ar. sa'furan*.]

sag (sag), I *vt.* and *vi.* [*sagging; sagged*.] 1. Sink or settle in the middle. 2. Give way from a vertical line. II *n.* Dip; droop; bending.

saga (sā'ga), *n.* Scandinavian legend. [*Icel. saga. Ger. sage. From root of SAY.*]

sagacious (sa-gē'shus), *a.* Quick in perception or thought; discerning and judicious; wise. —**saga'ciously**, *adv.* —**saga'ciousness**, *n.* [*L. sagax*.] *Syn.* Keen. See SHREWD.

sagacity (sa-gas'i-ti), *n.* Acute, practical judgment; shrewdness.

sagamore (sag'a-mōr), *n.* Indian chief; sachem.

sage (sā), *n.* Aromatic garden herb, so called from its supposed healing virtue. [*Fr. sauge* — *L. salvia* — *salvus, healing.*]

sage (sāj), I *a.* Discriminating; wise; well-judged. II *n.* Wise man. — **sagely**, *adv.* — **sage'ness**, *n.* [*Fr. — L. sapius, wise*]

sagittal (saj'it-al), *a.* Of or like an arrow. [*L. sagitta, arrow.*]

Sagittarius (saj-it-ā'-ri-us), *n.* Archer, one of the signs of the zodiac. [*L. — sagitta, arrow.*]



Sagittarius. †

sago (sā'gō), *n.* Granulated starch produced from the pith of several palms in the E. India Islands, etc., used for food. [*Papuan name for the sago-palm.*]

sahib (sā'ib), *n.* Title of respect used by natives of India and Persia in addressing or alluding to Europeans. [*Hind. and Ar. = master.*]

said (sed), I *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *SAY*. II *a.* Aforesaid; above-mentioned.

sail (sāl), I *n.* 1. Sheet of canvas, etc., spread to catch the wind, by

which a ship is driven forward. 2. Ship or ships. 8. Trip in a vessel. **II. vt. 1.** Be moved by sails. 2. Go by water. 3. Begin a voyage. 4. Glide or float smoothly along. **III. vt. 1.** Navigate. 2. Pass in a ship. 3. Fly through. [*A. S. segel.*] [for sails.]

sailcloth (sā'klāth), *n.* Strong cloth

sailer (sā'liēr), *n.* He who or that which sails.

sailing (sā'ling), *n.* 1. Act of sailing. 2. Motion of a vessel on water. 3. Art of directing a ship's course.

sailor (sā'lūr), *n.* One who sails in, or navigates, a ship; seaman.

sainfoin (sān'fōin), *n.* Leguminous fodder-plant; esparsette. [*Fr. — sain,* wholesome, and *foin,* hay.]

saint (sānt), *n.* 1. Sanctified or holy person. 2. One eminent for goodness or piety. 3. One of the blessed in heaven. 4. One canonized by the R. Cath. Church. — **saintlike**, **saintly**, *a.* — **saintliness**, *n.* [*Fr. — L. sanctus,* holy.]

sainted (sānt'ed), *a.* 1. Made a saint. 2. Holy; sacred. 3. Gone to heaven.

sake (sāk), *n.* Cause; account; regard. [*A. S. sacu,* contention, affair—*sacan,* strive. *Ger. sache,* affair, thing.]

sakieh (sak'ie), **sakia** (sak'ia), *n.* Wheel used in Egypt for raising water for irrigation purposes.

salam, **salām** (sa-lām), *n.* Word of salutation in the Orient, among Mohammedans. [*Ar. salam,* peace.]

saleable, **saleable** (sāl'a-bil), *a.* That may be sold; in good demand. — **saleableness**, *n.* — **saleably**, *adv.* *Syn.* Merchantable; marketable.

salacious (sal-'ā-shus), *a.* Lustful; lecherous. [*L. salax—salto,* leap.]

salad (sal'ad), *n.* 1. Raw herbs cut up and seasoned with salt, vinegar, etc. 2. Any dish, as of chicken, similarly prepared. [*Fr. salade—It. saluto,* salted.]

salamander (sal'a-man-dēr), *n.* Amphibious reptile allied to the lizard, once supposed able to live in fire. — **salamandrine**, *a.* [*Gr. salamandra.*]

sal-ammoniac (sal-am-mō'n-ak), *n.* Chloride of ammonium, a salt of a sharp, acrid taste. [*From L. sal,* salt, and *AMMONIAC.*] [*salary.*]

salaried (sal-'ar-id), *a.* Receiving a salary (sal'a-ri). *I. n.* Recompense for services; wages. *II. vt.* Attach a salary to; pay a salary to. [*L. salarium,* money given to Roman soldiers for salt—*sal,* salt.]



Salamander.

sale (sāl), *n.* 1. Act of selling; exchange of anything for money. 2. Power or opportunity of selling; demand. 3. Public showing of goods to sell; offering of goods at a reduced price. 4. Auction. [*Ice.* and *O. Ger. sala.* See **SELL.**]

salep (sal'ep), *n.* Dried tubers of the *Orchis mascula*; drug prepared from them. [*Ar.*]

saleratus (sal-er-'ātus), *n.* Carbonate of soda. [*From L. sal,* salt, and *aeratus*, aerated.] [*goods.*]

salesman (sālz'man), *n.* Man who sells

Salian (sāl'i-an), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Salii (priests of Mars) in ancient Rome.

Salie (sal'ik), *a.* According or pertaining to a law of the Salii, a tribe of Franks, excluding women from inheritance, or succession to the throne.

salicylic (sal-i-sil'ik) **acid**, *n.* Antiseptic acid, made by carbonic acid acting on sodium carbonate. [*From salicin,* a substance obtained from willow bark. *L. salix,* willow.]

salient (sāl'i-ent), *a.* 1. Leaping or springing. 2. Projecting outwards, as an angle. 3. Conspicuous; striking; prominent. 4. In *geom.* Denoting any angle less than two right angles. — **saliently**, *adv.* [*L. saliens.*]

saline (sāl'in or sal'iu'), *i. a.* Consisting of, or containing, salt; partaking of the qualities of salt. *II. n.* Salt-spring. — **salineness**, *n.* [*L. salinus—sal,* salt.]

salinometer (sal-i-nom'et-ēr), *n.* Apparatus for indicating the density of brine, in the boilers of marine steam-engines, etc. [*SALINE,* and *Gr. metron,* measure.]

saliva (sa-liv'a), *n.* Fluid secreted by the salivary glands, and serving to moisten the mouth and tongue; it contains a *digestive ferment*. [*L.*]

salival (sa-l'val), **salivary** (sal'iv-ār-i), *a.* Pertaining to, secreting, or containing, saliva.

salivate (sal'ivāt), *vt.* Produce an abnormal amount of saliva. — **salivation**, *n.* Abnormal flow of saliva.

sallow (sal'ō), *n.* Tree or low shrub of the willow kind. [*A. S. sealh.*]

sallow (sal'ō), *a.* Of a yellowish color, brownish-yellow, unhealthy-looking.

sal'lowness, *n.* [*A. S. salu.*]

sally (sal'i). *I. n.* 1. Rushing or bursting forth. 2. Sudden rushing forth of troops to attack besiegers. 3. Excursion. 4. Outburst of fancy, wit, etc. 5. Levity; wild gaiety; escapade. *II. vt.* Rush out suddenly. [*Fr. saillie—L. salio,* leap.]

sally-lunn (sal'i-lun), *n.* Kind of sweet bun or tea-cake, larger than a muffin. It is toasted and eaten hot with butter. [From *Sally Lunn*, a young woman who sold such buns in the streets of Bath, England, at the end of the eighteenth century.]

sally-port (sal'i-pōrt), *n.* Port, gate, or passage by which a garrison may make a sally.

salmagundi (sal-ma-gun'di), *n.* 1. Mixture of chopped meat and other ingredients. 2. Medley; mixture. [Fr. *salmigondis*. Etymol. unknown.]

salmon (sam'un), *n.* 1. Well-known fish, living mostly in the sea, but ascending rivers to spawn. 2. Orange pink color. — *salmon-trout*, *n.* Trout like the salmon, but smaller and thicker in proportion. [L. *salmo*, perh.—*salio*, leap.]

salon (sa-lang'), *n.* 1. Apartment for the reception of company. 2. Fashionable assembly. 3. Exhibition of paintings. [Fr.]

saloon (sa-lōn'), *n.* 1. Spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company, etc. 2. Main cabin. 3. Grog shop; barroom. [Fr. *salon*—*salle*—O. Ger. *sal*, dwelling.]

saloop (sa-lōp), *n.* Sassafras tea, with sugar and milk.

salsify (sal'si-fi), *n.* Biennial plant with an edible root like the parsnip; oyster plant. [Fr. *salsifis*—It. *sassifraga*, goat's beard.]

salt (salt), *n.* 1. Compound of chlorine and sodium, found either in the earth or obtained by evaporation from sea-water. 2. Anything like salt; seasoning; piquancy; flavor; savor; wit. 3. In chem. Combination of an acid with a base. 4. Old sailor. II. *a.* Containing salt; tasting of salt. 2. Overflowed with or growing in salt water. 3. Pungent. III. *vt.* Sprinkle, impregnate, preserve or season with salt, as, to salt fish, beef or pork.—*Salt an invoice, account*, etc., put on the extreme value.—*Salt a mine*, sprinkle a few grains of gold over an unproductive hole, to obtain a high price for it from an inexperienced person.—*salt'fish*, *a.* Somewhat salt.—*Attic salt*, piquancy; wit.—*Old salt*, experienced sailor.—*salt'ly*, *adv.*—*salt'ness*, *n.* [A. S. *sealt*, salt.]

saltant (salt'ant), *a.* Leaping; dancing. [L. *saltans*.]

saltation (sal-tā'shun), *n.* Leaping or jumping movement; palpitation. [L.]

saltatory (sal'ta-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Leaping; dancing. 2. Having the power of, or used in, leaping or dancing.

saltecellar (salt'sel-ar), *n.* Small vessel for holding salt. (Cellar from Fr. *salière*, vessel for salt.)

saltpan (salt'pan), *n.* 1. Pan in which salt is obtained by evaporation. 2. Salt works.

saltpetre, saltpeter (salt-pē'tēr), *n.* Salt consisting of nitric acid and potash; niter. [Eng. *SALT*, Gr. *petra*, rock.]

salt-rheum (salt-rōm), *n.* Vague and indefinite popular name applied to many non-febrile cutaneous eruptions common among adults.

salts (salts), *n. pl.* Epsom-salt or other salt used as a medicine. — *Smelling salts*, preparation used as a stimulant and restorative in case of faintness.

salubrious (sa-lō'bri-us), *a.* Healthful; favorable to health. — *salu'briously*, *adv.* — *salu'brity*, *n.* [L.—*salus*, health.]

salutary (sal'u-tā-ri), *a.* Promoting health or safety; beneficial.—*salu'tariness*, *n.* [L. *salus*, health.]

Syn. Advantageous; wholesome.
salutation (sal-ū-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of saluting. 2. That which is said in saluting.

salute (sal-lūt), *i. vt.* 1. Address with kind wishes. 2. Greet with a kiss, bow, etc. 3. Honor by a discharge of cannon, striking colors, etc. II. *n.* 1. Act of saluting or greeting. 2. Salutation. [L. *saluto*.]

salvage (sal'vaj), *n.* 1. Saving a ship or goods from danger, as from the sea, fire, an enemy, or the like. 2. Compensation to those by whom ships or goods have been saved. 3. That portion of the property which is saved. [Low L. *salvaghum*, from L. *salvus*, safe.]

salvation (sal-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of saving; preservation. 2. Saving of man from eternal misery.

salve (sal've), *int.* Hail. [L.]

salve (sāv), *n.* Ointment; anything to cure sores; palliative. [A. S. *sealf*.]

salver (sal'ver), *n.* Tray on which anything is presented. [Sp. *salvilla*.]

salvo (sal'vō), *n.* Exception; reservation. [L. *salvo jure*, the right being reserved.]

salvo (sal'vō), *n.* [*pl.* salvos (sal'vōz).] Military or naval salute with guns. 2. Simultaneous discharge of artillery. [Fr. *salve*.]

sal-volatile (sal-vol'a-til), *n.* Solution of carbonate of ammonia. [L. =volatile salt.]

Samaritan (sa-mar'i-tan), *n.* 1. Native or inhabitant of Samaria. 2. Language of Samaria, a dialect of the

Chaldean. 3. Charitable or benevolent person, in allusion to the character of the "good Samaritan" in the parable. — **Samaritanism**, *n.* Charitableness; philanthropy.

same (sām), *a.* 1. Identical. 2. Of the like kind or degree; similar. 3. Mentioned before. — **sameness**, *n.* [A.S.]

samite (sām'it or sam'it), *n.* Kind of silk stuff. [O. Fr.—Low L. *examitum*, —Gr. *hex*, six, and *mitos*, thread.]

samevar (sam'o-vār), *n.* Copper urn in which water is kept boiling for making tea, used in Russia, Siberia, etc. [Russ. *samovaru*, tea-urn.]

samp (sāmp), *n.* 1. Hominy. 2. Porridge made of hominy. [N. Am. Ind.]

samphire (sam'fir or sam'fēr), *n.* Herb found chiefly on rocky cliffs near the sea, used in pickles and salads. [From Fr. *l'herbe de Saint Pierre* (Peter).]

sample (sam'pl), *i. n.* Specimen; part to show the quality of the whole. *II. vt.* 1. Make up samples of. 2. Try or test. [O. Fr. *essampie* — L. *exemplum*. Doublet **EXAMPLE**.]

sampler (sam'plēr), *n.* 1. One who makes up samples. 2. One who tests by samples. 3. Pattern of work; ornamental piece of needle-work.

sample-room (sam'pl-rōm), *n.* 1. Room where samples are kept and shown. 2. Place where liquor is sold by the glass; bar room; saloon.

sanable (san'a-bl), *a.* Curable. — **sanability**, *n.* [L. *sanabilis*—*sano*, heal.]

sanative (san'a-tiv), *a.* Tending to heal; healing. — **sanativeness**, *n.*

sanatorium (san-a-tōr-i-um), *n.* Place for restoring to health; health-station; hospital. Also: sanatorium.

sanatory (san'a-tō-ri), *a.* Healing; conducive to health.

sanctanimity (sang'k-tā-nim'i-ti), *n.* Holiness of mind. [L. *sanctus*, holy, and *animus*, mind.]

sanctify (sa: 'k-ti-fi), *vt.* [sanctifying; sanctified.] 1. Make sacred or holy. 2. Set apart to sacred use. 3. Purify and exalt, as by God's grace; free from sin or evil. 4. Make the means of holiness. — **sanctification**, *n.* — **sanctifier**, *n.* [L. *sanctifico*—*sanctus*, sacred, and *facio*, make.]

sanctimonious (sang'k-ti-mō-ni-us), *a.* Pretending sanctity; hypocritically devout; affecting holiness. — **sanctimony**, *n.* — **sanctimoniously**, *adv.* — **sanctimoniousness**, *n.* [L.]

sanction (sang'k-shun), *i. n.* Act of ratifying; confirmation; support. *II. vt.* Give validity to; authorize; countenance; approve. [L.]

sanctity (sang'k-ti-ti), *n.* 1. Purity; godliness. 2. Inviolability.

sanctuary (sang'k-tū-ār-i), *n.* 1. place. 2. Inviolable asylum; ref.

sanctum (sang'k-tum), *n.* 1. Sac. place. 2. Private room. [L. = holy.]

sand (sand), *i. n.* 1. Fine grains of crushed or worn rock. 2. *pl.* Land covered with sand; sandy beach. 3. Grit; endurance. *II. vt.* Sprinkle with sand. [A.S.]

sandal (san'dal), *n.* 1. Sole bound to the foot by straps. 2. Loose slipper. [Gr. *sandalon*, prob. from Pers. *sandal*, kind of shoe.]



Sandala.

sandalwood (san'dal-wod), *n.* Wood remarkable for its fragrance, brought from the E. Indies and islands of the Pacific. [Ar. *sandal*.]

sand-bag (sand'bag), *i. n.* Bag filled with sand. *II. vt.* Attack and beat with a sand-bag. — **sand-bagger**, *n.*

sandpaper (sand'pā-pēr), *i. n.* Paper covered with a kind of sand. *II. vt.* Rub with sandpaper.

sandpiper (sand'pī-pēr), *n.* Wading bird of the snipe family, distinguished by its clear, piping note. [Starfish.]

sandstar (sand'stār), *n.*

sandstone (sand'stōn), *n.* Stone composed of consolidated sand.

sandwich (sand'wich), *n.* Sandwich. Two slices of bread with ham, etc., between, said to be named after an Earl of Sandwich. *II. vt.* Arrange in the form of a sandwich; insert (between).



sandy (sand'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of, or covered with, sand. 2. Resembling sand; loose. 3. Of the color of sand. — **sandiness**, *n.*

sane (sān), *a.* 1. Sound in mind. 2. Not disordered in intellect; rational. — **sane'sness**, *n.* [L. *sanus*.]

sang, *pa. t.* of **SING**.

sangaree (sang-ga-rē), *n.* Diluted wine, spiced and sweetened. [W. Ind.]

sang-froid (sang'frwā), *n.* Indifference. [Fr.—cold blood.]

sanguinary (sang'gwin-ār-i), *a.* 1. Bloody; attended with much blood shed. 2. Bloodthirsty.

sanguine (sang'gwin), *a.* 1. Abounding with blood; ardent. 2. Hopeful confident. — **sanguinely**, *adv.* — **sanguineness**, *n.* [L. *sanguineus*—*sanguis*, blood.]

lāte, lāt, thak, tār, tāl, tār, above; mā, mat, hār, mite, mit, nōte, not. māva, wāt, mūte, hat, būrn; oil, owl, then.

sanguineous (sang-gwin'e-us), *a.* 1. Abounding with blood. 2. Resembling, or constituting, blood.

Sanhedrim (san'he-drim), *n.* Highest council of the Jews, consisting of seventy members with the high-priest. [Heb. *sanhedrin*—Gr. *synedrion*—*syn*, together, and *hedra*, seat.]

sanitarium (san-i-târ-i-um), *n.* Health station; hospital.

sanitary (san'i-târ-i), *a.* Pertaining to health; tending or designed to promote health. [From *SANITY*.]

sanitation (san-i-tâ-shun), *n.* 1. Making sanitary. 2. Science of rendering sanitary.

santty (san'i-ti), *n.* State of being sane; soundness of mind or body. [L. *santitas*]

Sanskrit. See **SANSKRIT**.

sank (sank), *pa. t.* of **SINK**.

sansculotte (sans-kû-lot'), *n.* 1. In the first French revolution, a member of the extreme party. 2. Ragged fellow. 3. Communist; anarchist.

Sanskrit (sansk'krit), *n.* Ancient language of the Hindus in which the literature of India is written. (As in Europe Latin was used as a learned tongue). [Sansk.=perfect,—*sam*, with, and *krita*, done.]

sap (sap), *n.* 1. Vital juice of plants. 2. Vital fluid of animals; blood. 3. Sapwood. [A.S. *sæp*, Ger. *sapf*.]

sap (sap), *1. vt.* [sap'ping; sapped.] Destroy by digging underneath; undermine. *II.* *n.* Approach to a fortification, dug under cover.—**sap'per**, *n.* One who saps. [Fr. *saper*, from Low L. *sappa*, pick.]

sapid (sap'id), *a.* Savory.—**sapid'ity**, *n.* [L. *sapidus*—*sapio*, taste.]

sapient (sâ'pi-ent), *a.* Wise; discerning.—**sap'ience**, *n.*—**sapiently**, *adv.* [L.—*sapio*, taste; know.]

Syn. Sagacious; sage; knowing.

sapless (sap'les), *a.* Dry; not juicy.

sapping (sap'ping), *n.* Young tree, so called from being full of sap.

saponaceous (sap-o-nâ'shus), *a.* Soapy; soap-like. [Fr. *saponacé*—L. *sapo*, soap.]

sapphire (sâ'fir or sa'fir), *n.* Blue precious stone, next in hardness to the diamond. [Ar. *sâfir*.]

sappy (sap'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with sap; juicy. 2. Immature; silly.—**sappiness**, *n.*

sap-wood (sap-wod), *n.* External part of wood, newly formed under the bark; alburnum.

saraband (sar'a-band), *n.* Slow Spanish dance. [Pers. *serband*, song.]

Saracen (sar'a-sen), *n.* Name applied in the Middle Ages to the Mohammedans.—**Saracen'ic**, *a.* [L. *Saracenus*—Ar. *sharkeyn*, eastern people.]

sarcasm (sâr'kazm), *n.* Satirical remark in scorn or contempt; cutting wit. [Gr. *sarkazo*, tear flesh.]

sarcastic (sâr-kas'tik), **sarcastical**, *a.* Containing sarcasm.—**sarcastically**, *adv.*

sarcenet (sârs'net), *n.* Very thin silk fabric. [O. Fr. from Low L. *saracenus*, Saracen cloth.]

sarcocarp (sâr'kô-kârp), *n.* Fleshly part of a drupe; mesocarp.

sarcode (sâr'code), *n.* The protoplasm of the body of a one-cell animal. [Gr. *sarkos*, flesh.]

sarcodic (sar-kod'ik), *a.* Pertaining to sarcode.

sarcology (sar-kol'o-ji), *n.* Branch of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body. [Gr.—*sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.]

sarcoma (sar-kô'ma), *n.* Fleishy tumor. [Gr. *sarkoo*, make fleshy—*sarx*, flesh.]

sarcomatous (sar-kom'a-tus), *n.* Pertaining to or resembling sarcoma.

sarcophagous (sâr-kof-a-gus), *a.* Feeding on flesh.

sarcophagus (sâr-kof-a-gus), [*pl.* sarcophagi.] *n.* 1. Kind of lime-stone used by the Greeks for coffins, and so called because it was thought to consume the flesh of corpses. 2. Stone receptacle for a corpse. [Gr. *sarx*, flesh, and *phago*, eat.]

sard (sârd), *n.* A blood-red variety of carnelian, transparent to translucent.

sarda (sâr'da), *n.* Genus of large edible mackerel like marine fishes, widely distributed.

sardel (sâr'del), *n.* Same as sardine.

sardine (sâr-dên'), *n.* Small fish of the herring family, boiled and packed in oil. [From the island of Sardinia.]

sardine (sâr'din), **sardius** (sâr'di-us), *1. n.* Name of the carnelian stone. *II. adv.* Relating to the sardius. [Fr. *sardotins*.]

sardonic (sâr-don'ik), *a.* 1. Forced, heartless. 2. Bitter, sarcastic. [From Gr. *sardonios*, a plant of Sardinia said to screw up the face of the eater.]

sardonix (sâr-don-iks), *n.* Reddish-yellow variety of chalcedony. [Gr.]

sarment (sâr'ment), *n.* Runner, as of the strawberry plant. [L.]

sarsaparilla (sâr-sa-pa-ril'la), *n.* Twin-ing shrub like the bramble, found

like fat, task, fls, fall, flare, above; mō, met, hār; mite, mit; nōte, nol, mōve, wēld; mūte, hut, bŭrn; oil, owl, then.

chiefly in Mexico, used in medicine. [Sp. *sarcaparilla*—*sarsa*, bramble, and *parilla*, vine.]

sash (sash), *n.* Band or scarf worn over the shoulder, or as a belt. [Pers. *ashash*.]

sash (sash), *n.* Case or frame for panes of glass. [Fr. *châsse*, chase.—*L. capsâ*.]
sassafras (sas'-a-fras), *n.* Kind of laurel, the root of which, esp. its bark, is much used in medicine. So called because formerly believed to break or dissolve stone in the bladder. [Fr.—*L. sassafraga*—*sacum*, stone, and *frango*, break.]

sat, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **sitz**.

Satan (sā'tan), *n.* Devil; chief of the fallen angels. — **satanic** (sā-tan'ik), **satanical**, *a.* Pertaining to, or like Satan; devilish. [Heb. *satān*, enemy.]

satchel (sach'el), *n.* Hand-bag. [Dim. of **sack**.] [Gut. [A. S. *sæc*.]

sate (sāt), *vt.* Satisfy or give enough; **sateen** (sa-tēn'), *n.* Woolen or cotton fabric with a glossy surface. [Fr.]

satellite (sat'el-it), *n.* 1. Obsequious follower. 2. Body which revolves round a planet. [*L. satellites*.]

satisfiable (sā'shi-ā-bl), *a.* That may be satisfied.

satisfy (sā'shi-ſt), *v. t.* Satisfy; gratify. *II. a.* Glutted; sated. — **satisfaction**, *n.* [*L. satio* — *satis*, enough.]

Syn. Glut; gorge; surfeit.
satiety (sā'tē-ti), *n.* State of being satiated; surfeit.

satim (sat'in), *n.* Closely woven glossy silk cloth. — **satinity**, *n.* Quality of being smooth and glossy. — **satimwood**, *n.* Ornamental wood from E. and W. Indies, having a texture like satin. — **satiny**, *a.* Like, or composed of, satin. [Fr.—*L. seta*, hair.]

satinet (sat'i-net), *n.* 1. Thin species of satin. 2. Cloth with a cotton warp and woolen weft.

satire (sat'ir or sat'ēr), *n.* 1. Species of poetry, exposing and turning to ridicule, vice or folly. 2. Severity of remark; ridicule; sarcasm. [*L. satira* — *satura* (*lanx*), dish full of various kind of fruit; medley.]

satiric (sa-tir'ik), **satirical**, *a.* Pertaining to, or conveying, satire; sarcastic; abusive. — **satirically**, *adv.*

satirist (sat'ir-ist), *n.* Writer of satire. **satirize** (sat'ir-iz), *vt.* Make the object of satire; expose to ridicule.

satisfaction (sat-is-fak'shun), *n.* 1. State of being satisfied; gratification; comfort. 2. That which satisfies; amends; atonement; payment; conviction.

satisfactory (sat-is-fak'tūr-i), *a.* 1. Satisfying; sufficient; giving content. 2. Making amends or payment; atoning. — **satisfactorily**, *adv.* — **satisfactoriness**, *n.*

satisfy (sat'is-ſt), *vt.* 1. Give enough to; supply fully; please fully. 2. Discharge. 3. Free from doubt; convince. [O. Fr. *satisfier*—*L. satis*, enough, and *facto*, make.]

satrap (sā'trap or sat'rap), *n.* Persian viceroy, or ruler of one of the greater provinces. — **satrapy**, *n.* Government or district of a satrap. [Pers.]

saturable (sat'ū-rā-bl), *a.* That may be saturated.

saturate (sat'ū-rēt), *vt.* 1. Soak fully; fill to excess. 2. Unite with till no more can be received. — **saturation**, *n.* [*L. satur*, full.]

Saturday (sat'ūr-dā), *n.* Seventh or last day of the week. [A. S. *Sæterdag*, *Sætern-dag*, day of Saturn.—*L. Saturnus*.]

Saturn (sat'ūr), *n.* 1. Ancient Roman god of agriculture (father of Jupiter), who ruled during the golden age. 2. One of the planets. — **Saturnian** (sā'tūr-ni-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Saturn, or the golden age; happy; pure; peaceful. — **Saturnine** (sat'ūr-nin), *a.* Grave; gloomy; phlegmatic, (because born under the planet Saturn). [*L. Saturnus*—*sevo*, sated, sow.]

Saturnalia (sat'ūr-nā-lī-ā), *n. pl.* Annual ancient Roman festival in honor of Saturn, a time of license and enjoyment; noisy revelry. — **Saturnalian**, *a.*



The planet Saturn.

satyr (sat'ēr or sā'tēr), *n.* Silvan deity, represented as part man and part goat. — **satyric**, *a.* [Gr. *satyros*.]

sauce (sās), *n.* 1. Liquid seasoning for food; relish. 2. Dish of garden vegetable or cooked fruit eaten with other food. *II. vt.* 1. Put sauce in as a relish; make poignant. 2. Treat with bitter or pert language. — **saucebox**, *n.* Saucy child. — **saucepan**, *n.* Cooking pot with a long handle and a cover. [Fr.—*L. salsum*, salted.]

āsa, ſat, ſak, ſir, ſall, ſare, above; mā, met, hār; mīte, mīk; nāte, not, mīva, wāte; māte, hūt, bērn; oī, oū, thōn.

saucer (sə'sēr), *n.* Shallow dish to hold a tea or coffee cup.

saucy (sə'si), *a.* [sau'cier, sau'ciest.] Insolent; impudent.—sau'cily, *adv.*—sau'ciness, *n.* [From SAUCE.]

saucer-kraut (sow'r-krowt), *n.* Cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment. [Ger.—saucer, sour, and kraut, herb, cabbage.]

sault (sə' or sō), *n.* Rapid in some rivers in N. America. [O. Fr. (Fr. saut),—L. saltus, leap.]

saunter (sə'n'tēr or sān'tēr), *v.* Wander about idly; loiter. *II* *a.* 1. Sauntering. 2. Place for sauntering.—saun'terer, *n.* [Ety. doubtful.]

saurian (sə'ri-an), *n.* L. Reptile or animal covered with scales, as the lizard. *II* *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a saurian. [Gr. sauros, lizard.]

sausage (sə'saj), *n.* Minced meat, enclosed in a skin. [O. Fr. saucisse—root of SAUCE.]

Sauterne (sō'tern'), *n.* White wine produced at Sauntere, in France.

savage (sav'aj), *I* *a.* Untamed; uncivilized; fierce. *II* *a.* 1. Human being in a wild state. 2. Brutal person.—sav'agely, *adv.*—savageness, *savagery*, *n.* [Fr. sauvage—O. Fr. sauvage—L. silvaticus—silva, wood.] *Syn.* Wild; rude; brutal; brutish.

savanna, **savannah** (sa-van'a), *n.* Prairie. [American Indian.]

savant (sə-vāng'), *n.* Man of science or of learning. [Fr.]

save (sāv), *I* *vt.* 1. Bring safe out of evil or danger; rescue. 2. Keep from being spent or lost; reserve. 3. Deliver from sin; bring into a state of spiritual life. 4. Spare.—(God) *save the mark!* Ironical exclamation, meaning that an idea or word is wide of the mark, but expressing the opposite. *II* *vt.* Be economical. *III* *prep.* Except.—sa'ver, *n.* [Fr. sauver—L. salvo. See SAFE.]

saveloy (sav'e-lō), *n.* Sausage made of meat, orig. of brains. [Fr. cervelas—cervelle, brains.]

saving (sāv'ing), *I* *a.* 1. Disposed to save or be economical. 2. Incurring no loss. 3. Preserving from wrong. 4. Securing salvation. *II* *prep.* 1. Except. 2. With due respect to.—sav'ingly, *adv.*—sa-vingness, *n.*

saving (sāv'ing), *n.* 1. That which is saved. 2. Economy in expenditure.—sa-ving-bank, *n.* Bank in which savings are deposited at interest.

savior, **saviour** (sāv'i-ūr), *n.* One who saves from evil.—*The Saviour*, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of men.

savor (sāv'ūr), *I* *n.* 1. Flavor; taste. 2. Odor; scent. 3. Reputation. *II* *vt.* Have a particular taste or smell; partake of the nature (of).—sa'vory, *a.*—sa'vorily, *adv.*—sa'voriness, *n.* [Fr. savor—L. sapor—sapor, taste].

savory (sāv'ūr-i), *n.* Aromatic kitchen herb. [O. Fr. savores—L. satureia, savory.]

savoy (sa-vōi'), *n.* Cabbage with curled leaves, orig. from Savoy, in France.

savvy (sav'i), *I* *vt.* Understand; know. *II* *n.* Knowledge. [Slang. From the Spanish *sabé* (sā-vā).]

saw (sə), *pa. t.* of *SEE*.

saw (sə), *I* *n.* Instrument for cutting, formed of a thin blade, band, or disc of steel, with a toothed edge. *II* *vt.* and *vi.* [sawed; sawed or sawn.] Cut with a saw; use a saw; be cut with a saw. [A. S. *saga*. Ger. *sägen*.]

saw (sə), *n.* Saying; proverb. [A. S. *sagu*—*sagian*, *secgan*, say.]

sawdust (sə'dust), *n.* Dust, or small pieces of wood, etc., made in sawing.

sawfish (sə'fish), *n.* Fish allied to the shark, so called from the saw-like form of its snout.

sawmill (sə'mil), *n.* Mill for sawing timber, stone, etc. [sawed.]

sawpit (sə'pit), *n.* Pit where wood is sawyer (sə'yēr), *n.* One who saws.

saxifrage (saks'i-frāj), *n.* Genus of alpine plants formerly believed to dissolve stone in the bladder. [Fr.—L. *saxum*, stone, and *frango*, break.]

Saxon (saks'un), *I* *a.* 1. One of a people of N. Germany who conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries. 2. Language of the Saxons. 3. One of the present people of Saxony, in Germany. *II* *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons.

saxophone (sāk'sō-fōn), *n.* A keyed wind musical instrument having a reed mouthpiece like a clarinet.

say (sə), *I* *vt.* and *vi.* [saying; said (sed).] 1. Utter in words; speak. 2. Declare; assert; state. 3. Recite; repeat. 4. Assume; suppose. *II* *a.* Something said; remark; speech. [A. S. *sagan*, *secgan*. Ger. *sagen*.]

saying (sā'ing), *n.* 1. Something said; expression; maxim; phrase.

sbirro (zbě'rō), *n.* (pl. sbirri, (zbě'rē) Italian police-officer. [It.]

scab (skab), *n.* 1. Crust over a sore. 2. Disease of sheep, resembling the mange. 3. One who takes up the work abandoned by a striker.—scab'by, *a.* [A. S. *scab*.]

scabbard (skab'ard), *n.* Case in which the blade of a sword is kept. [O. Fr. *escauder*.]

scabbed (skabd or skabed), *a.* 1. Affected or covered with scabs; diseased with the scab. 2. Mean; vile; paltry.—**scab'bedness**, *n.*

scabies (skā'bi-ēz), *n* The itch, contagious skin disease, due to parasitic mites. — **scabious**, *a*. 1. Itchy. 2. Consisting of scabs or scurf.

scaffold (scaföld) I. n. 1. Temporary platform for exhibiting or for supporting something. 2. Platform for the execution of a criminal II. vt. Furnish with a scaffold. [O. Fr *escha* fault—root of CATAPALONE.]

scaffolding (scaf'old-ing), *n.* 1. Scaffold 2. Material for scaffolds.

scalable (skā'la-bl), *a.* That may be scaled or climbed

Scalawag (skal-a-wag), n. 1. Valueless domestic animal. 2. Worthless fellow, scamp. [From *Scalloway*, in Shetland.]

scald(skald). 1 vt. 1. Burn or clean with steam or hot liquid. 2 Cook slightly by boiling a very short time. II n Burn caused by hot liquid [O. Fr *eschauer*—L. *excaldo*—*calidus*, hot]

skald, skald (skald or skald), *n.* One of the ancient Scandinavian poets or bards [*Icel.* and *Sw.* *skald* poet.]

scale (skāl) 1. n. 1 Ladder series of steps 2 Graduated measure 3 In music. Series of all the tones 4. Order of a numeral system 5 Gradation 6. Proportion II vt Mount as by a ladder; ascend [L. *scala* ladder]

scale (skāl). 1 *n* 1 One of the small, thin plates on a fish or reptile 2 Thin layer. II *vt* 1 Clear of scales 2 Peel off in thin layers 3. Cut down, reduce, as wages. III *vi* Come off in thin layers [A S *scāla*, scale of a fish. Ger *scale*, shell]

ceale (skāl), *n* 1 Dish of a balance; balance (instrument for weighing) — chiefly in *pl* 2 *pl* Libra, one of the signs of the zodiac [*A. S. sceala, balance.*]

sc. led (skäld), a Having scales
 so. lene (ska lön) 1 a Having three
 unequal sides. II. n Scalene triangle
 [Gr. *skalenos*, uneven]

scall (skal), n. Scab; scaly eruption.
(A. S. *scāl*, scale.)

scallop (skol up) 1. a. 1. Bivalve
lar shell-fish, having the edge of its
shell in the form of a series of curves.
2. One of a series of curves in the
edge of anything. 3. Lace band or
collar, scalloped round the edges. II
vt. Cut the edge or border into scal-
lops or curves. [O. Fr. *escalope*—Ger
schale, shell.]

scalp (skalp). I. n. Skin of the head on which the hair grows. II. vt. 1. Cut the scalp from. 2. Sell at less than regular rates. [M. E. *scalp*, top of the head.—root of SKULL.]

scalpel (skal'pel), *n.* Small surgical knife. [*L. scalpellum—scalpo*, cut.]

scaly (skā'li), *a.* Covered with scales; like scales; formed of scales.—**scaliness**, *n.*

scammony (skam o-ni), *n.* Cathartic gum-resin obtained from a species of convolvulus. [Gr. *skamonia*.]

scamp (skamp). *L. n.* Rogue; rascal; mean fellow. *U. vt.* Do dishonestly, without thoroughness. [From *O. Fr. escamper*, run away]

scamper (skam'pēr), *vi.* Run away.
[O. Fr. *escamper* = *L.* *ex*, out of, and
campus, field.]

scan (skan), *v.t.* [scan'ning; scanned]
1 Count the feet or measures in a verse 2 Examine carefully, scrutinize. [Fr. *scander*--L. *scando*, climb]

scandal (skandal), *n.* 1 Something said which is false and injurious to reputation; opprobrious censure 2

Disgrace; offense.—scan'dalize, vt.
Give offense to.—scan'dalous, a. 1.
Giving offense. 2 Openlyville 3 Do-

scandalously, *adv.* — **scandalousness**, *n.* [Fr *scandale* — Gr. *skandalon*, snare.]

Scandinavian (skan-di-nā-vi-ən) 1. a 1 Of Scandinavia, comprising Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, and adjacent islands 2. Inhabitant of Scandinavia. [Latinized form.]

scansion (skan'shun), *n.* Scanning.
scansorial (skan-sō'r-i-əl), *a.* Climbing; formed for climbing. [From *L. scando, scansum*. See **SCAN**.]

scant (skant), *a* 1 Not full or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; deficient. 2 Parsimonious [*Ice* *skammt*, short.]

Syn. Short; slender; meager; insufficient; sparing; niggardly

scantling (skant'ling), *n.* 1. Pattern.
2. Measurement. 3. Piece of timber
less than five inches sq. in section.
[Fr. *chantillon*, sample.]

scanty (skant'i), *a* **Scant** - scanty-ly, *adv.*—**scantiness**, *n*

scapegoat (skāp'gōt) *n.* 1. Goat on which, once a year, the Jewish high-priest confessed the sins of the people, and which was then allowed to escape into the wilderness. 2. One made to suffer for another's offense. [ESCAPE and GOAT]

scapegrace (skāp'grās), *n.* Graceless, reckless fellow. [Lit. one who has escaped grace.]

escapement. Same as ESCAPEMENT.

scapula (skap'ū-lā), *n.* Shoulder blade.

— **scapular**, *a.* [L.]

scapular (skap'ū-lār),

scapulary (skap'ū-lār-ī), *n.* Ornament

worn by some R. Cath. orders, consisting of two woolen bands, one of which crosses the shoulders, and the other the breast.

scar (skär), *i. n.* 1. Mark left by a wound or sore; cicatrix. 2. Any mark or blemish. *II. vt.* [scar'ring; scarred.] Mark with a scar. [Fr. *escarre* — L. *eschara*, scab.] [Icel. *sker*, rock in the sea.]

scar (skär), *n.* Precipitous bank or rock.

scaramouch (skar'ā-mouch), *n.* Buffoon; bragging, cowardly fellow. [From *Scaramuccia*, a certain Italian clown.]

scarce (skärs), *a.* Not plentiful; not equal to the demand; rare; not common. — **scarce'ly**, **scarce**, *adv.* — **scarce'ness**, **scar'city**, *ns.* [O. Fr. *escars* — L. *excerpere*, pick out.]

scare (skär), *i. vt.* Strike with sudden terror. *II. n.* Flight, esp. from slight cause. [Icel. *skjarr*, shy, timid.] *Syn.* Alarm; affright; appall; terrify; daunt; frighten; startle.

scarecrow (skär'krö), *n.* 1. Anything set up to scare away birds; vain cause of terror. 2. Person in rags.

scarf (skärf), *n.* [*pl.* scarfs.] Light piece of dress worn loosely on the shoulders or about the neck; light kerchief for the neck. [Fr. *charpe*.]

scarf (skärf), *i. n.* Joint to unite two pieces of timber. *II. vt.* Join two pieces of timber endwise, so that they may be used as one. — **scarf'ing**, *n.* [Sw. *skarv*, seam, joint.]

scarfskin (skär'f-skin), *n.* Scurf or surface skin; outer skin.

scarify (skär'fī), *vt.* [scarifying; scarified.] Scratch or slightly cut the skin; make small cuts with a lancet, so as to draw blood. — **scarifica'tion**, *n.* [Gr. *skarifhos*, etching tool.]

scarlatina (skär-lā-tē'nā), **scarlet-fever** (skär-let-fē'vēr), *n.* Contagious fever, known by a scarlet rash.

scarlet (skär'let), *i. n.* 1. Bright-red color. 2. Scarlet cloth. *II. a.* Of the color called scarlet. [O. Fr. *escarlāte* (Fr. *scarlate*), through Low L. *scarlatum* — Pers. *sakrlāt*.]

scarp (skärp), *n.* 1. Interior slope of the ditch nearest the parapet; escarpe. 2. Steep slope. [Fr. *escarpe* — It. *scarpa* — O. Ger. *scarp*, sharp. Ger. *scharf*.]



a. Scapula.

scarpines (skär'pīnz), *n. pl.* Instrument of torture resembling the boot. [Fr. *escarpins*, pumps.]

scary (skär'ī), *a.* Subject to a scare; easily frightened.

scat (skāt), *i. interj.* Be gone! *II. vt.* Scare away; drive away. [From *es* (a hiss) and *cat*.]

scathe (skāth), *i. n.* Damage; injury. *II. vt.* Injure. [A. S. *sceatha*, injure. Ger. *schaden*.] [age or injury.]

scathless (skāth'les), *a.* Without damage.

scatter (skāt'ēr), *i. vt.* 1. Disperse in all directions. 2. Throw loosely about; strew; sprinkle. *II. vi.* Be dispersed or dissipated. [A. S. *scateran*. See SHATTER.]

scavenger (skav'en-jēr), *n.* One who cleans the streets, removes filth, etc. [O. F. *scavageour*, inspector.]

scenario (she-nār'ī-ō), *n.* Skeleton libretto, outlining the plot and the several appearances of the characters. [It.]

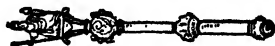
scene (sēn), *n.* 1. (*orig.*) Stage. 2. Place of action, occurrence, or exhibition. 3. Separate part of a play, smaller than an act. 4. Number of objects presented to the view at once; spectacle; view. 5. Landscape; scenery; large picture. 6. Display of strong feeling between two or more persons; feeling exhibited for effect. [L. *scena* — Gr. *skene*, booth, stage.]

scenery (sēn'ēr-ī), *n.* 1. Painted representation on a stage. 2. General aspect of a landscape.

scenic (sen'ik or sē'nīk), *a.* Pertaining to scenery; theatrical.

scenography (sē-nog'ra-fī), *n.* Art of perspective; representation in perspective. — **scenographic** (sē-nog'ra-fīk), *a.* Drawn in perspective. — **scenographically**, *adv.*

scent (sent), *i. vt.* 1. Discern by the sense of smell. 2. Perfume. *II. n.* 1. Odor. 2. Sense of smell. 3. Chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit. [Fr. *sentir*, smell.]



Scepter of Charlemagne.

scepter, **sceptre** (sep'tēr), *n.* 1. Staff or baton borne by sovereigns as an emblem of authority. 2. Royal power. — **sceptered**, **sceptired** (sep'trēd), *a.* Bearing a scepter. [Ger. *skeptron*, staff.]

sceptic. See SKEPTIC.

schedule (sked'ül). I. *n.* Paper containing writing; list; inventory. II. *vt.* Place in a schedule or list. [O. Fr. *schedule* — L. *schedula*, strip of papyrus. Same as *SHAK*.] (rus.)
scheme (skēm). I. *n.* 1. Something contrived to be done. 2. Combination of things by design. 3. Illustrative diagram. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Plan; contrive. — **schemer**, *n.* — **scheming**, *a.* Intriguing. [Gr. *schema*, form.]
Syn. Device; design; plan; system; plot; contrivance, purpose; outline
scherzando (sker-tsän'dō), *adv.* Playful, sportive. [It. — Ger. *scherz*, jest.]
Schiedam (skē-dam'), *n.* Holland gin. [*Schiedam*, city of Holland.]
schism (sizm), *n.* Separation in a church, from diversity of opinion; division. — **schismatic**, **schismatical**, *a.* [Gr. *schisma* — *schizo*, split.]
schist (shist), *n.* Kind of rock, splitting into thin layers; slate-rock. — **schist'ic**, **schist'ous**, **schistose** (shist-ōs'), *a.* Like schist; having a slaty structure. [Gr. *schistos* — *schizo*, split.]
schmelze (shmel'tse), *n.* Term for several kinds of colored glass, used in windows. [Ger. = enamel. See *MELT*.]
schnapps (shnäps), *n.* 1. Schiedam, or Holland gin. 2. Any kind of spirituous liquor. [Ger. = dram; gin; liquor.]
scholar (skol'ar), *n.* 1. Pupil; student. 2. Man of learning. — **scholarly**, *a.* [L. *scholaris* — *schola*, school.]
scholarship (skol'ar-ship), *n.* 1. Character of a scholar. 2. Learning. 3. Maintenance of a scholar.
scholastic (sko-las'tik). I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a scholar or to schools. 2. Pertaining to the schoolmen of the Middle Ages. 3. Pedantic; formal; excessively subtle. II. *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools of the middle ages. [Fr.]
scholiast (sköl'i-ast), *n.* Writer of *scholia*. — **scholiastic**, *a.* [See *SCHOLIUM*.]
Scholium (sköl'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* *scholia*, *scholia*.] 1. Marginal note of the old critics on the ancient classics. 2. In *math.* Explanation added to a problem. [Gr. *scholion*, short note.]
school (sköl). I. *n.* 1. Place for instruction; institution of learning, esp. for children. 2. Pupils of a school. 3. Exercises for instruction. 4. Disciples of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine. II. *vt.* 1. Educate in a school; instruct. 2. Admonish. [L. *schola* — Gr. *scholē*, leisure, lecture, school.]
schoolmaster (sköl'mās-tēr), *n.* Master or teacher of a school; pedagogue. — *syn.* schoolmistress.

schooner (skō'nēr), *n.* Sharp-built, swift-sailing vessel, generally two-masted, rigged with fore-and-aft sails. [Properly *scooner* — A. S. *scunian*, skip.]



Schooner.

schottische (shot-ēsh), *n.* Dance similar to polka. [Ger. = Scotch.]

sciatic (si-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or affecting, the hip. [Low L. *sciaticus* — Gr. *ischion*, hip joint.]

sciatica (si-at'i-ka), *n.* Neuritis or neuralgic affection of the sciatic nerve.

science (siens), *n.* 1. Systematized knowledge. 2. Pursuit of knowledge or truth for its own sake. 3. That which refers to abstract principles, as distinguished from *art*. [Fr. — L. *scientia* — *scio*, know.]

scientific (si-en-tif'ik), **scientifically**, *a.* 1. According to, or versed in, science. 2. Having systematic knowledge. — **scientifically**, *adv.*

scientist (si'en-tist), *n.* Person who studies science, esp. natural science; scientific investigator.

scillet (sil'i-set), *adv.* To wit (abbrev. *scil*, *sc* or *se*). [L. — *scire licet*, you may know.]

scimitar (sim'i-tar), *n.* Curved sword, sometimes broadest at the point end, used by the Turks and Persians. [Etymology doubtful.]

scintilla (sin-till'a), *n.* 1. Spark. 2. Least particle. [L.]

scintillate (sin'till-lāt), *vt.* 1. Throw out sparks. 2. Sparkle; twinkle. — **scintillation**, *n.*

sciolism (si'ol-izm), *n.* Superficial knowledge. [L. *sciolus*, dim. of *scire*, knowing. — *scio*, know.]

sciolist (si'ol-ist), *n.* One who knows many things superficially; pretender to science.

scion (si'un), *n.* 1. Cutting or twig for grafting. 2. Young member of a family; descendant. [Fr. — L. *scutlo*, cutting — *scco*, cut.]

scioptic (si-opt'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the camera obscura. — **scioptics**, *n.* Art of exhibiting images of objects, received through a lens, in a darkened room. [Gr. *scia*, shadow, and *optico*.]

scire facias (sirē fā-shi-as), *n.* Writ to enforce either execution or annulment of a judgment or the like. [L. = make to know!]

scirrhus (skir'us or sir'), *a.* Hardened; proceeding from scirrhus.

scirrhus (skirrus or sir'), *n.* 1. Hardened gland, forming a tumor. 2. Hardening, esp. that preceding cancer. [*Gr. skiros*, hard.]

scissors (siz'ürz), *n. pl.* Cutting instrument consisting of two blades fastened at the middle. Often called a *pair of scissors*. [O. Fr. *cisotres* — L. *caedo*, *caesum*, *cut.*] [SLAVONIC.]

Slav, Slavonian, etc. See SLAV.
Sclerosis (sklē-rō'sis), *n.* Hardening of a tissue. [Gr. ?]

sclerotal (sklē-rot'al). *L. a.* An ossification in the eyeball of the owl.
II. a. Like, or pertaining to, a sclerotal. [From *Gr. skleros*, hard.]

sclerotica (sklē-rot'i-ka), *n.* Opaque, white, inelastic front coat of the eye.

scorn (skaf). I. *vt.* Mock; treat with scorn. II. *vt.* Show contempt or scorn. III. *n.* 1. Expression of scorn or contempt 2. Object of derision.—**scorfer**, *n.* [Dan. *skuffa*, delude, Low Ger. *beschuppen*, cheat.]

scold (sköld). I *vt.* and *vi.* Chide in a loud and violent manner. II *n.* Rude, clamorous woman. — **scolder**, *n.* [Low Ger. *schelden*. Ger. *schelten*.]
Syn. Vituperate: censure; blame.

scallop. Same as SCALLOP.
aconce (skous), *n.* 1. Bulwark; small fort 2. Shelter; hut; chimney seat.
 3. Helmet. 4. Head; skull. [Dut. *schans*. Ger. *schanze*.]

scence (skons), *n.* 1. Socket for the candle. 2. Ornamental hanging or wall candle-stick. [O. Fr. *esconce*—L. *obscensa*, *scensa*, dark-lantern.]

scop (sköp). I. *v.* 1. Lift up, as water, with something hollow; empty with a ladle *n.* Make hollow; dig out. 3. Secure and publish a piece of news in advance of rivals. II. *n.* 1. Large hollow shovel or ladle. 2. Place hollowed out. 8. Sweeping stroke. 4. Publication of a piece of news by a newspaper in advance of rival papers. [Dan. *skuffe*. Ger. *schuven*. See SHOVEL.]

scope (skōp), *v.* Run. [*Collog.*]
scope (skōp), *n.* 1. Space. 2. Room or opportunity. 3 End before the mind; intention [Gr *skopos*—*skopeo*, look.]

scopolamine (sko-pol'a-min), *n.* New alkaloid from a plant similar to the *Atropa Belladonna*, or deadly nightshade, used as an anesthetic.

scorbatic (skor-büt'ik). **scorbütic-**
al, *a.* Pertaining to scurvy.
Scorch (skoroh), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Burn
slightly 2. Affect painfully with heat.
3. Ride recklessly fast, as on a bicy-
cle. [*O. Fr. scorcher*, flay, skin.]


score (skôr). I. a. 1. Mark or notch for keeping count; line drawn; furrow. 2. Number twenty, once represented by a larger notch. 3. Reckoning; account; reason. 4. Draught of a musical composition with all the parts, or its transcript. 5. Number of points gained in a game. II. v. t. 1. Mark with notches or lines. 2. Furrow; cut into but not through. 3. Charge. 4. Succeed in making or winning, as a victory. — **scorer**, a. 1. One who or that which scores or notches. 2. One who keeps the score. [*A. S. scora*, notch.]

scoria (skō'ri-ā), *n.* Dross or slag left from metal or ores after being under fire. — **scoriae** (skō'ri-ē), *n. pl.* Volcanic ashes. [*Gr. skoria*, refuse, offal.]

scorn (skärn). *v.* 1. *n.* 1. Lofly contempt. 2. Object of contempt. *II. v.* Hold in contempt; refuse. — *Laugh to scorn*, deride. — *Think scorn*, despise. — **scorn'er**, *n.* 1. One who scorns. 2. One who scoffs at religion. — **scorn'ful**, *a.* Contemptuous. — **scorn'fully**, *adv.* [O. Fr. *escarner* — O. H. G. *skirnon*, mock.]

Syn. Contemn; disdain; slight; insult; mock; spurn

scorpion (skar-pi-un), *n.* 1. Insect with claws like the lobster, and armed with a poisonous sting in its jointed tail. 2.



Scorpio. ♍

One of the signs of the zodiac (a *pio*). 3. Whip with points like a scorpion's tail. [Gr. *storpikos*.]

scot (skot), *n.* Contribution; payment;
tax. — **scot-free** (skot'frē), *a.* Free

from scot or payment; untaxed; unhurt; safe. — *Scot and lot*, parish tax assessed according to the lot or ability of the payer. [*A. S. scot* — *sceotan*, shoot, or throw in, as contribution. (*Ger. schozz*)] [*A. S. Scottis*]

Scot (skot), *n.* Native of Scotland.
Scotch (skoeh), **Scottish** (skot'ish),
Scots (skots), *a.* Relating to Scotland,
 its people, or language. — **Scotch**
man, **Scotsman**, *ns.* Native of
 Scotland. [*v.* Etym. doubtful.]

scotch (skoč), *vt.* Cut or wound slightly.
scotch (skoč). *I vt.* Prop up; block;

put on the brake; scote. II. n. Wedge, prop or bar to keep a log or the like

from rolling or moving. (O.Fr. *ascoter*.)
ascoter (skō'tēr), *n.* Species of marine

duck with dark plumage, also called the scurf duck. [idiom]



Scorpio. ♏

**Sāta, fat, tāk, fār, fāll, fāre, above, mā, met, hār; mīte, mit, nōte, net, mōva, wāt,
mūte. hut. hōra: off. owl, then.**

scoundrel (skown'drel), *n.* Worthless, low fellow; rascal; man without principle. — **scoundrelism**, *n.* [From A. S. *scunian*, shun, disgust.]
secur (skowr), *vt.* 1. Clean by rubbing with something rough. 2. Cleanse from grease, dirt, etc. 3. Purge. 4. Pass quickly over. — **securer**, *n.* [O. F. *securer*. L. Ger. *schusern*. Low L. *seurere*, sweep.]
securge (skürj), *L. n.* 1. Whip made of leather thongs. 2. Instrument of punishment. 3. Punishment; means of punishment. II. *vt.* Whip severely; punish in order to correct. — **securer**, *n.* [O. Fr. *securge* — L. (*scutica*) *excoriata*, (whip) made of strips of leather.]
seent (skowt), *L. n.* One sent out to bring in tidings, observe the enemy, etc. II. *vt.* and *vt.* Reconnoiter; explore; observe. [O. Fr. *seculer* — L. *seculare*, listen.]
seent (skowt), *vt.* Sneer at; reject with disdain. [Icel. *skutt*, taunt.]
seew (skow), *n.* Large flat-bottomed boat; pram. [Dut. *seehuis*, punt.]
seowl (skowl), *L. vt.* Wrinkle the brows in displeasure; look sour, angry, or gloomy. II. *n.* Wrinkling of the brows when displeased; look of sullenness, or anger. [A. S. *seowl*, squint. Dut. *schullen*. Low Ger. *schulen*.]
scrabble (skrab'l), *vt.* 1. Scrawl. 2. Scramble; struggle. [Freq. of SCRAPE.]
scrag (skrag), *n.* 1. Anything thin or lean and rough. 2. Bony part of the neck. — **scragged** (skrag'ed), **scraggy** (skrag'g), *a.* Lean and rough; uneven; rugged. — **scrag'gedness**, **scrag'giness**, *ns.* — **scrag'gily**, *adv.* [O. Sw. *skrutica*, shrink.]
scramble (skram'b'l), *L. vt.* 1. Struggle with hand and feet to seize something before others. 2. Move on all-fours. II. *n.* Struggle; clambering. — **Scrambled eggs**, eggs beaten, mixed with milk and cooked in a pan under constant scraping. — **scram'bler**, *n.* [Prov. E. *scram*, rake together with the hands.]
scrap (skrap), *n.* 1. Small piece. 2. Unconnected extract. — **scrap-book**, *n.* A blank book for pasting in extracts, prints, etc. [From SCRAPE.]
scrape (skräp), *L. vt.* 1. Rub with something sharp. 2. Collect by drawing a sharp edge over. 3. Collect by laborious effort and save penuriously. 4. Move a foot backward. — **Scrape an acquaintance**, manage by strategy to become acquainted. II. *n.* Perplexing situation; difficulty. [Icel. *skrapa*, From the sound.]

scraper (skrä'pär), *n.* Instrument of fixture used for scraping, as the soles of shoes. [scraped off.]
scrapping (skrä'ping), *n.* That which is **scratch** (skrach), *L. vt.* and *vt.* 1. Rub or mark the surface with something pointed, as the nails; tear or dig with the claws. 2. Draw or write hastily. 3. Erase; efface; withdraw, as the name of a horse at a race. 4. Score accidentally, in any game. II. *n.* 1. Mark or tear made by scratching. 2. Slight wound. 3. Line in a prize-ring up to which boxers are led. — **Come up to the scratch**, meet the opponent. 4. Lucky shot at billiards. — **scratch'er**, *n.* 1. One who or that which scratches. 2. Bird which scratches for food, as a hen. [O. Ger. *kratsen*.]
scrawl (skral), *L. vt.* and *vt.* Write irregularly, or hastily. II. *n.* Irregular or hasty writing. — **scrawler**, *n.* [From SCRABBLE.]
scrawny (skrä'ni), *a.* Lean; raw-boned; wasted. [Corr. of SLAGGY.]
screak (skräk), *L. vt.* 1. Scream; screech. 2. Creak. II. *n.* 1. Screech. 2. Creaking. [From the sound.]
scream (skräem), *L. vt.* Cry out with a shrill cry, as in fear or pain; shriek. II. *n.* Shrill, sudden cry. [O. Dan. *skrige*, imitative.]
screech (skräch), *L. vt.* Shriek; utter a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry. II. *n.* Harsh, shrill cry. [From the sound.]
screech-owl (skräch'owl), *n.* Kind of owl so called from its screeching cry.
screed (skräd), *n.* 1. Shred; strip, esp. of mortar, serving as a gauge for the plasterer. 2. Harangue; tirade. [Var. of SHRED.]
screen (skrén), *L. n.* 1. That which shelters from danger or observation. 2. Partition in churches. 3. Coarse riddle for sifting coal, etc. II. *vt.* 1. Shelter or conceal. 2. Pass through a coarse riddle. [O. Fr. *ecreen*.]
screw (skrë), *L. n.* 1. Cylinder with a spiral groove or ridge on either its outer or inner surface, used as a fastening and as a mechanical power. 2. Screw-propeller. 3. Extortioner. 4. Worn-out horse. II. *vt.* Apply a screw to; turn, as a screw; press with a screw. 2. Twist. 3. Oppress by ex-



Screech-owl.

torion. 4. Force; squeeze. [O. Fr. *serrou* — L. *serobus*, ditch, internal screw. Low Ger. *schruus*, screw.]

screw-driver (skrö-driv'ër), *n.* Instrument for turning screws.

screw-propeller (skrö-pro-pel'ër), *n.* 1. Spiral-bladed wheel at the stern of a steam-vessel for propelling it. 2. Steamer so propelled.

scribble (skrib'l), *vt. and vi.* Write carelessly; fill with worthless writing.

scribbler, *n.* [O. Fr. *scrivailleur*.]

scribe (skrib), *n.* 1. Writer. 2. Public writer. 3. Clerk; amanuensis; secretary. 4. Among the ancient Jews, expounder of the Mosaic law. II. *vt.* 1. Write; mark; score. 2. Fit closely, as in joinery. [L. *scriba*—*scribo*, write.]

skirmish (skrim'ish), *n.* Skirmish; general fight; tussle; confused close contest, as in football. [Corr. of SKIRMISH.]

scrimp (skrimp), *I. vt. and vi.* 1. Make too small or short; pinch; be sparing. II. *a.* Short; scanty. [A. S. *scrimpan*, shrink. Ger. *krimpen*, *scrumpfen*.]

scrip (skrip), *n.* 1. That which is written. 2. Piece of paper containing writing. 3. Certificate of shares in a joint-stock company, subscribed or allotted. [L. *scriptum*, pa. p. of *scribo*.]

scrip (skrip), *n.* Small bag or wallet. [Heb. *skreppa*. akin to SOAR.]

script (skript), *n.* 1. Written letters; handwriting. 2. Type like written letters. [L. *scriptum*—*scribo*, write.]

scriptural (skriptür'al), *a.* Contained in, or according to, Scripture; biblical. — **scripturally**, *adv.* — **scripturalness**, *n.*

scripture (skriptür), *n.* 1. Sacred writing. 2. (Scripture, or the Scriptures), the Bible. 3. A text from the Bible. [L. *scriptura*—*scribo*, write.]

scrivener (skriv'en-ër), *n.* 1. Scribe; writer; copyist. 2. One who draws up contracts; notary. 3. Money-broker. [O. Fr. *scrivain* — L. *scriba*, scribe.]

scrofula (skrof'ü-lä), *n.* Constitutional tubercular disease of the glandular and bony tissues; struma; king's evil. [L. *scrofula*, swelling.]

scrofulous (skrof'ü-lus), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with, scrofula.

scroll (skról), *n.* 1. Roll of paper or parchment; writing in the form of a roll. 2. Schedule; list. 3. Spiral ornament; volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. [O. Fr. *escrol*.]

scrub (skrub), *I. vt. and vi.* [scrubbing; scrubbed.] Rub hard, esp. with something rough. II. *n.* 1. One who works hard and lives meanly. 2. Worn-

out brush. 3. Low underwood. III. *a.* Of inferior breed or stunted growth; lacking proper training, as a crew.

scrubber, *n.* — **scrubby**, *a.* 1. Laborious; penurious; mean. 2. Small; stunted in growth. [Dan. *skrubbe*.]

scruff (skruf), *n.* Nape of the neck. [Formerly *scuff*. Cf. Ger. *scopf*.]

scrupulous (skrup'ü-lus), *a.* Fine; delightful; particular. [Slang.]

scrunch (skrunch), *vt. and vi.* Crunch.

scruple (skrö'pl), *I. n.* 1. Small weight (20 grains, or $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm). 2. Very small quantity. 3. Reluctance to decide or act, as from motives of conscience. II. *vt.* Hesitate from conscientious doubt. [L. *scrupulus*, dim. of *scrupus*, sharp stone, anxiety.]

scrupulous (skrö'pü-lus), *a.* 1. Having doubts. 2. Conscientious. — **scrupulously**, *adv.* — **scrupulousness**.

scrupulousity, *n.* [L. *scrupulosus*.]

Syn. Hesitating; exact; precise.

scrutin de liste (skrö-tang de list), *n.* Voting for all the representatives of a large district, instead of only for one representative of a subdivision. [Fr.] minutely or closely.

scrutinize (skrö'ti-niz), *vt.* Examine.

scrutiny (skrö'ti-ni), *n.* Careful or minute inquiry; critical examination. [L. *scrutor*, search even to the rag—

scud (skud), *I. vt.* [scud'ing; scud'ed.] 1. Run quickly. 2. Run before the wind in a gale. II. *n.* 1. Act of moving quickly. 2. Loose clouds driven swiftly along. [Dan. *skyde*, shoot.]

scuffle (skuf'l), *I. vt.* Struggle closely; fight confusedly. II. *n.* Struggle as close quarters; confused contest. [A. S. *scufian*, shove.]

sculduggery (skul-dinger), *n.* Concealment, underhanded rascality.

scull (skul), *I. n.* 1. Short, light oar. 2. Small boat; cock-boat. II. *vt.* 1. Impel by sculls. 2. Propel by working an oar diagonally at the stern, without raising the blade from the water. — **sculling**, *n.* — **sculler**, *n.* 1. One who sculls. 2. Small boat rowed with two sculls by one man. [See SKUL.]

scullery (skul'ër-i), *n.* Place for washing dishes. [O. Fr. *sculler* — L. *scutella*, salver, dish.] [ant.]

scullion (skul'yun), *n.* Kitchen servant.

sculpin, *skulpin* (skul'pin), *n.* 1. Salt water fish with spines. 2. Mean fellow. [figures.—**sculpin-tree**, *fern*.]

sculpter (skulp'tür), *n.* One who carves.

sculpture (skulp'tür), *I. n.* 1. Art of carving figures in wood, stone, etc. 2. Carved-work. II. *vt.* Carve; form, as a piece of sculpture. — **sculpturally**, *adv.* [L. *sculptura*—*sculpeo*, carve.]

fäts, fat, täsk, fkr, fpl, färs, above; mä, met, här; mäts, mit; nöts, net, mövs, wäts;
mäts, hut, bärs; öls, öw, thän.

scum (skum). I. *n.* 1. Foam; froth; extraneous matter rising to the surface of liquids, esp. when boiled or fermented. 2. Refuse. II. *vt.* [scumm-ing; scummed.] Take the scum from; skim. III. *vt.* Form a scum.—**scum-mer**, *n.* [Dan. *skum*. Ger. *schumm*.]
scummer (skun'er), *vt.* and *vi.* Affect with nausea; become nauseated. [A. S. *scumian*, *shun*.]
scup (skup), *n.* Food fish of the Atlantic coast, U. S.; porgy. [From Indian name.] [*vt.* Swing. [Dut. *schop*.]
scup (skup). I. *n.* Swing. II. *vt.* and **scupper** (skup'er), *n.* 1. Opening in the side of a ship for carrying off water from the deck. 2. Gutter leading to the opening. [O. Fr. *escupir*—L. *ex-spua*, spit out.]
scuppernong (skup'er-nong), *n.* Cultivated fox-grape of the southern U. S. and of Mexico. [Am. Indian.]
scurf (skurf), *n.* Crust or flaky matter formed on the skin; dandruff; anything adhering to the surface.—**scurfy**, *a*—**scurfiness**, *n.*
scurile (skur'il), *a.* Clownish; grossly opprobrious; low.—**scurrility**, *n.* Vulgar abuse; indecent language.—**scurrilous**, *a.* Using, or containing, low, indecent language.
scurry (skur'i), I. *vt.* Move hastily; scamper. II. *n.* 1. Hurry; bustle; flurry. 2. Scram race.
scurvily (skur'vi-li), *adv.* In a scurvy manner; meanly; basely.
scurviness (skur'vi-nes), *n.* State of being scurvy; meanness.
scurvy (skur'vi), I. *n.* Disease of sailors and others deprived of fresh provisions and vegetable food. Bleeding gums and prostration are among the symptoms. II. *a.* Scurvy; covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurvy; offensive; mean or malicious, as a trick. [Prob. corr. from SCORBUTA.]
scurvy-grass (skur'vi-gras), *n.* Northern and Arctic plant, antiscorbutic and eaten as a salad. [From SCURVY-GRASS.] [Wel. *owt*.]
sent (skut), *n.* Short tail, as of a rabbit.
sentate (skut'at), *a.* 1. Shaped like a round shield. 2. Protected by large scales. [L. *scutum*, shield.]
sentels (skuch), *vt.* Dress by beating; swingle, as flax, to remove the woody parts of the stalks.
sentelshen. Same as ESCUTHEON.
sentellated (skut'e-lä-ted), *a.* Divided into surfaces like little plates. [L. *scutellum*, dim. of *scutum*, shield.]
sentiform (skut'i-farm), *a.* Having the form of a shield. [L. *scutum*, shield.]

scuttle (skut'l), *n.* Hod; vessel for holding coal. [A. S. *scutl*—L. *scutella*, salver.]
scuttle (skut'l). I. *n.* 1. Opening or hatchway of a ship. 2. Hole through the hatches or in the side or bottom of a ship. 3. Square hole in the roof of a house; lid covering the hole. II. *vt.* Cut holes through any part of a ship; sink a ship by cutting holes in it. [O. Fr. *escoutille*, hatchway.—O. Ger. *scos*. Ger. *schoosz*, bosom, lap.]
scuttle (skut'l). I. *vt.* Run with haste; hurry. II. *n.* Quick run. [From SCUM.]
scutum (skut'um), *n.* 1. Oblong shield of the heavy-armed Roman legionaries. 2. Knee-pan. 3. Second and largest section of the upper surface of the thoracic segment of an insect; any shield-like plate. [L.]
seye (si), *n.* Hole in a garment to which the sleeve is sewed.
scythe (sikh), I. *n.* Kind of sickle; instrument with a curved blade for mowing. II. *vt.* Cut with a scythe; mow. [A. S. *siths*. Low Ger. *seis*.]
se-, *prefix*. Apart; away. [L.]
sea (se), *n.* 1. Great mass of salt water covering the greater part of the earth's surface. 2. Any great expanse of water less than an ocean. 3. The ocean. 4. Swell of the sea in a tempest; wave.—*At sea*. 1. Away from land; on the ocean. 2. Uncertain; in error; wrong.—*Half-seas over*, half-drunk.—*High seas*, open ocean.—*Go to sea*, become a sailor. [A. S. *see*.]
sea-nemene (se'-e-nem'o-ne), *n.* Polyp, found on rocks on the seacoast.
seaboard (se'börd), *n.* Border or shore of the sea.
seacoast (se'köst), *n.* Coast or shore of the sea; land adjacent to the sea.
sea-elephant (se'-e-le-fant), *n.* Animal of the seal family, with a proboscis like an elephant.
seafaring (se'fär-ing), *a.* Following the lin. of, or belonging to, a seaman.
sea-gage (se'gä), *n.* 1. Depth a vessel sinks in the water. 2. Instrument for measuring the depth of the sea.
sea-girt (se'gert), *a.* Girt or surrounded by the sea.
sea-going (se'-gö-ing), *a.* Sailing on the deep sea, as opposed to *coast* or *river* (vessels). [See.]
sea-green (se'grën), *a.* Green like the sea-horse (se'hars), *n.* 1. Walrus. 2. Hippopotamus or river-horse. 3. Hippocampus.
sea-island (se'-fland), *a.* Term applied to a fine long-stapled variety of cotton grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia.

šēa, šē, šēk, šir, šil, šire, šrove; mē, met, hār; mīte, mīt; nēte, net, nēve upil; mūte, hū, būm; ol, owl, čēan.

seakale (sē'kāl), *n.* Kind of cabbage found on sandy shores of the sea.

sea-king (sē'king), *n.* Leader of early Scandinavian piratical expeditions.

seal (sēl). I. *n.* 1. Engraved stamp for impressing the wax which closes a letter, etc. 2. Wax or other substance so impressed. 3. That which makes fast or secure; that which authenticates or ratifies; assurance. 4. Drain trap. II. *vt.* 1. Fasten with a seal; mark with a stamp; set a seal to. 2. Make fast; confirm; keep secure. [A. S. *stige*. — *L. sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, mark.]

seal (sēl), *n.* Marine animal valuable for its skin, fur and oil. [A. S. *seolh*.]
sealing-wax (sē'ling-waks), *n.* Resinous compound for sealing letters, etc.
sea-lion (sē'li-un), *n.* Large seal, the male having a mane.

seam (sēm). I. *n.* 1. Line formed by the sewing together of two pieces. 2. Line of union; joint; suture. 3. Vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal, etc. 4. Thin layer between thicker strata. II. *vt.* 1. Unite by a seam; make a seam in. 2. Scar; line. [A. S. *seam* — *seowian*, sew.]

seaman (sē'man), *n.* Man who assists in the navigation of ships at sea; sailor; mariner. — **seaman'ship**, *n.* Art of navigating ships at sea.

seamark (sē'mark), *n.* Object on land serving as a guide to those at sea; beacon.

seamew (sē'mū), *n.* Species of gull.
seamless (sēm'les), *a.* Without a seam; woven throughout.

seamstress (sēm'stress), *n.* Woman who sews. [From **SEAM**; doublet **SEMPSTRESS**.]

seamy (sē'mi), *a.* 1. Having a seam or seams. 2. Less presentable; less

sean (sēn). *n.* Drag-net. [See **SEINE**.]
séance (sē'angs), *n.* 1. Sitting, as of some public body. 2. Meeting of Spiritualists for purposes of alleged "communication" through mediums. [Fr. — *L. sedeo*, sit.]

seapiece (sē'pēs), *n.* Picture representing a scene at sea.

seaport (sē'pōrt), *n.* 1. Harbor on the seashore. 2. Town near such a harbor.

sear, sear (sēr). I. *vt.* Dry up; burn to dryness on the surface; scorch; cauterize; render callous or insensible. II. *a.* Dry; withered. [A. S. *searian*. Cf. Ger. *verschren*, injure.]

search (sērč). I. *vt.* Look round to find; seek; examine; inspect; explore; put to the test. II. *vt.* Seek; hunt; make inquiry. III. *n.* Act of seeking

or looking for; pursuit. — **search'er**, *n.* [O. Fr. *cercher* — *L. circare*, go about.]

Syn. Examination; investigation; inquiry; scrutiny; quest.

search-light (sērč'lit), *n.* Powerful light fitted with reflectors.

search-warrant (sērč-wor'ant), *n.* Warrant authorizing a constable, etc., to enter the premises of a person suspected of secreting stolen goods.

seared (sērd), *a.* Dried up; burned.

searoom (sē'rōm), *n.* Space at sea for a ship to maneuver or drive about without running aground or ashore.

seasalt (sē'salt), *n.* Common salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation.

sea-serpent (sē'sēr-pent), *n.* Fabulous sea-monster. [to the sea.]

seashore (sē'shōr), *n.* Land adjacent

sea-sick (sē'sik), *a.* Affected with seasickness. — **sea-sickness**, *n.* Nervous affection attended with nausea and convulsive vomiting, produced by the motion of a vessel at sea. [sea.]

seaside (sē'sid), *n.* Land beside the

season (sē'zn). I. *n.* 1. One of the four periods of the year. 2. Usual or proper time; any particular time. II. *vt.* 1. Mature. 2. Prepare for use; accustom.

3. Fit for the taste; give relish to. 4. Mingle. 5. Moderate. III. *vt.* 1. Become seasoned or matured; grow fit for use; become inured. 2. Become dry and hard. — **seasoner**, *n.* [Fr. *saison* — *L. satio*, seedtime.]

seasonable (sē'zn-ə-bl), *a.* Happening in due season; occurring in good, suitable, or proper time; timely; opportune. — **seasonably**, *adv.* — **seasonableness**, *n.*

seasoning (sē'zn-ing), *n.* 1. That which is added to food to give it greater relish. 2. Act or process by which anything is seasoned.

seat (sēt). I. *n.* 1. That on which one sits; chair, bench, etc. 2. Place where one sits; site; station; location. 3. Post of authority. 4. Right to sit. II. *vt.* 1. Place on a seat; cause to sit down. 2. Place in any situation, site, etc.; establish; fix; assign or furnish a seat to. 3. Put a seat or bottom in, as a chair. [A. S. *sæte* — *sitan*, sit.]

sea-urchin (sē'ūr'chin), *n.* Sea-hedgehog. [So called from its spines.]

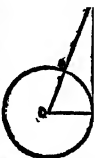
seaward (sē'wārd), *a.* Being near or looking towards the sea. II. *adv.* Towards or in the direction of the sea.

seaweed (sē'wēd), *n.* Plant of the sea.

seaworthy (sē'wū-thi), *a.* Fit for sailing on the sea. — **seaworthiness**, *n.*

sebaceous (sē-bē'shus), *a.* Resembling secreting, or pertaining to, fat. [*L. sebum*, tallow.]

secant (sē'kant), *I. a.* Cutting; dividing into two parts. *II. a. 1.* Line that cuts another. 2. (See cut) Straight line from the center of a circle (D) to one extremity (B) of an arc (BC), produced till it meets the tangent (CA) to the other extremity (C). [*L. secans—seco, cut.*]



secede (sē-sēd'), *vt.* Separate one's self; withdraw from fellowship or association.—**seceder**, *n.* [*L.—se, away, and Secant. (II, 2) cedo, go.*]

secession (sē-sesh'un), *n.* Act of seceding; withdrawal; departure.

seckel (sek'l), *n.* Small juicy pear.

seclude (sē-klūd'), *vt.* 1. Keep apart; withdraw into solitude. 2. Exclude. [*L. se, apart, and claudo, shut.*]

seclusion (sē-klū'zhun), *n.* 1. Shutting out; being secluded. 2. Secluded place. *Syn.* Separation; retirement; privacy; solitude; solitariness.

second (sek'und), *n.* 1. Immediately following the first; next in position; another; other. 2. Inferior. *II. a. 1.* One who or that which follows or is second. 2. One who attends another in a duel or a prize-fight; supporter. 3. 60th part of a minute of time, or of a degree. *III. vt. 1.* Follow; act as second. 2. Assist; encourage. 3. Support the mover of a question or resolution.—**seconded** (sek'un-dēr), *n.* One who seconds or supports. [*Fr.—L. secundus—sequor, follow.*]

secondary (sek'un-dār-ī), *I. a. 1.* Coming after the first; second in position; inferior; subordinate. 2. Deputed. 3. Dependent. *II. n.* Subordinate; delegate; deputy.—**secondarily**, *adv.*

second-hand (sek'und-hand), *a.* Received from another; not new; used by another. [*second place*]

secondly (sek'und-li), *adv.* In the second-sight (sek'und-sit), *n.* Power of seeing things future or distant.

secrecy (sē'kre-si), *n.* 1. State of being secret. 2. Retirement; privacy. 3. Ability to keep a secret. 4. Secretiveness. 5. Secret; article concealed.

secret (sē'kret), *I. a. 1.* Concealed from notice; removed from sight; unrevealed. 2. Secluded. 3. Keeping secrets. *II. n. 1.* That which is concealed or unknown. 2. Privacy.—**secretly**, *adv.*—**secreteness**, *n.* [*L. secretus—se, apart, and cerno, separate.*]

Syn. Concealed; private; unseen; obscure; recondite; latent; clandestine; retired; reserved. See HIDDEN.

secretary (sek're-tār-ī), *n. 1.* One employed to write for another. 2. Public officer intrusted with the affairs of a department of government. 3. Writing-desk.—**secretarial**, *a.*—**secretaryship**, *n.* [*From SECRET.*]

secretary-bird, *n.* So. African bird with long legs, and a crest of feathers resembling pens stuck over the ears.



Secretary-bird.

secrete (sē-krēt'), *vt. 1.* Hide; conceal. 2. Produce from the circulating fluids, as from the blood in animals, or the sap in vegetables. [*L. secretor.*]

secretion (sē-krē'shun), *n. 1.* Act of secreting or separating from a circulating fluid. 2. That which is secreted.

secretive (sē-krē'tiv), *a. 1.* Tending to or causing secretion. 2. Given to secrecy or to having secrets.—**secretively**, *adv.*—**secretiveness**, *n.*

secretory (sē-krē'tō-ri), *a.* Performing the office of secretion.

sect (sekt), *n. 1.* Body of people who unite in holding some particular views, esp. in religion and philosophy. 2. Those who dissent from an established church. [*Fr. secte—L. secta, way (cut through)—seco, cut.*]

sectarian (sek-tēr-ian), *I. a.* Pertaining, or peculiar to, a sect. *II. n.* One of a sect.—**sectarianism**, *n.* Quality or character of a sectarian; devotion to a sect.

sectary (sek'tar-ī), *n.* One of a sect.

sectile (sek'til), *a.* That may be cut with a knife. [*L.—seco, cut.*]

section (sek'shun), *n. 1.* Act of cutting. 2. Division; portion. 3. Plan of any object cut through, as it were, to show its interior. 4. Line formed by the intersection of two surfaces. 5. Surface formed when a solid is cut by a plane. 6. Square mile or 640 acres of land; 1-36th of a township. (U. S.)

sectional (sek'shun-əl), *a.* Pertaining to a section or distinct part.—**sectionalism**, *n.* Local patriotism; provincialism.—**sectionally**, *adv.*

sector (sek'tūr), *n. 1.* That which cuts. 2. That which is cut off. 3. Portion of a circle between two radii and the intercepted arc. 4. Mathematical instrument for finding a fourth proportional.

secular (sek'ū-lar). I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to an age or generation. 2. Coming only once in a century. 3. Pertaining to the present world, or to things not spiritual. 4. Not bound by monastic rules. II. *n.* 1. Layman. 2. Ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules.—**secularly**, *adv.* [L. *secularis*—*seculum*, age, generation.]

secularist (sek'ū-lar-ist), *n.* One who discards religious belief and worship, esp. in education and civil affairs.—**secularism**, *n.*

secularity (sek'ū-lar-i-ti), *n.* State of being secular or worldly; worldliness.

secularize (sek'ū-lar-iz), *vt.* Make secular; convert from spiritual to common use.—**secularization**, *n.*

securable (sē-kūr'a-b'l), *a.* That may be secured.

secure (sē-kūr'). I. *a.* Free from fear, care or danger. II. *vt.* 1. Make safe, certain, or fast. 2. Get possession of; obtain.—**securely**, *adv.*—**secureness**, *n.* [L. *se*, without, and *cura*, care.] *Syn.* Safe; confident; incautions.

security (sē-kūr'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being secure. 2. That which secures; protection. 3. *pl.* Bonds or certificates in evidence of debt or property. *Syn.* Safety; shelter; pledge.

sedan (sē'dan), *n.* 1. Covered chair for one, carried by two men. 2. Two-seated automobile with inclosed compartment for passengers.

sedate (sē-dāt'), *a.* Quiet; serene; serious.—**sedately**, *adv.*—**sedateness**, *n.* [L. *sedatus*—*sedo*, seat, compose.]

sedative (sed'a-tiv), I. *a.* Tending to make sedate or composed; moderating; assuaging pain. II. *n.* Medicine that allays irritation or pain.

sedentary (sed'en-tār-i), *a.* 1. Sitting much; remaining in one place. 2. Requiring much sitting. 3. Inactive.—**sedentarily**, *adv.*—**sedentariness**, *n.* [L. *sedentarius*—*sedeo*, sit.]

sedge (sej), *n.* Kind of coarse grass growing in swamps and rivers.—**sedgey** (sej'i), *a.* Overgrown with sedge. [A. S. *seccg*, flag—root of *saw*, cut.]

sediment (sed'i-ment), *n.* That which settles at bottom of a liquid; dregs.—**sedimentary**, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or formed by, sediment. [L. *sedimentum*—*sedeo*, sit, settle.]

sedition (sē-dish'un), *n.* Insurrection; stirring up of a factious commotion.—**seditions** (sē-dish'us), *a.* Of the nature of, or tending to excite, sedition; turbulent.—**seditionously**, *adv.*—**seditionousness**, *n.* [L.—*se*, apart, and *eo*, thence, go.]

seduce (sē-dūs'), *vt.* Draw aside from rectitude; entice; corrupt.—**seducer**, *n.*—**seducement**, *n.* [L. *seduco*—*se*, aside, and *duco*, lead.]

seduction (sē-duk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of enticing from virtue. 2. Art of flattery and deception.

seductive (sē-duk'tiv), *a.* Alluring; tempting.—**seductively**, *adv.*

sedulity (sē-dū'l-i-ti), *n.* Diligent application; unremitting attention.

sedulous (sed'ū-lus), *a.* Diligent; constant; assiduous.—**sedulously**, *adv.*—**sedulousness**, *n.* [L. *sedulus*, sitting fast, persistent, — *sedeo*, sit.]

see (sē), *n.* Seat, court, or jurisdiction of a bishop, archbishop, or the pope. [O. Fr. *se*—L. *sedes*—*sedeo*, sit.]

see (sē). I. *vt.* [saw; seen.] 1. Perceive by the eye. 2. Observe. 3. Discover; experience. 4. Visit. 5. Escort; look after. II. *vi.* 1. Use the eyes; have vision. 2. Discern; understand; notice. 3. Give attention. III. *interj.* Look! behold!—*see'er*, *n.*—*See to*, look after. [A. S. *seon*, *sehwan*. Ger. *sehen*.]

seed (sēd). I. *n.* 1. Thing sown. 2. Substance produced by plants and animals from which new plants and animals are generated. 3. First principle; original. 4. Descendants. II. *vt.* 1. Produce seed. 2. Shed seed. 3. Sow seed. III. *vi.* Sow. [A. S. *sead*—*sawan*, sow.]

seedbud (sēd'bud), *n.* Germ in the seedcake (sēd'kāk), *n.* Sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

seedling (sēd'ling), *n.* Plant reared from the seed.

seedlobe (sēd'lōb), *n.* Lobe or leaf of a plant which nourishes the growing point or seed.

seedsman (sēds'man), *n.* [*pl.* seeds-men.] 1. One who deals in seeds. 2. Sower. [ing.]

seedtime (sēd'tīm), *n.* Season for sowing.—**seedy** (sē'di), *a.* 1. Abounding with seed; run to seed. 2. Having the flavor of seeds (said of brandy). 3. Worn out; shabby.—**seedily**, *adv.*—**seediness**, *n.* [com.] Since.

seeing (sē'ing). I. *n.* Sight; vision. II. **seek** (sēk), *vt.* and *vi.* [seek'ing; sought.] Go in search of; look for; try to find or gain; ask for; solicit.—**seek'er**, *n.* [A. S. *secan*. Ger. *suchen*. See **SAKE**.]

seem (sēm). I. *vt.* Appear; look. II. *vi.* Befit.—**seem'er**, *n.* [Icel. *sema*, befit. Ger. *siemen*. From root of **SAME**.]

seeming (sē'ming). I. *a.* Apparent; specious. II. *n.* Appearance; semblance.—**seemingly**, *adv.*—**ingness**, *n.*

śāśa, śāś, śāk, śār, śāl, śāre, above; mś, met, hār; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōif; mūte, but, būrn; oīl, owl, śhen.

seemly (sēm'li). I. *a.* Becoming; suitable; decent. II. *adv.* In a decent or suitable manner. — **seem'liness**, *n.* **seen** (sēn), *pa. p.* of **SEE**.

seep (sēp), *vt.* Percolate; trickle. — **seepage**, *n.* Water which slowly drains away, esp. the water which in irrigated land returns to the main channel through the ground.

seer (sēr), *n.* One who foresees events; prophet.

seesaw (sē'sā), I. *n.* 1. Motion to and fro, as in the act of sawing. 2. Play among children, in which two seated at opposite ends of a board supported in the center move alternately up and down. II. *a.* Moving up and down, or to and fro. III. *vt.* Move backwards and forwards. [Prob. a reduplication of **SAW**.]

seersucker (sēr'suk-ēr), *n.* Thin linen or silk fabric, having a craped or puckered appearance. [East Ind.]

seethe (sēth), I. *vt.* Boil; cook in hot liquid. II. *vt.* Be boiling; be hot. [A. S. *seothan*, steam. Ger. *sieden*.]

segment (seg'mēt), I. *n.* 1. Part cut off; portion. 2. Part of a circle cut off by a straight line. 3. Part of a sphere cut off by a plane. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Separate or divide into segments. [L.—*seco*, cut.]

segregate (seg're-gāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Separate from others. — **segregation**, *n.* [L. *segrego* — *se*, apart, and *grex*, *gregis*, flock.]

Selditz (sid'lit), *n.* 1. Saline water from Selditz in Bohemia. 2. Saline aperient powder. Also, *Selditz*.

seignior (sē'n'yūr), *n.* 1. Title of honor in Southern Europe to superiors. 2. Lord of a manor. — *Grand seignior*, the Sultan of Turkey. — **seigniorial** (sē'n'yōr-i-āl), [Fr. *seigneur* — L. *senior*, *senex*, old. Doublet **SEER**.]

seigniorage (sē'n'yūr-āj), *n.* 1. Percentage taken from bullion to pay for the minting of the coins from it. 2. Royalty on patents, copyright, etc.

seine (sān or sēn), *n.* Large net for catching fish. [Fr. — L. *sagena* — Gr. *sagēnē*.]

seismal (sis'māl), **seismic** (sis'mik), *a.* Belonging to, or caused by, an earthquake.

seismology (sis-mol'o-jī), *n.* Science of earthquakes. [Gr. *seismos*, earthquake, and *logos*.]

seismometer (sis-mom'et-ēr), *n.* Instrument for obtaining data for the study of earthquakes; seismograph.

seize (sēz), *vt.* 1. Take possession of forcibly; take hold of; grasp; apprehend. 2. Take by legal authority. 3.

Invalidate suddenly. — **seiz'er**, *n.* — **seiz'able**, *a.* [Fr. *saisir*.]

seizin (sē'zin), *n.* 1. Legal possession. 2. Act of taking possession. 3. Thing possessed. [Fr. *saisine* — *saisir*, seize.]

seizure (sē'shūr), *n.* 1. Act of seizing; capture; grasp. 2. Thing seized.

seilah (sē'la), *n.* In the Psalms, a word denoting a pause in the musical performance of the song. [Heb.]

seldom (sel'dūm), *adv.* Rarely; not often. [A. S. *seldum*. Ger. *selten*.]

select (sē-lekt'), I. *vt.* Pick out from a number by preference; choose; cull. II. *a.* Picked out; nicely chosen; choice. III. *n.* That which is selected (usually in the plural). — **select'ness**, *n.* [L. *seligo* — *se*, apart, and *lego*, gather.]

selection (sē-lek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of selecting. 2. Things selected. — *Natural selection*, that process in nature by which plants and animals best fitted for the conditions in which they are placed, survive, propagate, and spread, while the less fitted die out and disappear; survival of the fittest.

selective (sē-lek'tiv), *a.* Selecting; tending to select.

selectman (sē-lekt'man), *n.* In New England, one of a board of town officers who manage some affairs of the town.

selenium (sel-ē'nī-um), *n.* Elementary substance allied to sulphur. [From Gr. *selene*, moon.]

selenography (sel-en-og'ra-fī), *n.* Description of the moon. [From Gr. *selene*, moon, and *grapho*, write.]

self (self), *n.* [pl. selves (selvz)] 1. One's own person. 2. One's personal interest; selfishness. — **self-act'ing**, *a.* Automatic; acting without human aid. — **self-den'ial**, *n.* Neglect of one's own appetites or desires. — **self-evident**, *a.* Evident of itself, without proof. — **self-exist'ent**, *a.* Independent of any cause or other being. — **self-existence**, *n.* — **self-posses'sion**, *n.* Calmness; composure. — **self-righteous**, *a.* Righteous in one's own estimation; pharisaic. — **selfsame**, *a.* Very same; identical. — **self-suffi'cient**, *a.* Confident in one's own sufficiency; overbearing; haughty. — **self-sufficiency**, *n.* — **self-willed** (self-wild'), *a.* Obstinate. **selfish** (self'ish), *a.* Regarding one's own self; void of regard to others. — **selfishly**, *adv.* — **selfishness**, *n.* **sell** (sel), I. *vt.* [sell'ing; sold.] 1. Transfer (property) to another for an equivalent. 2. Betray for money. 3. Cheat; impose upon. II. *vi.* 1. Have com-

merce. 2. Be sold. III. *n.* Imposition, cheat; hoax. [Colloq.]—**sell'er**, *n.* [*A. S. sellan*, give. Cf. Low Ger. *seller*, dealer.]

seltzer (sel'tzër), *n.* Mineral water brought from *Nieder Sellers*, a village of Nassau, in Germany.

selvage (sel'vaj), **selvedge** (sel'vej), *n.* Edge of a fabric, so woven that it does not ravel. [SELF and EDGE.]

selves (selvz), *pl.* of SELF.

semaphore (sem'a-för), *n.* Apparatus for signaling at a distance, by oscillating arms or flags by day-light and lanterns by night. — **semaphoric**, **semaphoric**, *a.* [Gr. *sema*, sign, and *phero*, bear.]

semblance (sem'blans), *n.* Resemblance; likeness; appearance; figure. [Fr.—*sembler*, seem.]

semen (sē'men), *n.* [*pl.* *semina* (sem'i-nā).] Seed; sperm. [L.]

semeester (sē-mes'tēr), *n.* Term of half a year. [L.—*sex*, six, and *mensis*, month.]

semi, *prefix*. Half. [L.]

Semiannual (sem-i-ān'u-āl), *a.* Half-yearly — **semiannually**, *adv.* Once every six months. [note.]

Semibreve (sem'i-brēv), *n.* Whole semibreve (sem'i-sēr-kl), *n.* Half a circle. — **semicircular**, *a.*

Semicolon (sem'i-kō-lon), *n.* Punctuation mark (;) showing a division greater than the comma. [fluid.]

Semifluid (sem-i-flū'id), *a.* Imperfectly semimonthly (sem-i-munth'li), *a.* Occurring or issued twice a month.

Seminal (sem'in-āl), *a.* Pertaining to seed; germinal; original; radical.

Seminar (sem'in-ar), *n.* 1. A seminary course. 2. Advanced students studying by means of real research, writing of theses, etc. Gr. *seminar*.

Seminary (sem'in-ār-i), *n.* 1. Seed-plot. 2. Place of higher education, esp. for the ministry or pedagogy.

Semination (sem-i-nā-shun), *n.* 1. Act of sowing. 2. Dispersion of seed.

Semiquaver (sem'i-kwā-vēr), *n.* Musical note, half the length of a quaver.

Semitic (sem-i'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the family of languages that includes Hebrew and Arabic. [*Shem*, Gen. x, 21.]

Semitone (sem'i-tōn), *n.* Half a tone.

Semivowel (sem-i-vow'el), *n.* Half-vowel; sound partaking of the nature of both a consonant and a vowel, as *i*, *u*, or *v*, *y*, and *w*, *n.*



Semaphora.

semolina (sem-o-lē'na), *n.* Particles of fine hard wheat which do not pass into flour in milling. [From It. *semoles* — *L. simila*, finest wheat flour.]

sempiternal (sem-pi-tēr-nal), *a.* Everlasting; endless. [L. *sempiternus* — *semp*, ever, and *eternus*, eternal.]

sempster (sem'stēr), **sempstress** (sem'stres), *n.* Woman who sews. [See SEAMSTRESS.]

senary (sen'ar-i), *a.* Containing six or belonging to six. [L.—*seni*, six each.]

senate (sen'at), *n.* Legislative or deliberative body; esp. the upper house of a national or state legislature. [L. *senatus* — *senex*, *senis*, old man.]

senator (sen'a-tūr), *n.* Member of a senate. — **senatorial**, *a.* — **senatorially**, *adv.* — **senatorship**, *n.*

send (send), *v.* [*send'ing*; *sent*.] 1. Cause to go; cause to be conveyed; despatch; commission. 2. Throw; emit. 3. Diffuse. 4. Bestow; inflict. II. *vt.* Despatch a message or messenger. III. *n.* 1. That which is sent or given, as in 'Godsend'. 2. Large broad wave; impulse of a large wave. — **sender**, *n.* [A.S. *sendan*.] [fabric. [O. Fr.]

sendal (sen'dal), *n.* Thin silk or linen

senescent (sē-nēs'ent), *a.* Growing old, aging. [L.]

seneschal (sen'esch-āl), *n.* Steward; majordomo. — **seneschalship**, *n.* [L. *siniscalcus* — Goth. *sin*, old, and *stall*, servant.]

senile (sē'nill or nill), *a.* Pertaining to old age; infirm. — **senility**, *n.* [L. *senilis* — *senex*, old man.]

senior (sē'nī-ūr), *a.* 1. Older. 2. Older in office. II. *n.* 1. One older than another. 2. One older in office. 3. Aged person. 4. Student in last year of his college course. — **seniority** (sē'nī-ūr-i-ti), *n.* [L., comp. of *senex*.]

senna (sen'a), *n.* Dried, purgative leaves of several species of casia. [Ar. *sena*.] [sed from *evening*.]

sennight (sen'it), *n.* Week. [Contract.]

señor (se-nyör), *n.* Gentleman; *Mr.*; Sir. — **señora** (se-nyör'a), *n.* *fem.* Madam; lady; *Mrs.* — **señorita** (se-nyör-ē-tā), *n.* *fem.* Young lady; *Miss*. [Sp.—*L. senior*, older.]

sensation (sen-sā'shun), *n.* 1. Perception by the senses. 2. State of excited feeling. 3. That which causes general excitement. — **sensational**, *a.*

sensationalism (sen-sā'shun-al-izm), *n.* 1. Doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and that there are no innate ideas. 2. Practice of exciting the reader or hearer, or of gratifying vulgar curiosity. — **sensationalist**, *n.* Believer in sensationalism.

sepoj (sə'poi), *n.* Native soldier, whether Hindu or Mohammedan, in the British army in India.

[From Hind. *sepahī*, soldier.—Pers. *sepah*, army. Cf. Fr. *spahi*.]

seppuku (sep'pū), *n.* Hari-kari. [Jap. = cut the abdomen.]

sepsis (sep'sis), *n.* Putrefaction; decomposition; septicemia. [Gr.]

September (sep-tem'ber), *n.* Ninth month of the year. [L. — *septem*, seven. September was the seventh month of the old Roman year, which began in March.]

septyenary (sep'ten-ār-i), *L. a.* 1. Consisting of seven. 2. Lasting seven years. II. *n.* Group of seven things. [L. *septenarius* — *septem*, seven.]

septennial (sep-ten'i-al), *a.* 1. Lasting seven years. 2. Happening every seven years. — **septennially**, *adv.* [L. — *septem*, seven, and *annus*, year.]

Septentrion (sep-ten'tri-un), *n.* 1. Great Bear. 2. (s) Northern regions. [L. — *septem*, seven, and *trio*, plow oxen.]

septic (sep'tik), *L. a.* Promoting putrefaction. II. *n.* Substance that promotes putrefaction. [Gr. *septikos* — *sepo*, make putrid.]

septicemia (sep-ti-sē-mi-a), *n.* Bacterial sepsis. [SEPTIC and Gr. *aima*, blood.]

septicemia (sep-ti-sē-mi-a), *n.* See **septicemia**.

septyagenary (sep-tū-a-jen-ār-i), *L. a.* Consisting of seventy. II. *n.* One 70 years old. [L. *septuagenarius* — *septuagēni*, seventy each.]

seventieth (sep-tē-ē-th), *a.* Consisting of seventy; counted by seventies.

septyagesimal (sep-tū-a-jes'i-mal), *a.* Consisting of seventy; counted by seventies.

Septyagint (sep-tū-a-jint), *n.* A Greek version of the Old Testament, said to have been made by seventy translators at Alexandria about 300 years B. C. [L. *septyaginta*, seventy.]

septum (sep'tum), *n.* Partition wall separating two cavities or cells. [L. — *sepio*, hedge in.] [Fr.]

septuple (sep'tū-pl), *a.* Sevenfold.

sepulcher, **sepulchre** (sep-ul-kēr), *n.* Tomb. — **sepulchral**, *a.* 1. Per-



Sepoy.

taining to graves, or monuments erected for the dead. 2. Deep, hollow, as tone. [burial.]

sepulture (sep-ul-tūr), *n.* Interment; sequel (sē'kwel), *n.* That which follows; continuation; succeeding part; result; consequence. [L. *sequia*.]

sequence (sē'kwens), *n.* 1. State of being sequent or following. 2. Order of succession. 3. That which follows; consequence; result. [ceeding.]

sequent (sē'kwent), *a.* Following; **sequester** (sē'kwes'tēr), *L. vt.* 1. Separate. 2. Withdraw from society. 3. Set apart. 4. Place anything contested into the hands of a third person till the dispute is settled. 5. Seize and confiscate. II. *vt.* Renounce any interest in the estate of a husband. [L. — *sequester*, trustee.]

sequester (sē'kwes'trāt), *vt.* Sequester. — **sequestration**, **sequestrator**, *ns.*

sequin (sē'kwīn), *n.* Gold Venetian coin of the 13th century, worth about \$2.25. [Fr. — *l. sechino* — *secco*, mint, — *Ar. sekkah*, die.]

sequoia (sē'kwōi-a), *n.* Gigantic tree of California; redwood. [Am. Ind.]

seraglio (sē-rā'lyō), *n.* 1. Palace of the Turkish Sultan. 2. Harem. [It. *serraglio*, inclosure, — *serrare*, lock up, shut in.]

seraph (ser'af), *n.* [pl. seraphs (ser'af-s), seraphim (ser'a-fim)] Angel of the highest rank. — **seraphic** (ser'af-ik), **seraphical**, *a.* Angelic; pure; sublime. — **seraphically**, *adv.*

serene (ser-en), *a.* Same as **SEAR**.

serenade (ser-enād'), *L. n.* 1. Evening music in the open air. 2. Music performed by a gentleman under a lady's window at night. II. *vt.* Entertain with a serenade. [Fr.]

serene (ser-en), *a.* Plain unadorned. — **serenely**, *adv.* **serenity** (ser-en-i-ti), *n.* Clearness [L. *serenus*, clear.]

serf (sēr), *n.* Slave attached to the soil and sold with it. — **serfdom**, *n.* Condition of a serf. [L. *servus*.]

serge (sērj), *n.* Cloth of twilled worsted or silk. [Fr. — *L. serica*, silk, — *Seres*, Latin name of the people of China.]

sergeant (sēr'jent), *n.* 1. Non-commissioned officer next above a corporal. 2. In England, lawyer of high rank. — **sergeant-at-arms**, *n.* Officer of a legislative body for keeping order, etc. — **sergeant-major**, *n.* Highest non-commissioned officer. — **sergeancy**, **sergeantship**, *ns.* [Fr. *sergent* — *L. serviens*. Doublet of **SERVANT**.]

se, zē, zāk, sēr, fāl, fīre, above; mē, mēt, hēr; mīte, mīt; sēte, nēt, mēve, wēf; mēte, hūt, bērn; eil, ewē, then.

serial (sĕr-i-əl), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, a series. 2. Appearing periodically. *II. n.* Composition appearing in successive parts, as in a periodical. — **seri-ally**, *adv.* In a series or in regular order.

Seriate (sĕr-i-āt), *a.* Arranged in a series; serial. — **seriately**, *adv.*

Seriatim (sĕr-i-ā-tim), *adv.* Seriatly; one after another.

[*L.*]

Series (sĕr-ēz), *n.* [*pl.* series.] 1. Succession of things connected by some likeness; sequence; order. 2. Progression of quantities according to a certain law. [*L.—sero, join.*]

Serio-comic (sĕr-i-ō-kom'ik), *a.* Both serious and comical. — **serio-comi-cally**, *adv.*

Serious (sĕr-i-us), *a.* 1.

Solemn; grave. 2. In earnest. 3. Important. 4. Dangerous. — **seriously**, *adv.* — **seriousness**, *n.* [*L. serius.*]

Sermon (sĕr'mun), *n.* Discourse on a text of Scripture. — **sermomette** (sĕr-mun-et'), *n.* Short sermon. — **sermonize**, *vt.* Preach. [*L. sermo — sero, compose.*]

Serous (sĕrus), *a.* Resembling serum; thin; watery. — **serosity**, *n.*

Serpent (sĕr-pent), *n.* 1. Reptile which moves by means of its ribs and scales. 2. Person subtle or malicious. 3. [*S.*] One of the constellations. 4. Bass wind-instrument, so-called from its form. [*L. serpens — serpo, creep.*]

Serpentine (sĕr-pen-tin), *I. a.* Resembling a serpent; winding; spiral; crooked. *II. n.* Mineral of a green, black, or red color, sometimes spotted like a serpent's skin.

Serrate (sĕr'āt), *serrated*, *a.* Notched like a saw. — **serration**, *n.* [*L. serratus — serro, saw.*]

Serried (sĕr'id), *a.* Crowded; pressed together. [*From obsolete serry — Fr. serré.*]

Serum (sĕrum), *n.* 1. Watery part, as of curdled milk, blood, etc. 2. Chyle; lymph. [*L. = whey.*]

Servant (sĕr-vant), *n.* One who is in the service of another; domestic; slave. [*Fr., pr. p. of servir, serve.*]

Serve (sĕrv), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Be a servant (to); work for and obey. 2. Discharge the duties of an office. 3. Attend; wait. 4. Bring forward; distribute.

5. Be sufficient. 6. Operate; take the place. 7. Deliver; bring to notice. — **server**, *n.* 1. One who serves. 2. Server. [*L. servio.*]

Syn. Minister to; benefit; satisfy; suit; arrange; answer. See *AID*.

Service (sĕr-vis), *n.* 1. Condition or occupation of a servant; performance of work for another. 2. Duty required in any office; military or naval duty. 3. Office of devotion; worship. 4. Labor, assistance, or kindness to another; benefit. 5. Profession of respect. 6. Set of dishes at table. [*Fr.—L. servitium*]

Serviceable (sĕr-vis-ə-bl), *a.* 1. Able or willing to serve; diligent. 2. Advantageous; useful. 3. Durable; strong; wearing well. — **serviceably**, *adv.* — **serviceableness**, *n.*

Serviette (sĕr-viet'), *n.* Napkin. [*Fr.*]

Servile (sĕr-vil), *a.* Pertaining to a slave or servant; meanly submissive.

— **servilely**, *adv.* — **servility**, *n.*

Servitor (sĕr-vi-tūr), *n.* One who serves; servant; follower or adherent. — **servitude** (sĕr-vi-tūd), *n.* Slavery; bondage; state of slavish dependence. [*L.*]

Sesame (ses'-ə-me), **sesamum** (ses'-ə-mum), *n.* Annual herb of Southern Asia, whose seed yields a valuable oil. — *Open sesame*, charm that gives ready admittance.

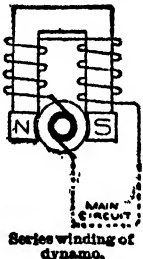
Sesamoid (ses'-ə-moid), *a.* Like a sesame seed. (Used of nodular ossification, as the *kneecap*, or in the joints of the great toe, the thumb, etc.)

— **sessile** (ses'-il), *a.* Without a stalk.

Session (ses'-hun), *n.* 1. Sitting of a court or public body. 2. Period of time between first meeting and last adjournment. [*L. sessio — sedeo, sit.*]

Sesapool. Same as *CHESPOOL*.

Set (set), *I. vt.* [*set'ting; set.*] 1. Make to sit; place; fix. 2. Put in a condition. 3. Render motionless. 4. Determine beforehand. 5. Obstruct. 6. Plant. 7. Arrange, as the teeth of a saw so as to cut narrow or wide. 8. Assign, as a price. 9. Put in order for use; compose, as type. 10. Sharpen. 11. Spread, as sails. 12. Pitch, as a tune. 13. Adapt music to. 14. Adorn with something fixed; stud. *II. vi.* 1. Sink below the horizon; decline. 2. Plant. 3. Become fixed; strike root. 4. Congeal. 5. Have a certain direction in motion; flow; tend. 6. Point out game. 7. Apply (one's self) 8. Fit. — *Set aside*, put away; omit; reject. — *Set at naught* despise. — *Set by*, value. — *Set forth* 1. Exhibit publish. 2. Set off to



advantage. 3. Set out on a journey. — *Set in*, put in the way; begin. — *Set of*. 1. Adorn. 2. Place against, as an equivalent. — *Set to*, affix. [A.S. *setlan*.]
set (set). I. a. 1. Fixed; rigid; firm. 2. Determined. 3. Regular; established. II. n. 1. Setting; descent; end. 2. Number of things used together as of books, dishes, etc. 3. Number of persons associated; group; clique.
setaceous (sê-tâ-shus), a. Bristly; bristlelike. [L. — *seta*, bristle.]
set-off (set'ôf), n. 1. Claim set up against another; counterbalance. 2. Contrast; ornament.
seton (sê'tun), n. 1. Twist of silk or the like, introduced under the skin, to maintain an artificial discharge. 2. The discharge itself. [Fr. *seton* — L. *seta*, bristle.]
setose (sê'tôz), **setous** (sê'tus), a. Bristly. [L. *setosus*.] [back.]
settee (set-tê), n. Long seat with a **setter** (set'ter), n. 1. One who sets, as words to music. 2. Dog which crouches when it scents the game.
setting (set'ing), n. 1. Act of setting. 2. Direction of a current of wind. 3. Hardening of plaster. 4. That which holds, as the mounting of a jewel.
settle (set'l), I. vt. 1. Place in a fixed state; fix; establish in a situation or business. 2. Render quiet, clear, etc.; compose. 3. Decide; free from uncertainty. 4. Fix by gift or legal act. 5. Adjust; liquidate; pay. 6. Colonize. II. vi. 1. Become fixed or stationary. 2. Fix one's residence. 3. Grow calm or clear. 4. Sink by its own weight. 5. Adjust differences or accounts. [A.S. *setlan*.]
Syn. Regulate. See **ADJUST**.
settle (set'l), n. Long bench with a high back; **settee**. [A.S. *setl*. Ger. *setzel*.]
settlement (set'l-ment), n. Act of settling; state of being settled; payment; arrangement; colony newly settled; sum settled on a woman at her marriage. [colonist.]
setter (set'ter), n. One who settles;
set-to (set-tô), n. Fight; contest.
seven (sev'n), a. and n. Six and one. — *sevenfold*, a. Folded seven times; multiplied seven times. [A.S. *seofon*.]
sever (sev'ér), vt. and vi. Separate with violence; cut apart; divide. [Fr. *sever* — L. *separo*. Doublet **SEPARATE**.]
several (sev'ér-al), a. 1. Distinct; particular. 2. Different; various; divers. 3. Consisting of a number; more than two; sundry. — **severally**, adv. [O. Fr. — L. *separatim*.]

severalty (sev'ér-al-ti), n. State of separation from others. — *Estate in severalty*, estate which the tenant holds in his own right without being joined in interest with any other person. [separation.]

severance (sev'ér-ans), n. Severing; severe (sê-vér), a. 1. Serious; grave. 2. Searching; hard to bear. — **severely**, adv. — **severeness**, **severity** (sê-ver'i-ti), ns. [Fr. *sévére* — L. *severus*.]
Syn. Rigid; exact; tart; cutting; cruel. See **AUSTER** and **STRICT**.

Sèvres ware (sêvr wâr), n. Porcelain ware, unsurpassed for artistic design and brilliancy of coloring, manufactured at *Sèvres*, in France.

sew (sô), I. vt. Join or fasten together with a needle and thread. II. vi. Practice sewing. — **sewer**, n. [A.S. *seowian*.] [by sewers.]

sewage (sû'aj), n. Refuse carried off sewer (sû'ér), n. Underground passage for draining of water and filth. [O. Fr. *seuer* — L. *ex*, out, and *seui*, moisture.]

sewerage (sû'ér-aj), n. 1. Whole sewers of a city; drainage by sewers. 2. Construction of sewers. 3. Sewage.

sewing (sô'ing), n. 1. Act of sewing. 2. What is sewed; needle-work.

sewing-machine (sô'ing-ma-shên), n. Machine for sewing or stitching.

sex (seks), n. Distinction between male and female. [Fr. *sexe* — L. *sextus*, — *seco*, out, distinguish.]

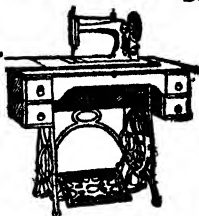
sexagenarian (seks-a-jen-âr-i-an), n. Person sixty years old.

sexagenary (seks-a-jen-âr-i or seks-a-jen-âr-i), I. a. Designating the number sixty. II. n. 1. Sexagenarian. 2. Something containing sixty. [L. *sexaginta*, sixty, — *sex*, six.]

Sexagesima (seks-a-jes'i-ma), n. Second Sunday before Lent, being about the sixtieth day before Easter. [L. *sexagesima*, sixtieth.]

sexagesimal (seks-a-jes'i-mal), a. 2. Pertaining to the number sixty. 3. Proceeding by sixties.

sexennial (seks-en'y'al), a. 1. Lasting six years. 2. Happening once in six years. — **sexennially**, adv. [L. *sex*, six, and *annus*, year.]



Sewing-Machine.

sheers. Same as SHEARS, 2.

sheet (shēt). I. n. 1. Large, thin piece of anything, as of cloth in a bed, of paper, or a sail. 2. Rope fastened to the leeward corner of a sail to extend it to the wind. II. vt. 1. Cover with or as with a sheet. 2. Furnish with sheets. 3. Expand. [A. S. *scēat*, *scēot*, — *scēotan*, shoot, extend. Ger. *schote*.]

sheet-anchor (shēt-ang'kūr), n. Largest anchor of a ship, thrown out in extreme danger; chief support; best refuge. [bed-sheets.]

sheeting (shē'ting), n. Cloth used for sheet-lightning (shēt-lit'ning), n. Lightning appearing in sheets, or having a broad appearance.

sheik (shēk or shāk), n. Chief of an Arab family, village or tribe. [Ar. = elder.]

shekel (shek'l), n. Ancient weight and coin among the Jews. [Heb.—*shakal*, weigh.]

sheldrake (shel'drāk), n. Kind of shelf (shelf), n. [pl. shelves (shelvz)]. 1. Board fixed on a wall, etc., for laying things on. 2. Flat layer of rocks; ledge; shoal; sandbank.—**shelvy**, a. [A. S. *scylfa*.]

shell (shel). I. n. 1. Hard covering as of an animal, fruit, egg, etc. 2. Any hollow framework. 3. Light rowboat. 4. Metallic cartridge case; bomb. II. vt. 1. Break or strip off the shell. 2. Take out of the shell. 3. Throw shells or bombs upon; bombard. III. vt. Fall off like a shell; cast the shell; fall out of the pod. [A. S. *scell*. Ger. *schale*.]

shell-bark (shel'bärk), n. Species of hickory having loose, peeling bark.

shellac (shel'lak or -lak'), n. Lac prepared in thin plates. [See LAC.]

shellfish (shel'fish), n. Aquatic animal with an external shell.

shellproof (shel'prōf), a. Proof against bombs.

shelter (shel'tēr). I. n. 1. That which shields or protects; refuge; retreat; harbor. 2. One who protects; guardian. 3. Protection. II. vt. Cover or shield; defend; conceal. III. vt. Take shelter. [A. S. *scildtruma*, a covering composed of shields; line of soldiers.]

Syn. Asylum; covert; security.

sheltie (shel'ti), n. Shetland pony.

shelve (shelv). I. vt. 1. Furnish with shelves. 2. Place on a shelf. 3. Put aside. II. vt. Slope like a shelf.

shelvy (shel'vi), a. Full of shelves or shoals; shallow. [Heb.]

sheel (shēol), n. Grave; hell; pit.

shepherd (shēp'ērd), n. 1. Man employed in tending sheep in the pasture. 2. Pastor. [A.

shepherdess (shēp'ēr-des), n. Woman that tends sheep; rural lass.

sherbet (shēr'bet), n. 1. Drink of fruit-juice, sweetened and flavored. 2. Flavored water-ice. [Arab. *sheriba*, drink.]

sherd (shērd), n. Shred; shard; frag-
sheriff (sher'if), n. Highest officer in a shire or county.—**sheriffalty**, n. Office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. [A. S. *scirgerefa* — *scir*, shire, and *gerefa*, governor. See REEVE.]

sherry (sher'i), n. Strong dry Spanish wine.—**sherry-cobbler**. See COBLER. [From *Xeres*, a town in Spain.]

shew (shō). Same as SHOW.

shibboleth (shib'bo-leth), n. Watchword of a party. [Heb. word, used as a test by the Gileadites to detect the Ephraimites, who could not pronounce the *sh*.]

shield (shēld). I. n. 1. Broad plate worn for defense on the left arm; defense; person who protects. 2. Escutcheon. II. vt. Defend. [A. S. *scild*. Ger. *schild*.]

shift (shift). I. vt. and vt. 1. Change; put out of the way. 2. Dress in fresh clothes. 3. Resort to expedients for some purpose. 4. Manage; contrive. II. n. 1. Change; contrivance; artifice; evasion. 2. Set of workmen, changing off with another set; turn at work. 3. Something often changed; chemise.—**Make shift**, find ways and means.—**shift'er**, n.—**shifty**, a. Full of expedients; tricky. [A. S. *scifstan*, divide, order. Cf. Low Ger. *schicht*.]

shiftless (shift'les), a. Destitute of expedients; incapable; thriftless.

shillalah (shil-lā'lā), **shillaly** (shil-lā'li), n. Oak or blackthorn sapling; cudgel. [From an Irish wood, *Shillelagh*, famous for its oaks.]

shilling (shil'ing), n. English silver coin (= 12 pence); worth about twenty-five cents. [A. S. *scilling*, — *scill*, sound, ring. Cf. Ger. *schall*.]

shilly (shil'i). Same as SHYLY.

shilly-shally (shil'i-shal-i). I. vt. Act irresolutely; trifle; vacillate. II. adv. In an irresolute manner. [From *shall I, shall I?*]

shimmer (shim'ēr). I. vt. Gleam faintly; glisten. II. n. Faint light; gleam. [A. S. *soymrian*, shine.]



Shield.

shin (shin). I. *n.* Large bone of the leg, below the knee, or the forepart of it. II. *vt.* and *vi.* [shinn'ing; shin'ed.] 1. Use the shins in climbing. 2. Walk. 3. Kick on the shins. [A. S. *scina*.]

shindy (shin'di), *n.* 1. Game of shinny. 2. Rumpus. [Ety. doubtful.]

shine (shin). I. *vt.* [shin'ing; shone.] 1. Beam with steady radiance; glitter. 2. Be bright or beautiful. 3. Be eminent. II. *vt.* Polish. III. *n.* 1. Brightness; splendor. 2. Fair weather. 3. Polish. 4. Liking; fancy. [A. S. *scinan*. Ger. *scheinen*.]

shingle (shing'gl). I. *n.* 1. Wood sawed or split thin, used instead of slates or tiles, for covering houses. 2. Coarse gravel on a shore. II. *vt.* 1. Cover or roof with shingles. 2. Trim, as the hair. [M. E. *shindel* — L. *scindō*, split.]

shingles (shing'glz), *n.* Eruptive disease which often spreads round the body like a belt. [L. *cingulum*, belt.]

shingling (shing'gling), *n.* 1. Covering with shingles. 2. Shingles. 3. Squeezing the iron in the process of puddling; blooming.

shining (shin'ing). I. *a.* Scattering light; bright; resplendent; conspicuous; splendid. II. *n.* Effusion or clearness of light; brightness; lustre. *Syn.* Brilliant; sparkling; radiant.

Shinto (shin to), *n.* Japanese indigenous religion. *Shintoism*, *n.*

shiny (shin'i), *a.* Shining; diffusing light; bright; splendid; unclouded.

ship (ship). I. *n.* Vessel having three masts with tops and yards to each; any large vessel. II. *vt.* [shipp'ing; shipped.] 1. Put on board a ship. 2. Send or convey by ship. 3. Send or transport by any conveyance, on land or water. 4. Engage for service on board. 5. Receive on board. 6. Fix in its place. III. *vt.* 1. Engage for service on shipboard. 2. Embark. — **ship'per**, *n.* — **ship'board**. I. *n.* Side or deck of a ship. II. *adv.* Upon or within a ship. [A. S. *scip*.]

ship-chandler (ship'chān'dl'ér), *n.* Dealer in cordage, canvas, and other furniture and provisions for ships.

shipmate (ship'māt), *n.* Fellow sailor.

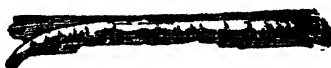
shipment (ship'mēt), *n.* 1. Act of putting on board ship; embarkation. 2. That which is shipped.

shipping (ship'ing), *n.* 1. Voyage. 2. Act of sending freight. 3. Ships collectively; tonnage.

shipshape (ship'shāp), *a.* and *adv.* Orderly; trim; proper.

shipway (ship'wā), *n.* Support on which a ship is built.

shipworms (ship'wūrm), *n.* Kind of bivalve mollusc, so named from its boring into the bottoms of ships.



Ship-worm boring through the wood.

shipwreck (ship'rek). I. *n.* 1. Wreck or destruction of a ship. 2. Destruction; ruin. II. *vt.* Destroy on the sea.

shipwright (ship'rit), *n.* Shipbuilder.

shipyard (ship'yārd), *n.* Place where ships are built or repaired.

shire (shir or shēr, in compounds, in Engl. shēr, in U. S. shir or shēr), *n.* Division of land; country. [A. S. *scir*, division — *sceras*, cut.]

shirk (shērk), I. *vt.* Avoid; slink away from II. *n.* One who avoids his duty. [From SHARK, shift for a living.]

shirr (shēr) I. *n.* 1. Furling produced by parallel gathering-threads. 2. Elastic cord inserted between two pieces of cloth. II. *vt.* Gather.

shirred (shērd), *a.* 1. Puckered or gathered into a shirr. 2. Broken into a saucer and baked, or poached in cream, as eggs.

shirt (shērt), *n.* Short garment worn next the body. [A. S. *scort*, short. Cf. Ger. *schurz*, apron.] [shirts]

shirting (shērt'ing), *n.* Cloth for shive (shiv), *n.* Thin disk, as of cork; scale. [See SHEAVE, *n.*]

shiver (shiv'ér), I. *n.* Splitter; one of the small pieces into which a brittle thing breaks by sudden violence II. *vt.* and *vi.* Shatter; fall into shivers. [From root of SHEAVE.]

shiver (shiv'ér) I. *vi.* Shake; tremble; shudder. II. *vt.* Cause to shake in the wind, as sails. [Imitative.]

shivery (shiv'ér-i), *a.* 1. Trembling. 2. Brittle.

shoal (shōl) I. *a.* Great multitude, as of fishes swimming together. II. *vt.* Crowd; gather in shoals. [A. S. *scōla* — L. *schola*, school.]

shoal (shōl), I. *n.* Place where the water is not deep; sandbank. II. *a.* Shallow. III. *vt.* 1. Grow shallow. 2. Come upon shallows. — **shoal'y**, *a.* Full of shoals, not deep. — **shoal'ness**, *n.* [From SHALLOW.]

shoot (shōt), *n.* Young hog; shote.

shock (shok), *n.* 1. Violent shake or onset; concussion; collision. 2. Violent effect on the mind or nerves. II. *vt.* 1. Shake by violence. 2. Startle the mind or nerves; offend; disgust; dismay. [Fr. *choe* — O. Ger. *schoc*, shock.]

shoe, fat, tank, stir, fall, fibre, above; mē, mōt, hōt; mite, māt; nōte, net, mōve, wolf; mōte, hut, barn; oil, owl, than.

IL. vt. [shov'eling; shov'eled.] 1. Lift up and throw with a shovel. 2. Gather in large quantities. [A. S. *scofl*. Ger. *schau'el*.]

show (shō). I. *vt.* [showing; showed; shown or showed.] 1. Present to view; display. 2. Enable to perceive or know; inform; teach; guide. 3. Prove; explain. 4. Bestow; manifest; give. II. *vt.* Appear; look. III. *a.* 1. Act of showing; display. 2. Sight; spectacle; parade. 3. Appearance; plausibility. 4. Pretence; pretext. —**show'er**, *n.* [A. S. *securian*, look, see. Ger. *schauen*.]

showbread (shō'bred), *n.* Among the Jews, the twelve loaves of bread presented before the Lord in the sanctuary every Sabbath.

shower (show'ér). I. *n.* 1. Fall of rain or hail, of short duration. 2. Copious rapid supply. II. *vt.* 1. Wet with rain; sprinkle. 2. Bestow liberally. III. *vt.* Rain in showers. [A. S. *scur.* Ger. *schauer.*]

showy (shō'i), *a.* Making a show; cutting a dash; ostentatious, gay. — **showily**, *adv.* — **showiness**, *n.*

shrapnel (shrap'nel), *n.* Shell filled with musket-balls, called after its inventor, Col. Shrapnel.

shred (shred). I. *n.* Long, narrow piece cut or torn off; strip or fragment. II. *vt.* Cut or tear into shreds. [A. S. *scraede*; Ger. *schrot*.]

shrew (shrö), *n.* 1. Shrewmouse. 2. Brawling, troublesome woman; scold. [A. S. *screeawa*, *biter*.]

shrewd (shród), *a.* Of an acute judgment; cunning; artful; wily.—**shrewd'ly**, *adv.*—**shrewd'ness**, *n.* [From *beshrewed*, accursed.] [sharp.]

shrewish (shrō'ish), *a.* Like a shrew; peevish; clamorous. — **shrew'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **shrew'ishness**, *n.*

shrewmouse (shřŏ'mŏws), n. Harm-
less burrowing little animal like the
mouse. [See SHREW.]

shriek (shrek). I. *v.* Utter a shriek; scream. II. *n.* Shrill outcry of terror or anguish. [Imitative.] [sherif.]
shrievalty (shré'val-ti), *n.* Office of a sheriff (shrift). *n.* Confession to a priest.

shrike (shrik), *n.* Bird which preys on insects and small birds, impaling its prey on thorns; butcher bird. [From SHRIEK.]

shrill (shril), *a.* Piercing; sharp. — **shrill'y**, *adv.* — **shrill'ness**, *n.* [*cf.* Ger. *schrill*.]

shrimp (shrimp), *n.* Small shellfish, somewhat resembling the lobster, about two inches long, much esteemed as food. [Allied to SCRIMP.]

shrine (shrin). I. *n.* Place in which sacred things are deposited; sacred place. II. *vt.* Enshrine. [A. S. *scrin*.]

shrink (shrink'g). I. *vt.* [shrink'ing; shrank or shrunk; shrunk or shrunk'en.] 1. Contract; wither; shrivel; wrinkle. 2. Recoll. as from fear, disgust, etc. II. *vi.* Cause to shrink or contract. III. *n.* 1. Contraction. 2. Withdrawal; recoll. — **shrink'age**, *n.* 1. Contraction. 2. Loss in bulk or value. [A. S. *scrinan*. Cf. Ger. *schränken*, cause to shrink.]

shrive (shriv.) *I. vt.* [shriv'ing; shrove or shrived; shriven.] Hear confession of; impose a penance on; grant absolution. *II. vt.* Receive confession; make confession. [A. S. *scrifan* — L. *scribo*, write.]

shrink (shrink'), *vt.* and *vi.* Contract into wrinkles [Etymology doubtful.]

shroud (shrowd).
 I. *n.* 1. Dress of the dead. 2. That which clothes or covers. 3. *pl.* Set of ropes from the mast-heads to a ship's sides, to support the masts.
 II. *vt.* 1. Inclose in a shroud. 2. Cover; hide; shelter. [A-S. *scrod*, clothing.]



The illustration shows a vertical mast of a ship. Several ropes, called shrouds, are attached to the mast at different heights and extend downwards and outwards to the ship's hull, forming a triangular support structure. The drawing is a simple line sketch.



shrove (shrōv), *pa.* Shrouda.
t. of SHRIVE.

Shrove-tide (shrōv'-tīd), *n.* Time at which confession used to be made, immediately before Lent. — **Shrove-Tuesday**, *n.* Day before Ash-Wednesday. [*A.S. scraf.* See SHRIVE.]

shrub (shrub), *n.* Woody plant with several stems from the same root.—**shrubbery**, *n.* Collection of shrubs.—**shrubby**, *a.* Consisting of full of shrubs; like a shrub. [A. S. *scrobb*]

Shrub (shrub), n. Drink of fruit juice, spirit, sugar, and water. [A corr. of SHERBET.]

shrug (shrug). I. *vt.* [shrug'ging, shrugged.] Draw up; contract. II *vt.* Draw up the shoulders. III. *n.* Drawing up of the shoulders. [Sw. *strukka*, hump.]

shrank, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of SHRINK.
 shuck (shuk). *L. n.* Husk; pod; shell. *II.*
vt. Remove the husk or husks from.
 — *Not worth shucks, worth nothing.*

shudder (shud'ér). I. *vt.* Tremble from fear or horror. II. *n.* Trembling. [Dnt. *schuddern*.]

shuffle (shuf'l). I. *vt.* Shove a little; push back and forth; change the relative positions of; confuse. II. *vt.* 1. Change the order of cards in a pack. 2. Shift ground. 3. Evade fair questions. 4. Move by dragging the feet along the ground. III. *n.* 1. Act of shuffling. 2. Evasion; artifice. — **shuffler**, *n.* [From root of *SHOVEL*.] *Syn.* Juggle; equivocate; quibble.

shun (shun), *vt.* [shunning; shunned.] Avoid; keep clear of; eschew. [A. S. *scunian*. See *SCHOONER*.]

shunt (shunt). I. *vt.* Turn aside; switch. II. *n.* 1. Act of turning aside, or using a shunt. 2. Switch. — **shunting**, *n.* [From *SHUN*.]

shut (shut), *vt.* and *vt.* [shutting; shut.] 1. Close, as a door. 2. Bar out; exclude. 3. Contract. [A. S. *scytan*.]

shutter (shut'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which shuts. 2. Close cover for window or aperture.

shuttle (shut'l), *n.* 1. Instrument used for shooting the thread of the woof in weaving. 2. Similar instrument in a sewing machine. [A. S. *scytel*—*scotan*, shoot.]

shuttlecock (shut'l-kok), *n.* Cork stuck with feathers, driven with a battledore, in game of the same name.

shy (shí). I. *a.* 1. Timid; coy; reserved; cautious. 2. Scant; short. II. *vt.* 1. Start aside, as a horse from fear. 2. Fling; jerk; toss, as a stone. III. *n.* Fling; trial.—**shy'ly**, **shí'ly**, *adv.*—**shyness**, *n.* [A. S. *sceoh*. Ger. *scheu*.] *Syn.* Bashful; diffident; suspicious.

shyster (shí'stér), *n.* Person who resorts to low tricks; esp. a tricky lawyer. [scale.]

si (sè), *n.* Seventh note in the musical scale.

silbiant (sib'l-ant), I. *a.* Hissing. II. *n.* Silbiant letter, as *s*, *z*, *sh* and *zh*. [L. *sibilo*, hiss.]

silbilation (sib'l-i-l'shun), *n.* Hissing sound; hiss. [sibylla.]

siyl (sib'li), *n.* Prophetess. [Gr. *sibylline* (sib'li-in or -in), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, uttered, or written by, sibyls. 2. Prophetic.

sic (sik), *adv.* So written or printed. Used in parenthesis, to assert that the quotation is accurate. [L.=so.]

sick (sik), *a.* 1. Diseased; ill. 2. Inclined to vomit. 3. Disgusted.—**sick'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *sio*. Ger. *siech*.] *Syn.* Ailing; morbid; surfeited.

sicken (sik'n). I. *vt.* 1. Make sick. 2. Disgust. II. *vt.* 1. Become sick or weak. 2. Become disgusted.

sickish (sik'ish), *a.* Somewhat sick.—**sick'ishly**, *adv.*—**sick'ishness**, *n.*

sickle (sik'l), *n.* Hooked instrument for cutting grain. [A. S. *sioel*—L. *secula*—*seco*, cut.]

sickly (sik'li), *a.* 1. Inclined to sickness; unhealthy; somewhat sick; weak; languid. 2. Producing disease.—**sick'liness**, *n.*

side (sid). I. *n.* 1. Edge, border. 2. Surface of a solid; part of a hing as seen by the eye. 3. Region; p. rt; esp. the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder. 4. Part, party, interest, or opinion, opposed to another, as left and right; faction. 5. Line of descent. II. *a.* 1. Being on or toward the side; lateral. 2. Indirect. III. *vt.* Embrace the opinion or cause of one party against another. [A. S.]

sidearms (sid'ármz), *n. pl.* Weapon worn on the side, as a sword.

sideboard (sid'bórd), *n.* Piece of furniture in a dining-room for holding dishes, etc. [side; sloping.]

sideling (sid'ling), *a.* Inclining to a sidelong (sid'lang). I. *a.* Oblique; not straight; lateral. II. *adv.* In the direction of the side; obliquely.

sidereal (si-dé-re-ál), *a.* 1. Relating to a star or stars; starry. 2. Measured by the apparent motion of the stars. [L. *sidus*, *sidaris*, star.] [women.]

side-saddle (sid'-sád'l), *n.* Saddle for

sidewalk (sid'wák), *n.* Walk for foot passengers on either side of the street.

sideways (sid'wáiz), **sidewise** (sid'wíiz), *adv.* Toward or on one side; inclining; laterally.

siding (síd'ing), *n.* 1. Short line of track on which railroad cars are shunted or switched off from the main line. 2. Covering of the outside wall of a frame building. [most.]

sidle (síd'l), *vt.* Go or move side-fore-siege (sèj), *n.* 1. Setting of an army round or before a fortified place to take it by force. 2. Continued endeavor to gain possession. [Fr. *sidje*—L. *sedes*, seat—*sedeo*, sit.]

sienna (si-en'a), *n.* Fine orange-red pigment used in painting. [From *Sienna*, in Italy.]

sierra (sè-er'rá), *n.* Ridge of mountains or crags. [Sp.—L. *serra*, saw.]

siesta (si-es'ta), *n.* Nap at midday. [Sp.—L. *sexta* (*hora*), the sixth (hour) after sunrise.]

sieve (siv), *n.* Vessel with a bottom of woven hair or wire, or perforated, used to separate the fine part of anything from the coarse. [A. S. *sifa*.]

shin, sh, shak, shir, igh, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wäit, müte, hut, bürn; sil, owl, shän.

sift (sift), *vt.* Separate with or as with a sieve; examine closely.—**sifter**, *n.* [A. S. *sifan*.]

sigh (si). I. *vt.* Inhale and respire with a long, deep, and audible breathing, as in grief; sound like sighing. II. *vt.* Express by sighs. III. *n.* Long, deep, audible respiration. [A. S. *sican*; from the sound.]

sight (sit). I. *n.* 1. Act of seeing; view; 2. Faculty of seeing. 3. That which is seen; a spectacle; space within vision. 4. Examination. 5. Small opening for looking through at objects. 6. Piece of metal on a gun to guide the eye in taking aim. 7. Large quantity. II. *vt.* Catch sight of. [A. S. *ge-siht*, Ger. *gesicht*.]

sighted (sited), *a.* Having sight.
sightless (sitles), *a.* Wanting sight; blind.—**sightlessly**, *adv.*—**sightlessness**, *n.*

sightly (sitli), *a.* Pleasing to the sight or eye.—**sightliness**, *n.*

sign (sin). I. *n.* 1. That by which a thing is known or represented; mark; token; symptom; proof. 2. Word; gesture, or mark, intended to signify something else. 3. Remarkable event; miracle. 4. Something set up as a notice in a public place. 5. Mark showing the relation of quantities, as— and +. 6. One of the twelve parts of the zodiac. II. *vt.* 1. Represent or make known by a sign. 2. Attach a signature to; convey by signing (away). [L. *signum*, *sign*.]

Syn. Indication; type; omen; pre-sage; emblem; manifestation.

signal (signal). I. *n.* 1. Sign for giving notice, generally at a distance; token. 2. Notice. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Make signals (to); convey by signals; be a sign; signify. III. *a.* Constituting a sign; remarkable; striking; eminent.—**signaling**, *n.*—**signally**, *adv.* [Fr.]

signalize (signal-iz), *vt.* Render noteworthy; indicate. 2. Make signals.

signatory (signa-tō-ri) I. *n.* One who has signed. II. *a.* Bound by signature and seal, as parties to a treaty.

signature (signa-tūr), *n.* 1. Sign; mark. 2. Name of a person written by himself. 3. Flats and sharps after the clef to show the key. [Fr.]

signboard (sin'bōrd), *n.* Board with a notice concerning a man's trade.

signet (signet), *n.* Private seal. [Fr.]

significant (sig-nif-i-kant), *a.* 1. Expressive; suggestive; standing as a sign. 2. Important.—**signifi-cantly**, *adv.*—**significance**, *n.* 1. That which is signified; meaning. 2. Importance; moment.

signification (sig-ni-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of signifying. 2. That which is signified; meaning. [Infinite.]

significative (sig-nif-i-kā-tiv), *a.* Sig-nify (signifi-). *vt.* [signifying; signified.] 1. Mean; indicate; show; 2. Have consequence; import; mat-ter. [L. *significo*—*signum*, and *facio*, make.]

sign-manual (sin-man'u-āl), *n.* Sig-nature of a sovereign, usually only the initial with R. for Rex (L.=king), or Regina (L.=queen). [Signor.]

signior (sēn'yūr), *n.* English form of **signor** (sēn'yūr), *n.* Sir; gentleman; *Mrs.*—**Signora** (sēn yō'ra), *n.* Madam; lady; *Mrs.*—**Signorina** (sēn-yō-rē-na), *n.* Miss. (It.)

signpost (sin'pōst), *n.* Post on which a sign is hung; direction-post.

silence (silens). I. *n.* 1. State of being silent. 2. Absence of sound or speech; muteness. 3. Cessation of agitation; calmness. 4. Oblivion. II. *vt.* Cause to be silent; hush; still; put to rest; stop. III. *interj.* Be silent!

silent (sil'ent), *a.* 1. Free from noise or sound. 2. Not speaking. 3. Taciturn. 4. Not pronounced, as *it* in *know*.—**silently**, *adv.* [L. *silens*.]

Syn. Quiet; dumb; mute; unuttered.
sillex (sil'eks), *n.* Silica, found in nature, as flint, quartz, rock-crystal, etc. [L. *silix*, flint.]

silhouette (sil'pō-et or -ev'), *n.* Shadow-out-line of the human figure or profile. [From *Silhouette*, a French minister of finance in 1759, after whom every thing cheap was named, from his ex-cessive economy.]

silica (sil'i-ka), *n.* Pure silic or flint, the most abundant solid con-stituent of our globe.

silicate (sil'i-kāt), *n.* Salt of silicic acid
siliceous, **silicious** (sil-i-sh'us)
silicic (sil-i-s'ik), *as.* Pertaining to containing, or resembling silic or flint.

silique (sil'i-kwa), **silique** (sil'ik'), *n.* Seed vessel or pod of a cruciferous plant. [L. and Fr.]

silk (silk). I. *n.* 1. Delicate, soft thread, produced by certain caterpillars in form-ing cocoons. 2. Thread or cloth woven from it. 3. *Silica* Anything resembling silk. II. *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of,



Silhouette of
Benj. Franklin.

silk.—**silk'**em, *a.* 1. Made of silk. 2. Resembling silk; soft; delicate. — **silk-worm** (silk'wŭrm), *n.* Caterpillar which produces silk. — **silk'y** (silk'i), *a.* Like silk in texture; soft; smooth and glossy. — **silk'iness**, *n.* [A. S. *seolc*—L. *sericum*—*Seres*, name of the people of China.]

sill (sil), *n.* Timber or stone at the foot of a door or a window; threshold. [A. S. *syll*.]

sillabub (sil'a-bub), *n.* Wine or cider mixed with milk and sweetened.

silly (sil'i), *a.* 1. Foolish; witless. 2. Imprudent. 3. Absurd; stupid. —

sil'ly, *adv.*—**sill'iness**, *n.* [Orig. *seeley*—A. S. *seelig*, blissful.]

silo (sil'o), *n.* Pit for storing green fodder. [Fr.—L. *silus*, pit.]

silt (silt), *n.* Sediment, as sand, mud, etc., left by water. *II.* *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Choke with silt. 2. Percolate. [Low Ger. *stelen*, strain.]

Silurian (sil'ŭ-ri-an), *a.* Belonging to *Siluria*, the country of the *Silures*, the ancient inhabitants of part of Wales and England; applied to the strata below the old red sandstone.

silvan, **syivan** (sil'van), *a.* Pertaining to woods; woody; inhabiting woods. [L. *silva*, forest.]

silver (silv'ŕ). *I.* *n.* 1. Soft white metal, capable of a high polish. 2. Money made of silver. 3. Anything having the appearance of silver. *II.* *a.* 1. Made of silver. 2. Resembling silver. *III.* *vt.* 1. Cover with silver. 2. Make like silver. — **sil'v'ing**, *n.* Operation of covering with silver. — **sil'v'ersmith**, *n.* One who works in silver. — **sil'v'ery**, *a.* 1. Covered with silver. 2. Resembling silver. 3. Sounding like silver. [A. S. *silfer*, *seolfer*.]

simile (sim'i-le), *n.* 1. Similitude. 2. In *rhét.* Illustrating comparison.

similitude (si-mi'l'i-tüd), *n.* 1. Resemblance. 2. Comparison; simile.

simileid, **simileus**, *a.* Same as **SIMILAN**.

simmer (sim'ŕ), *vt.* Boil very gently. [From the sound.]

simony (sim'on-i), *a.* Crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; so named from Simon Magus who thought to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit with money, Acts viii.

—**simoniac** (si-món-i-ak), *n.* One

guilty of simony. — **simoniacal** (sim-on-i-ak-al), *a.*

simoom (si-móm), **simoon** (si-món'), *ns.* Destructive hot wind in Northern Africa and Arabia. [Ar. *sumum*—*sumu*, poison.]

simper (sim'pŕ), *I.* *vi.* Smile in a silly or affected manner, smirk. *II.* *n.* Silly or affected smile.

simple (sim'pl), *I.* *a.* 1. Single; undivided; not compounded; elementary; homogeneous. 2. Open; unaffected; undesigning; true; clear; straightforward. 3. Artless; guileless; unsuspecting; credulous. 4. Not cunning; weak in intellect; silly. 5. Plain; not adorned; not luxurious. *II.* *n.* 1. Something not mixed or compounded. 2. Medicinal herb. 3. Simpleton. — **simp'leness**, *n.* — **simplicity**, *n.* — **sim'ply**, *adv.* 1. In a simple manner. 2. Merely; solely. [L. *simplus*, *simplex*, onefold.]

Syn. Mere; sincere; frank; humble. **simpleton** (sim'pl-tun), *n.* Weak or foolish person.

simplify (sim'pl'i-fi), *vt.* Make simple or less difficult. — **simplification**, *n.*

simulate (sim'i-lät), *vt.* Imitate; counterfeit; pretend. — **simulation**, *n.* — **simulator**, *n.* [L. *simulo*—*similis*, like.]

simultaneous (si-mul-tā'nē-us or sim-), *a.* Acting, existing, or happening at the same time. — **simultaneously**, *adv.* [M. L. *simultim*—*statim*, at the same time.]

sin (sin), *I.* *n.* 1. Willful violation of a divine law; transgression. 2. Wickedness; iniquity. *II.* *vi.* [sin'ning; sinned.] Violate or neglect the laws of morality or religion; do wrong. [A. S. *syna*.]

—, *n.* Mustard mustard.]

since (sins), *I.* *adv.* 1. From that time till now. 2. Past; ago. *II.* *prep.* 1. After. 2. From the time of. *III.* *conj.* Seeing that; because; considering. [A. S. *sið-than*, after that.]

sincere (sin-sŕ), *a.* 1. The same in reality as in appearance; unfeigned; genuine. 2. Frank; honest; true. — **sincere'y**, *adv.* — **sincerity** (sin-sŕ-i-ti), *n.* [L. *sincerus*.] [fected.]

Syn. Upright; honest; real; unaffected. **sin'c'put** (sin'si-put), *n.* Forepart of the head. [L. — *semi*, half, and *caput*, head.]

sine (sin), *n.* Straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter that passes through the other extremity. [L. *sine*, curve.]

Sile, fat, thick, firm, full, firm, above; mē, met, hē; mite, mī; sēte, not, mōve, wēll; spēte, hot, bōrn; oil, owl, shen.

sine (sīnē), *prep.* Without.—*Sine die*, for an indefinite time.—*Sine qua non*, necessary, indispensable. [L.]

sinecure (sīnē-kūr), *n.* Office with salary but without work.—*sinecure*, *n.* One who holds a sinecure. [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, care.]

sinew (sīn'ū), *I. n.* 1. That which joins a muscle to a bone; tendon. 2. That which supplies vigor; muscle; nerve. *II. vt.* Bind as by sinews; strengthen.—*sin'ewy*, *a.* 1. Consisting of, belonging to, having or resembling, sinews. 2. Strong; vigorous. [A. S. *sinu*, Ger. *sehne*.]

sinful (sīn'fōl), *a.* Full of, or tainted with, sin; iniquitous; wicked; depraved; criminal; unholiness.—*sin'fully*, *adv.*—*sin'fulness*, *n.*

sing (sīng), *I. vt. and vt.* [sing'ing; sang or sung; sung.] 1. Utter melodious sounds; chant. 2. Relate or celebrate in verse.—*Sing small*, adopt a humble tone.—*singer*, *n.* [A. S. *singan*.]

singe (sīnj), *I. vt.* [sing'e'ing; singed.] Burn on the surface; scorch. *II. n.* Slight burn. [A. S.—*sengan*, the causative of *sing*, from the singing noise of burning hair.]

single (sīng'gl), *I. a.* 1. One only; individual, separate. 2. Alone; unmarried; not combined with others; unmixed. 3. Meant for one person only. 4. Straightforward; sincere. *II. vt.* 1. Separate; make single. 2. (with out) Choose.—*single-handed*, *a.* Having only one hand; unassisted.—*single-hearted*, *a.* Sincere; without duplicity.—*single-minded*, *a.* Upright, guileless; unswerving. [L. *singulus*.]

singleness (sīng'gl-nes), *n.* 1. State of being single or alone. 2. Freedom from deceit. [2. Alone; only.]

singly (sīng'gl), *adv.* 1. One by one. **singsong** (sīng'sang), *I. n.* 1. Bad singing. 2. Drawling. *II. a.* Monotonous.

singular (sīng'gū-lar), *I. a.* 1. Alone. 2. In *gram.* Denoting one person or thing. 3. Standing alone; unique; rare; strange; odd. *II. n.* In *gram.* Singular number.—*singular'ity*, *n.*—*singular'ly*, *adv.* [L. *singularis*] *Syn.* Extraordinary; unusual; uncommon; peculiar; particular.

sinister (sīn'is-tēr), *a.* 1. On the left hand. 2. Unfair; dishonest. 3. Inauspicious; evil. [L.]

sinistral (sīn'is-tral), *a.* 1. Belonging or inclining to the left; reversed. 2. Having both eyes on the left side.—*sinistral'ly*, *adv.*

sinistrous (sīn'is-trus), *a.* 1. On the left side. 2. Wrong; absurd; perverse.—*sinistrous'ly*, *adv.*

sink (sīngk), *I. vt.* [sīng'ing; sank or sunk; sunken.] 1. Fall to the bottom, down or below the surface; descend lower. 2. Enter deeply; be impressed. 3. Be overwhelmed; fall in strength. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to sink; put under water; suppress; cause to decline or fall; plunge into destruction. 2. Make by digging or delving. *III. n.* 1. Drain to carry off dirty water. 2. Low resort; dive.—*sink'er*, *n.* [A. S. *senca*.]

sinless (sīn'les), *a.* Without sin; innocent; pure; perfect.—*sin'lessly*, *adv.*—*sin'lessness*, *n.*

sinner (sīn'ēr), *n.* 1. One who sins. 2. Unregenerate person.

sinter (sīn'tēr), *n.* Rock precipitated in a crystalline form from mineral waters. [Ger.—root of *CINDER*.]

sinuate (sīn'ū-āt), *I. a.* Sinuous; with a waved margin. *II. vt.* Bend in and out.—*sinu'ation*, *n.* [L. *sinuo*, bend.]

sinuous (sīn'ū-us), *a.* sinu'ous (sīn'ū-ōs), *a.* Bending in and out; winding; undulating.—*sinu'ously*, *adv.*—*sinu'osity*, *n.* [L. *sinuosis*.]

sinus (sīnus), *n.* 1. Bend; fold. 2. Bay of the sea; recess in the shore. 3. In *anat.* Cavity wider in the interior than at the entrance. 4. In *med.* Cavity containing pus. [L. *sinus*, bending, curve.]

draught taken with the lips. [A. S. *supan*, sip. Cf. Ger. *sau'fen*. Root of *sup*.]

siphon (sīfūn), *n.*

1. Bent tube for drawing liquids from one vessel into another. 2. Tubular organ, as in molluscs. 3. Siphon-bottle. [Gr. *siphon*.]



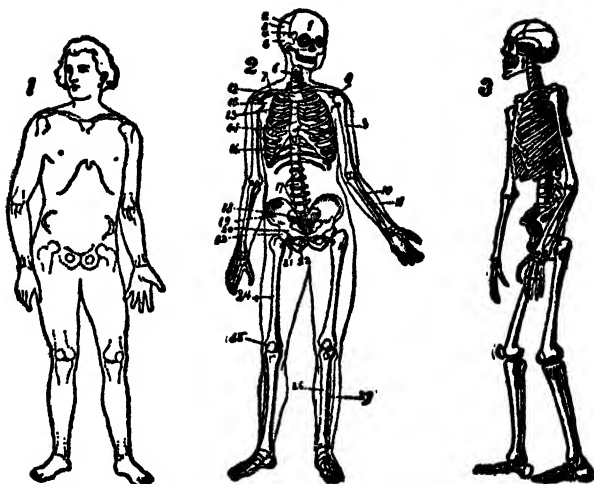
Siphon.

sippet (sīp'et), *n.* Small sop; small piece of bread, toasted or fried.

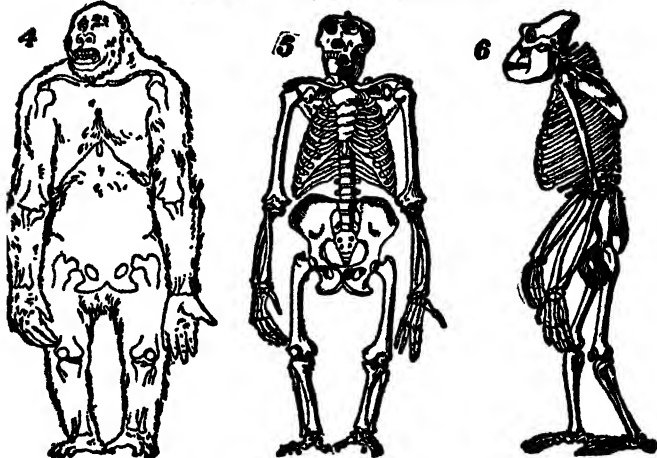
sir (sēr), *n.* 1. Title of respect used in addressing a man. 2. [S] Title of an English knight or baronet. [O. Fr. *sire*—L. *senior*, elder.]

sire (sir), *I. n.* 1. Title of address used to a lord or king. 2. Father. 3. Male parent of a beast, esp. of a horse. 4. pl. Ancestors. *II.* Beget, used of animals. [See *STR*.]

siren (sir'en), *I. n.* 1. One of certain fabulous nymphs who enticed mariners



Figs. 1, 2, 3 represent Man.
Figs. 4, 5, 6 represent the Gorilla.



SKELETONS OF MAN AND GORILLA

THE PRINCIPAL BONES OF THE HUMAN BODY. — 1. Frontal bone. 2. Coronal suture. 3. Parietal bone. 4. Temporal bone. 5. Occipital bone. 6. Cervical vertebrae. 7. Clavicle. 8. Acromion. 9. Humerus. 10. Radius. 11. Ulna. 12. Sternum. 13. Rib. 14. Costal Cartilage. 15. Scapula. 16. Thoracic vertebrae. 17. Lumbar vertebrae. 18. Sacrum. 19. Ilium. 20. Pubis. 21. Tuberosity of ischium. 22. Obturator foramen. 23. Head of femur. 24. Shaft of femur. 25. Patella. 26. Tibia. 27. Fibula. (See Fig. 2.)

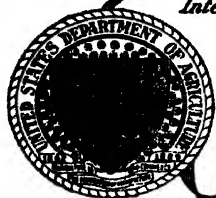
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SEALS



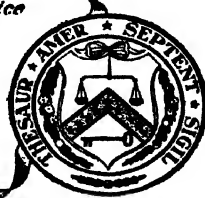
Interior



Justice



Agriculture



Treasury



Great Seal of United States



War



Navy



Post Office



State

sketchy (skech'tl), *a.* Containing a sketch or outline; incomplete. — **sketch'ily**, *adv.* — **sketch'iness** *n.* **skew** (skū), *i. a.* Oblique; not at right angles. *II. vt. adv.* Avry; obliquely. [Allied to SHUN.]

skewer (skū'ēr), *i. a.* Pin of wood or iron for keeping meat in form while roasting. *II. vt.* Fasten with skewers. [Sw. *skiffer*, splint of wood.]

ski (skē), *n.* Wooden runner, about eight feet long, used as a substitute for a snowshoe and skate. [Dan. Allied to SKID.] [*tur*; radiograph.]

skiagraph (ski'a-grāf), *n.* X-ray pic-skid (skid), *i. n.* 1. Piece of timber hung against a ship's side to protect it from injury. 2. Sliding wedge or drag to check the wheel of a wagon on a steep place. 3. Slab put below a gun to keep it off the ground. *II. vt.* [skidd'ing; skidd'ed.] Check; protect, or support with a skid. *III. vi.* Slide without turning. [A. S. *scid*, piece split off.] [Doublet of SHIP.]

skiff (skif), *n.* Small light row boat. **skill** (skil), *n.* Practical knowledge; dexterity in practice. [Icel. *skil*, discernment; *skilja*, separate.] [*art*.]

Syn. Dexterity; adroitness; ability; **skilled** (skild), *a.* Skillful; expert.

skillet (skil'et), *n.* Small metal vessel with a long handle, used for boiling water, stewing meat, etc. [O. Fr. *escuelle* — L. *scutella*, dish.]

skillful (skil'fol), *a.* Having or displaying skill; dexterous. — **skill'fully**, *adv.* — **skill'fulness**, *n.*

skim (skim), *vt. and vi.* [skim'm'ing; skimmed.] 1. Clear off scum. 2. Take off by skimming. 3. Lightly brush the surface of; glide along near a surface. — **skim'mer**, *n.* Utensil for skimming milk. — **skim-milk**, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken. [Doublet of SOUM.]

skimp (skimp), *i. vt.* Supply meagerly. *II. a.* Scanty; hardly sufficient.

skin (skin), *i. n.* 1. Membranous outer covering of an animal body. 2. Hide or pelt. 3. Bark or rind of plants, hull of fruits, etc. *II. vt.* [skin'n'ing; skinned.] 1. Cover with skin; cover the surface of. 2. Strip the skin from; peel. 3. Cheat; strip. *III. vi.* Be covered with a skin. — **skin'm'er**, *n.* [A. S. *scina*. Cf. Ger. *schinn*, dandruff.]

skin-deep (skin'dēp), *a.* As deep as the skin only; superficial.

skinflint (skin'flint), *n.* Very nig-

skinny (skin'i), *a.* Consisting mostly of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh. — **skin'iness**, *n.*

skip (skip), *i. vt.* [skip'ping; skipped.]

1. Leap; bound lightly and joyfully. 2. Pass over. *II. vt. 1.* Leap over. 2. Omit. *III. n. 1.* Light or short leap; bound. 2. Omission of a part. — **skip'per**, *n.* 1. One who or that which skips; dancer; butterfly of jerky flight; cheese-maggot; locust; click-beetle, etc. [Etymol. doubtful.]

skipjack (skip'jak), *n.* 1. Shallow, impertinent fellow. 2. Toy made of a wishbone. 3. Leaping fish. 4. Click-beetle. 5. Flat boat used on Florida coasts. [chant-ship. [Dut. *schipper*.]

skipper (skip'ēr), *n.* Master of a mer-**skirmish** (skēr'mish), *i. n.* Irregular fight between two small parties; contest. *II. vt.* Fight in small parties or lightly. — **skirmisher**, *n.* [Fr. *escarmouche* — L. *schermire*, fierce, fight.]

skirt (skērt), *i. n.* 1. Part of a garment below the waist. 2. Petticoat. 3. Edge; border; margin. *II. vt. 1.* Cover with a skirt. 2. Border; form the edge of; move along the edge of. [A doublet of SHIRT.]

skit (skit), *vi.* Leap aside; caper. **skittish** (skit'ish), *a.* 1. Unsteady; light-headed. 2. Easily frightened. — **skit'tishly**, *adv.* — **skit'tishness**, *n.* [From SKIR.]

skittles (skit'lz), *n. pl.* Game in which wooden pins are knocked down with a wooden ball; ninepins; tennpins. [From root of SKITTISH.]

skulk (skulk), *vt. 1.* Sneak out of the way. 2. Lurk. — **skulk'er**, *n.* [Dan. *skulke*, sneak.]

skull (skul), *n.* Bony case that encloses the brain; cranium; bones in the head. [Dan. *skal*, shell.]

skullcap (skul'kap), *n.* Cap which fits the head closely.

skunk (skungk), *n.* Small N. American carnivorous quadruped allied to the weasel, which defends itself by emitting a most offensive fluid. [Am. Indian *segantk*.]

sky (skī), *n.* 1. Apparent canopy over our heads; firmament; heavens. 2. Weather. [Icel. *sky*, cloud.]

skylark (skī'lärk), *n.* Species of lark that mounts high and sings on the wing. — **sky'larking**, *n.* 1. Running about the rigging of a ship in sport. 2. Frolicking.

skylight (skī'liht), *n.* Window in a roof, ceiling or ship's deck.

sky-rocket (skī-rok-et), *n.* Rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies.



Human skull.

skite, tak, tank, tär, täll, täre, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; möte, not, möve, wöte; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, stea.

II. vt. Work like a slave; drudge. [Orig. *slav* made captive by the Teutons. [Fr. *esclave*—Ger. *slave*—SLAV.]

Syn. Bondman; vassal; thrall.

slaver (slä'vër), *n.* Ship employed in the slave-trade.

slaver (slä'vër), *I. n.* Saliva running from the mouth. **II. vt.** Let the saliva run out from the mouth. **III. vt.** Wet with saliva.—**slaverer**, *n.* [Form of SLABBER.]

slavery (slä'vër i), *n.* 1. State of being a slave. 2. Institution of holding slaves.

Slavic (slä'vik), *a. and n.* Same as SLAVONIC.

slavish (slä'vish), *a.* Of or belonging to slaves; servile; laborious.—**slavishly**, *adv.*—**slavishness**, *n.*

Slavonic (slä-von'ik), **Slavonic** (sklä-von'ik), **Slavonian** (slä-vö'ni-an), **Slavonian** (sklä-vö'ni-an), *I. a.* Of or belonging to the Slavs, or their language. **II. n.** Slav, or Slav language.

slaw (slä), *n.* Sliced cabbage, used as a salad. [Dut. *sla*—Fr. *salade*.]

slay (slä), *vt.* [slay'ing; slew; slain.] Kill; put to death.—**slayer**, *n.* [A.S. *slæan*, strike.]

Syn. Murder; slaughter; butcher.

slazzy (slë'zi), *a.* Wanting firmness of texture; thin; flimsy. [Ger. *schlitzig*, threadbare.]

sled (sled), **sledge** (slej), *ns.* Carriage made for sliding upon snow; sleigh. [Low Ger. *sleden*—A. S. *slidan*, slide.]

sledge (slej), *n.* Large heavy hammer used chiefly by blacksmiths. [A.S. *slæge*—*slæan*, strike.]

sleek (slëk), *I. a. 1.* Smooth; glossy. **2.** Soft; not rough. **II. adv.** Neatly.—**sleekly**, *adv.*—**sleekness**, *n.* [Icel. *slíkr*, smooth.]

sleep (slëp), *I. vt.* [sleep'ing; slept.] 1. Slumber. 2. Rest; be motionless or inactive. 3. Remain unnoticed. 4. Live thoughtlessly. 5. Be dead; rest in the grave. **II. n.** State of one who or that which sleeps; slumber; rest; death.—**sleep'er**, *n.* 1. One who sleeps. 2. Sleeping car.—**sleep'less**, *a.* Without sleep; unable to sleep.—**sleep'lessly**, *adv.*—**sleep'lessness**, *n.* [A.S. *slæpan*—root *slap*, lax.]

Syn. Repose; nap; doze; drowse.

sleep'er (slëp'ër), *n.* Horizontal timber supporting a weight, rails, etc. [Norw. *slæp*, slippery, smooth.]

sleep-walker (slëp'wak'ër), *n.* One who walks while asleep; somnambulist.—**sleep-walk'ing**, *n.*

sleepy (slëp'i), *a.* Inclined to sleep; drowsy; dull.—**sleep'ily**, *adv.*—**sleep'iness**, *n.*

sleet (slët), *I. n.* Rain mingled with snow or hail. **II. vt.** Hail or snow with rain mingled.—**sleet'y**, *a.* [Low Ger. *slote*, grain of hail. Ger. *schlöss*.]

sleeve (slëv), *I. n. 1.* Part of a garment which covers the arm. **2.** Tube that fits over another tube. **II. vt.** Furnish with sleeves. [A.S. *slæf*—*slupan*, slip.]

sleigh (slä), *n.* Same as SLED.

sleight (slit), *n. 1.* Cunning; dexterity. **2.** Artful trick.—**sleight-of-hand**, *n.* Legerdemain. [Icel. *sléigh*, cunning.]

slender (slën'dër), *a. 1.* Thin; narrow; slim. **2.** Feeble; inconsiderable; slight; spare; frugal.—**slen'derly**, *adv.*—**slen'derness**, *n.* [O. Dut. *slindor*.]

slept (slept), *pa. t. and pa. p.* of SLEEP.

sleuth-hound (slöth'hound), *n.* Dog that tracks game by the scent; bloodhound. **2.** Detective. [Icel. *slöth*, trail, scent.] [slough.]

slew (slö), *n.* Narrow, shallow creek; **slew** (slö), *pa. t.* of SLAY.

slice (slis), *I. vt.* Cut into thin pieces. **II. n. 1.** Thin broad piece. **2.** Broad, thin knife; slicer. [O. Fr. *eschisse*—O. Ger. *slēzan*, split. See SLIT.]

slicer (slis'ër), *n.* One who or that which slices; broad, flat knife.

slick. Same as SLEEK.

slid (slid), *pa. t. and pa. p.* of SLIDE.

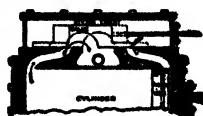
slidden (slid'n), *pa. p.* of SLIDE.

slide (slid), *I. vt. and vi.* [slid'ing; slid; slid or slidd'en.] Slip; glide; pass along smoothly. **II. n. 1.** Smooth movement. **2.** Fall of a mass of earth or rock. **3.** Smooth declivity. **4.** Slider. **5.** In music. Two notes sliding into each other.—**slid'er**, *n.* [A. S. *slidan*, slide.]

slide - valve (slid'valv), *n.* Flat faced valve alternately opening and closing the ports in front of and behind the piston-head, in a steamchest.

sliding-scale (slid'ing-skäl), *n.* Scale of duties or wages varying according to the value or market prices.

slight (slit), *I. a. 1.* Weak; slender. **2. Of little value; trifling; small. **3.** Not decided. **II. vt. 1.** Disregard as of little value. **2.** Treat with disrespect or intentional neglect. **III. n.** Neglect; disregard; disrespect; indignity.—**slight'ing**, *adv.* [Low Ger. *slígt*. Ger. *schlicht*, plain, smooth.]**



Slide-valve.

slite, fat, thick, fair, fall, fare, above; **mä**, met, hër; **mlte**, mit; **nöte**, not, növe, wëd; **müte**, hut, bärn; **oil**, owl, then.

silly (sil'i), *adv.* See **SLY**.

slim (slim), *a.* [slim'mer; slim'mest] Weak; slender; slight. [Low Ger. *slim*. Ger. *schlimm*, crooked; wrong; sore.]

slime (slim), *n.* Glutinous mud; viscous substance.—**slimy**, *a.*—**sliminess**, *n.* [A. S. *slim*. Ger. *schlimm*.]

sling (sling), *i. n.* 1. Instrument consisting of a strap and two cords, for throwing stones by whirling it. 2. Throw. 3. Hanging bandage for a wounded limb. 4. Rope with hooks, used in hoisting and lowering weights. II. *vt.* [sling'ing; slung.] 1. Throw with a sling; hurl; cast. 2. Hang so as to swing. 3. Move or swing by means of a rope.—**slinger**, *n.* [A. S. *slingan*, turn.]

slink (slingk), *vt.* [slink'ing; slunk.] Crawl away; sneak. [A. S. *slincan*.]

slip (slip), *i. vt.* [slipp'ing; slipped.] 1. Slide; glide along. 2. Move out of place. 3. Escape. 4. Err; make a mistake. 5. Slink; move furtively. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to slide. 2. Convey secretly. 3. Omit. 4. Throw off. 5. Let loose. 6. Escape from. 7. Part from the branch or stem. III. *n.* 1. Act of slipping. 2. That on or from which anything may slip. 3. Error; blunder. 4. Escape. 5. Twig. 6. Strip. 7. Leash. 8. Space for a vessel, between two wharves. [A. S. *slipan*.]

slip-knot (slip'not), *n.* Knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made.

slipper (slip'për), *n.* Loose shoe easily slipped on.—**slipped** (slip'pëd), *a.* Wearing slippers.

slippery (slip'pë-ri), *a.* 1. Smooth; not affording firm footing or hold. 2. Apt to slip away. 3. Unstable; uncertain; untrustworthy; dishonest.—**slip'periness**, *n.*

slipshod (slip'shod), *a.* Wearing shoes down at the heel; slovenly; slatternly.

slit (slit), *i. vt.* [slit'ting; slit.] 1. Cut lengthwise; split. 2. Cut into strips. II. *n.* Long narrow opening. [A. S. *slitan*.]

sliver (sliv'ër), *i. n.* 1. Long, narrow, irregular strip torn off. 2. Strand of cotton, etc. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Cut or tear in long, narrow pieces.

slobber. Same as **SLABBER**.

sloe (slö), *n.* Small sour wild plum, the fruit of the blackthorn. [A. S. *sla*.]

slogan (slö'gan), *n.* War-cry among the ancient Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*, army-cry.]

sleep (slöpp), *n.* Broad, one-masted fore-and-aft-rigged vessel. [Dut. *slap*.]

slop (slop), *i. n.* 1. Water carelessly spilled; puddle. 2. Mean liquor or liquid food. 3. *pl.* Dirty water. II. *vt.* [slop'ping; slopped.] Soil by letting a liquid fall upon. [Imitative of the sound.]

slope (slöpp), *i. n.* 1. Incline down which a thing may slip. 2. Direction downward. II. *vt.* Form with a slope, or obliquely. III. *vi.* Be inclined. IV. *a.* Sloping; slanting. [A. S. *slupan*, slip.]

sloppy (slop'i), *a.* Wet; muddy.—**slops** (slops), *n. pl.* Ready-made clothing, etc. [From **SLIP**.] [SLUSH.]

slosh (slosh), *vt.* Flourish. [Var. of

slot (slot), *n.* 1. Broad, flat, wooden bar; slit. 2. Long, narrow opening; slit.—**Slot machine**. Automatic vending or gambling device, operated by dropping a coin in a slot. [Low Ger. *slot*, lock.] [slot'h. See **SLUTH**.]

slot (slot), *n.* Track of a deer. [Icel.

sloth (slöth or sloth), *n.* 1. Laziness; sluggishness. 2. Slow-moving. So. American quadruped which lives on trees. [A. S. *slawth*—*slaw*, slow.]



Sloth.

sloughful (slöth'föul or sloth'-), *a.* Given to sloth; inactive; lazy.—**slough'**, *adv.*—**slough'fulness**, *n.*

slouch (slowch), *i. n.* 1. Hanging down loosely; drooping attitude. 2. Clownish, ungainly gait. 3. Clown; useless fellow. II. *vt.* 1. Hang down. 2. Have a clownish look or gait. III. *vt.* Depress.—**slouch'y**, *a.* Inclined to slouch; careless; awkward.

slough (slow), *n.* Deep mud; bog.

slough (sluf), *i. n.* 1. Cast-off skin of a serpent. 2. Dead part which separates from a sore. II. *vi.* 1. Come away as a slough. 2. Be in the state of sloughing. [O. Ger. *sluch*. Ger. *schlauch*, cast-off skin of the serpent.] [miry.]

sloughy (slow'i), *a.* Full of sloughs; sloughy (sluf'i), *a.* Of the nature of or like slough.

sloven (sluv'n), *n.* Person habitually careless of dress.—**slow'only**, *a.*—**slow'entiness**, *n.* [Low Ger. *sluf*—A. S. *slupan*, slip. Ger. *schlump*.]

slow (slö), *a.* 1. Not swift. 2. Late; behind in time. 3. Not ready. 4. Not progressive. 5. Dull.—**slowly**, *adv.*—**slow'nness**, *n.* [A. S. *slaw*, slow.] *Syn.* Sluggish; inactive; dilatory.

slow-worm (slō-wŭrm), *n.* Species of lizard without feet; blind-worm.
sløyd, sløid (sløid), *n.* Swedish system of elementary manual training. [Sw. *sløjd*, skill.]

sludge (sludj), *n.* SLUSH.
slue (slŭ), *vt.* and *vi.* Turn about an axis. [Etymology doubtful.]

slue (slŭ), *n.* Heap; lot; slew. (*Slang.*)
slug (slug), *n.* 1. Heavy, lazy fellow. 2. Snail without a shell; fat larva. [From root of SLACK.]

slug (slug), *l. n.* Heavy, roundish piece of metal for firing from a gun. *II. vt.* Strike heavily, as with a slug.

slugard (slug'ard), *n.* One habitually idle or inactive.

sluggish (slug'ish), *a.* 1. Habitually lazy; slothful; having little motion. 2. Having little or no power. — **slug-gishly**, *adv.* — **slug'ishness**, *n.*
Syn. inert; indolent; idle; slow.

sluice (slŭs), *n.* 1. Sliding gate for regulating the flow of water. 2. Stream which flows through it. 3. That through which anything flows; source of supply. [Dut. *sluis* — O. Fr. *escluse* — L. *excludo*, exclude.]

slums (slum), *l. n.* Low street or neighborhood. *II. vt.* Visit the slums of a city. [Etymology doubtful.]

slumber (slum'bŕ), *l. vt.* 1. Sleep lightly; sleep. 2. Be in the state of negligence or inactivity. *II. n.* Light sleep; repose. — **slum'berer**, *n.* — **slum'berous**, *a.* Inviting or causing slumber; sleepy. [A. S. *slumerian*.]

slump (slump), *l. vt.* Fall or sink suddenly, as into water or mud. *II. n.* 1. Noise of such fall. 2. Sudden fall, as of prices. [From the sound.]

slung *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of SLING.

slung-shot (slung'shot), *n.* Weapon consisting of a ball and a short strap.

slunk *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of SLINK.

slur (slŭr), *l. vt.* [slur'ring; slurred.] 1. Soil; contaminate. 2. Disparage; asperse. 3. Pass over lightly; pronounce indistinctly. 4. Conceal. 5. Sing or play in a gliding manner. *II. n.* 1. Stain; slight reproach; disparagement. 2. In *mus.* Mark () or () showing that notes are to be sung to the same syllable. [Low Ger. *slur-en*, drag.]

slush (slush), *l. n.* 1. Liquid mud; melting snow. 2. Lubricating grease. 3. Mixture of lime and white lead for painting the bright parts of machinery. *II. vt.* 1. Apply slush to. 2. Wash roughly. 3. Fill up the joints between stones and bricks. — **slush'y**, *a.*

slut (slut), *n.* Female dog. [Dan. *slutte*.]

slily (slŭ), *a.* Dexterous in doing without being observed; cunning; wily; secret; done with artful dexterity. — **slily** or **slily**, *adv.* — **slilyness**, *n.* [Low Ger. *schlau*.]

smack (smak), *l. n.* 1. Taste; flavor; pleasing taste. 2. Small quantity. 3. Loud kiss; any similar sound. 4. Slap; smart blow. *II. vt.* 1. Make a noise with the lips, as after tasting. 2. Have a taste or quality. [A. S. *smacc*. From the sound made by the lips.]

smack (smak), *n.* Small vessel used chiefly in the coasting and fishing trade. [Dut. *smak*.]

small (smŭl), *l. a.* 1. Little in quantity or degree; minute. 2. Unimportant; of little worth or ability. 3. Gentle; fine; weak. 4. Narrow-minded; mean; selfish. 5. Marked by a small figure, as the hours after midnight. 6. Light; trifling, as talk. *II. n.* Small or narrow part. — **small'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *smal*. Ger. *schmal*.]

small-arms, *n. pl.* Portable fire arms, as rifles, pistol, etc.

smallpox (smal'poks), *n.* Contagious, feverish disease, characterized by eruptions on the skin. [Mistaken form of POCK.]

smalt (smŭlt), *n.* Glass melted, tinged blue by cobalt, and pulverized when cold. [Low L. *smaltum* — O. Ger. *smaltjan*, melt.]

smart (smŕt), *l. a.* Quick, stinging pain in body or mind. *II. vt.* Feel a smart; suffer. *III. a.* Causing a smart; pricking; severe; sharp; acute; vigorous; clever; witty. — **smart'y**, *adv.* — **smart'ness**, *n.* [Dut. *smerts*. Ger. *schmerz*, pain.]

Syn. Poignant, quick; brisk; dashy.
smash (smash), *l. vt.* Break in pieces violently; crush. *II. n.* Destruction; collapse. — **smash-up**, *n.* Railroad collision. — **smash'er**, *n.* [Imitative of the sound.]

smatter (smat'ŕ), *vt.* 1. Talk superficially. 2. Have a superficial knowledge. — **smat'ter**, *n.* — **smat'ter-ing**, *n.* Superficial knowledge. [Cf. Ger. *schmettern*, rattle; blow.]

smear (smŕr), *l. vt.* Overspread with anything sticky or oily; daub. *II. n.* Stain; blot. [A. S. *smearian*.]

smell (smel), *l. vt.* [smell'ing; smelled or smelt.] 1. Affect the olfactory nerves; have odor. 2. Use the sense of smell. *II. vt.* Perceive by the nose. *III. n.* 1. Quality of bodies which affect the nose; odor; scent; perfume. 2. Sense which perceives this quality. [Cf. Low Ger. *smellen*, smoke.]

smelling-bottle (smel'ing-bot'l), *n.*
Bottle containing a smelling substance for stimulating the nose and reviving the spirits.

smelt (smelt), *n.*
Small food fish.
[A. S.]

smelt (smelt), *vt.*
Melt ore in order to separate the metal.—**smelt'er**, *n.*—**smelt'ery**, *n.* Place for smelting. [Dut. *smelten*. Ger. *schmelzen*.]

smew (smū), *n.*
Species of duck or diver; white-nun; vireo-widgeon; smee.
[Etymology unknown.]

smilax (sm'flaks), *n.*
Delicate climbing plant with evergreen leaves and greenish flowers. [Gr.]

smile (smil), *i. vt.*
1. Express pleasure by the countenance. 2. Express slight contempt. 3. Be favorable. II. *n.* 1. Act of smiling. 2. Expression of the features in smiling. 3. Favor. [Dan. *smile*. Sw. *smila*.]

smirch (smēr'ch), *vt.* Besmear, dirty.
[From M. E. *smieren*, smear.]

smirk (smēr'k), *i. vt.* Smile affectedly; look affectedly soft. II. *n.* Affected smile. [A. S. *smiercan*.]

smite (smīt), *vt.* [smīt'ing; smote; smit'ten.] 1. Strike with the fist, hand, or weapon; kill; overthrow. 2. Affect with feeling; afflict.—**smit'er**, *n.* [A. S. *smitan*. Ger. *schmetzen*.]

smith (smith), *n.* 1. One who forges with the hammer; worker in metals. 2. One who makes anything. [A. S. See SMITE.]

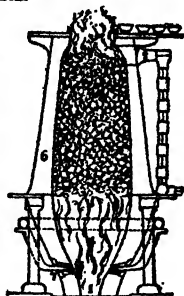
smithereens (smith'ēr-ēnz'), *smith-ers* (smith'ērz), *n. pl.* Small pieces; bits. (*Colloq.*)

smithery (smith'ēr-ī), *n.* 1. Workshop of a smith. 2. Work done by a smith.
smithy (smith'ī), *n.* Workshop of a smith.

smitten (smīt'n), *pa. p.* of SMITE.

smock (smok), *n.* Woman's shift; chemise. [A. S. *smac*—*smogas*, smug-gie, fit close.]

smock-frock (smok'frok), *n.* Loose shirt-like garment of coarse linen worn over the other clothes.



SMELTING-FURNACE.

1. Crucible, hearth. 2. Masonry. 3. Opening for charging. 4. Boshes. 5. Throat. 6. Fire brick lining. 7. Blast tube; twyer.

smoke (smōk), *i. n.* Visible vapor from a burning body. II. *vt.* 1. Emit smoke. 2. Draw in and puff out the smoke of tobacco. III. *vt.* 1. Apply smoke to; dry, scent, or cure, etc., by smoke. 2. Inhale the smoke of; use in smoking. 3. Try to expel by smoking.—**smokejack** (smōk'jak), *n.* Device for turning a roasting-spit by means of a wheel moved by the upward current in the smokestack. [A. S. *smoca*.]

smoker (smōk'ēr), *n.* One who smokes tobacco. 2. One who dries by smoking. 3. Smoking chimney. 4. Smoking car.
smoke-stack (smōk'stak), *n.* Chimney; pipe carrying off smoke.

smoky (smō'ki), *a.* 1. Giving out smoke. 2. Like smoke. 3. Filled with smoke. 4. Tarnished with smoke.—**smo'kily**, *adv.*—**smo'kin**

smolder. Same as SMOULDER.

smooth (smōth), *i. a. i.* 1. Having an even surface; not rough; evenly spread; glossy. 2. Gently flowing; easy; regular; unobstructed. 3. Bland; mild. II. *vt.* Make smooth. III. *n.* Smooth part.—**smooth'ly**, *adv.*—**smooth'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *smoethe*. Low Ger. *smoedig*. Ger. *geschmeidig*, pliable.]

Syn. Polished; sleek; voluble.

smote (smōt), *pa. t.* of SMITE.

smother (smūth'ēr), *i. vt.* 1. Suffocate by excluding the air. 2. Conceal. 3. Stew in a closed dish, mostly with onions. II. *vt.* 1. Be suffocated or suppressed. 2. Smoulder. III. *n.* Suffocating, dense smoke; thick floating dust. [A. S. *smorian*.]

smoulder (smōl'dēr), *vt.* Burn slowly or without vent. [Low Ger. *smolen*.]

smudge (smuj), *i. n.* 1. Suffocating smoke. 2. Smoldering fire to drive off mosquitos. 3. Smutch; stain. II. *vt.* 1. Suffocate with a smoldering fire. 2. Stain; smear. [From SMURCH.]

smug (smug), *a. i.* Neat; prim; spruce. 2. Affectedly smart. [Low Ger. *smuck*. Ger. *schmuck*.]

smuggle (smug'l), *vt.* 1. Import or export without paying the legal duty. 2. Convey secretly.—**smuggler**, *n.* 1. One who smuggles. 2. Vessel used in smuggling.—**smugg'ling**, *n.* [Low Ger. *smuggeln*.]

smut (smut), *i. n.* 1. Spot of dirt, soot, etc.; foul matter as soot. 2. Disease of corn by which the ear becomes a scab-like powder. 3. Obscene language. II. *vt.* [smut'ting; smut'ted.] Soil with smut; blacken. III. *vt. i.* Gather smut. 2. Be turned into smut [Low Ger. *smuts*.]

smutch (smutch), *i. n.* Dirty mark. II. *vt.* Blacken, as with soot. [From SMUT.]

stty (smut'tl), *a.* Stained with smut. *muttily, adv.*—**smuttiness**, *n.*
stuck (snak), *n.* 1. Share. 2. Slight, hasty meal. [A form of **SMATCH**.]
stifle (snaf'l), *n.* Bridle which crosses the nose and has a slender mouth-bit without branches. [Dut. *snavel*, nose of a beast; beak. Ger. *schmabel*.]
snag (snag), *n.* 1. Sharp protuberance; short branch; projecting tooth. 2. Stump or tree in navigable water endangering ships.—**snagged**, **snaggy**, *a.* Full of snags. [Gael. and Ir. *snagha*, prune.]
snail (snäl), *n.* Slimy creeping mollusk, with or without a shell. [A. S. *snegl*.]
snake (snäk), *n.* Serpent. [A. S. *snaca*—*snican*, creep.]
snakeroot (snäkröt), *n.* Name of numerous plants having a root of a snake-like appearance, and regarded as a remedy for snake bites.
snap (s nap), *i. vt. and vt.* [snap'ping; snapped.] 1. Break short or at once; crack. 2. Bite, or catch at, suddenly. II. *n.* 1. Act of snapping, or the noise made by it. 2. Small catch erlock. 3. Period of extreme weather. 4. Thin, brittle cake. 5. Vigor; dash. 6. Pleasant position. [Icel. *snapa*.]
snappedragon (snap'drag-un), *n.* 1. Garden flower; lion's mouth. 2. Play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy; raisin so taken.
snapper (snap'ër), *n.* 1. One who snaps. 2. End of a whip-lash. 3. Snapping turtle or beetle. 4. Rose-colored food fish of the Florida coast.
snappish (snap'ish), *a.* 1. Inclined to snap; eager to bite. 2. Sharp in reply.—**snappishness**, *n.*
snap-shot (snap'shot), *n.* Kodak picture taken instantaneously.
snare (snär), *i. n.* 1. Running noose for catching an animal. 2. Trap; that by which any one is entrapped. 3. Cord across lower end of a drum. II. *vt.* Catch.—**snarer**, *n.*—**snary**, *a.*
snarl (snärl), *vt.* 1. Growl as a surly dog. 2. Speak in a surly manner.—**snarler**, *n.* [Imitative.]
snatch (snach), *i. vt. and vt.* Seize quickly; take without permission; seize and carry away; try to seize. II. *n.* 1. Hasty seizing. 2. Short time of exertion. 3. Small piece or fragment. [Dut. *snakken*. See **SNACK**.]
Syn. Catch; grab; grasp; snup.
snath (snath), *n.* Handle of a scythe.
sneak (snäk), *i. vt.* 1. Move privately or meanly. 2. Behave meanly. II. *n.* Mean, servile fellow.—**sneaking**, *a.* **sneakingly, adv.** [A. S. *snécan*.]

sneer (snär), *i. vt.* Show contempt by the expression of the face; speak with contempt. II. *n.* Indirect expression of contempt.—**sneerer**, *n.*—**sneering**, *a.*—**sneeringly, adv.** [Imit.]
Syn. Deride; gibe. See **JASE**.
snore (snöz), *i. vt.* Eject air rapidly and audibly through the nose. II. *n.* Snoring. [A. S. *snosan*.] [Imit.]
snicker (snik'ër), *vt. and vt.* Giggle.
sniff (sniff), *i. vt. and vt.* 1. Snuff or draw in air sharply through the nose. 2. Scent. II. *n.* 1. Act of sniffing. 2. Scent obtained by sniffing.
snip (snip), *i. vt.* [snip'ping; snipped.] 1. Cut off at once with scissors. 2. Cut off the nib of. II. *n.* 1. Single cut with scissors. 2. Clip or small shred. [Dut. *snippen*.]
snipe (snip), *n.* Bird which frequents marshy places. [Icel. *snipa*.]
snivel (sniv'l), *i. vt.* [sniveling; sniv'eled.] 1. Run at the nose. 2. Cry with snuffling; affect a tearful regret. II. *n.* 1. Mucus flowing from the nose; snout. 2. Hypocritical weeping.—**sniveling**, *a.*—**sniveler**, *n.* [A. S. *snofel*, mucus.]
snob (snob), *n.* One who apes his superiors and is insolent towards his inferiors.—**snobish**, *a.*—**snobishness**, *n.*—**snobishly, adv.** [Icel. *snappr*, dunce.]
snood (snöd), *n.* Fillet which binds a maiden's hair. [A. S. *snod*.]
nooze (snöz), *i. vt.* Dose; slumber. II. *n.* Quiet nap. [From **SNORE**.]
snore (snör), *i. vt.* Breathe roughly and hoarsely through the nose in sleep. II. *n.* Noisy nasal breathing in sleep.—**snorer**, *n.* [Imitative.]
snort (snärt), *vt.* Force the air with violence and noise through the nostrils, as horses.—**snorting**, *n.*—**snorter**, *n.* [From **snork**, imitative of the sound.]
snout (snowt), *n.* Projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine. [Low Ger. *snut*. Ger. *schnauze*.]
snow (snö), *i. n.* Frozen moisture which falls from the atmosphere in light, white flakes. II. *vt.* Fall in snow. [A. S. *snaw*. Ger. *schnee*.]
snowball (snö'bal), *i. n.* Round mass of snow pressed or rolled together. II. *vt. and vt.* Throw or pelt with snowballs.—**snowball tree**, *n.* Guelder rose.
snowbird (snö'bärd), *n.* Small bird that appears in the time of snow.
snow-blindness (snö-blind'nes), *n.* Blindness caused by the reflection of light from snow.

stte, fat, thick, fkr, fgl, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mis; nöte, not, mäve, wäik; mähe, hat, bära; oil, owl, stten.

—bound (snō'bound), *a.* Shut in or blocked by snow.

snow-bunting (snō'bun-ting), *n.* Arctic bird of the bunting family.

snowdrift (snō'drift), *n.* Bank of snow drifted together by wind.

snowdrop (snō-drop), *n.* Bulbous-rooted plant with beautiful white flowers, which often come forth before the snow has disappeared.



Snowdrop.

snowflake (snō'flāk), *n.* Small feathery mass of falling snow.

snowline (snō'lin), *n.* Line upon a mountain that marks the limit of perpetual snow.

snowplow (snō'plow), *n.* Machine for clearing roads and railways from snow.

snowshoe (snō'shō), *n.* Broad frame worn to prevent sinking in the snow.

snowy (snō'y), *a.* Abounding or covered with snow; white like snow; pure; spotless.

snub (snub), *i. vt.* [snub'bing; snubbed.] Check; reprimand; slight. *II. n.* Rebuke.—**snub-nose**, *n.* Short or flat nose. [Dan. *snubbe*, nip (off). Icel. *snubba*, chide.]

snuff (snuf), *i. n.* 1. Powdered tobacco or other substance for snuffing. 2. Charred part of a candle-wick. *II. vt.* Draw in air violently and noisily through the nose; sniff. *III. vt. i.* Draw into the nose; smell. 2. Take off the snuff of a candle. [Dut. *snuffen*.]

snuffer (snuf'ēr), *n.* 1. One who snuffs. 2. *pl.* Instrument for taking the snuff off a candle.

snuffle (snuf'l), *i. vt.* Breathe hard through the nose. *II. n.* 1. Snuffling; nasal twang; cant. 2. *pl.* Nasal catarrh. (*Collog.*) [Freq. of *snuff*.]

snuffy (snuf'i), *a.* Soiled with, or smelling of, snuff.

snug (snug), *a.* 1. Lying close and warm, or safe. 2. Comfortable; compact; trim. 3. Not exposed to notice.—**Snug up**, **snuggle**.—**snugly**, *adv.*—**snuggles**, *n.* [Icel. *snuggur*, smooth.]

snuggle (snug'gl), *vt. and vi.* Move to get close, for comfort and warmth; cuddle; nestle.

so (sō), *adv. and conj.* 1. In this manner or degree; thus; for this reason; on these terms; therefore; etc. 2. In a high degree. 3. Provided that; in case that. 4. In order that. [A. S. *sō*—root of *L. suus*, one's own.]

soak (sōk), *i. vt.* 1. Steep in a fluid, wet thoroughly; drench. 2. Draw (f.) by the pores. *II. vt. i.* Be steeped in a liquid. 2. Enter into pores.—**soaker**, *n.* [A. S. *socian*.]

soap (sōp), *i. n.* Compound of oils or fat with soda or potash, used in washing. *II. vt.* Rub or wash with soap.—**soapy** (sō'pi), *a.* 1. Like soap. 2. Covered with soap.—**soapiness**, *n.* [A. S. *sape*.]

soap-bubble (sōp'bub'l), *n.* Inflated filmy sphere of soapy, soft water.

soapstone (sōp'stōn), *n.* Soft kind of magnesian rock having a soapy feel, a variety of steatite; talc.

soar (sōr), *i. vt. i.* Mount into the air; fly aloft. 2. Rise in imagination; aspire. *II. n.* Towering flight. [O. Fr. *sessorer*—*L. exaurare*, expose to air.]

sob (sob), *i. vt.* [sob'bing; sobbed.] Sigh in a convulsive manner, with tears. *II. n.* Short, convulsive sigh. [A. S. *sœftan* and *sobbian*.]

sober (sō'bēr), *i. a.* 1. Not drunk. 2. Temperate, esp. in the use of liquors. 3. Not excited or passionate; self-possessed. 4. Sedate; grave. *II. vt. and vi.* Make or become sober.—**soberly**, *adv.*—**soberness**, *n.* [L. *sobrius*.] *Syn.* Moderate; staid; steady; serious; calm; somber; quiet.

sobriety (sō'bri-ē-ti), *n.* State or habit of being sober. [L. *sobrietas*.]

sobriquet (sō'bri-kā'), *n.* Nickname; assumed name. [Fr.]

sociability (sō'sha-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being sociable; good-fellowship.

sociable (sō'sha-bl), *i. a.* 1. Inclined to society; fit for company; companionable; communicative. 2. Affording opportunities for intercourse. *II. n.* 1. Informal social meeting. 2. Phaeton with two seats facing each other.—**so-ci-ably**, *adv.*—**so-ciableness**, *n.* [L. *sociabilis*.]

social (sō'shal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to companionship. 2. Relating to man united in a society, or to the public body. 3. Inclined to friendly intercourse; convivial. 4. Consisting in mutual converse.—**so-cially**, *adv.*—**sociality**, **so-cialness**, *n.* [L. *socialis*—*socius*, companion.]

socialism (sō'shal-izm), *n.* Name given to theories for regenerating society by a more equal distribution of property, and esp. by substituting the principle of association for that of competition.—**so-cialist**, *n.* Adherent of socialism.

socialize (sō'shal-iz), *vt.* Reduce to a social state; render social.

society (sō-she-ti), *n.* 1. Fellowship; company. 2. Number of persons associated for a common interest. 3. Community; partnership. 4. Civilized body of mankind. 5. Upper class of a community. [*L. societas*—*socius*, companion.]

sociology (sō-shi-ō-lo-jī), *n.* Social science; philosophy of human society, including ethics, politics, political economy, etc.—**sociological**, *a.* [*L. socius*, and *Gr. logos*, science.]

sock (sok), *n.* 1. Half-stockings. 2. Comedy. [Orig. low-heeled light shoe, worn by actors of comedy. [*L. soccus*.]]

sockdologer (sok-dō-lo-jēr), *n.* 1. Knockdown argument or blow. 2. Big thing. [Corr. of *dockology*, sung at the end of the service.]

socket (sok'et), *n.* Hollow into which something is inserted. [From root of *SOOK*.]

Socratic (sō-krat'ik), **Socratical**, *a.* Pertaining to *Socrates*, a celebrated Greek philosopher, to his philosophy, or to his manner of teaching, which was by a series of questions leading to the desired result.

sod (sod), *L. a.* Surface of earth grown with grass, etc.; turf; sward. *II. vt.* Cover with sod. [Low Ger. *sode*, peat.]

soda (sō'da), *n.* Carbonate of sodium. — **soda-water**, *n.* Water charged with carbonic acid.

Sodality (sō-dal'i-ti), *n.* Fraternity or society. [*L. sodalis*, mate.]

sodden (sod'n), *p. a.* Saturated; soggy. [Low Ger. *sod*, well.] [*curly*.]

Soddy (sod'i), *a.* Covered with sod; **sodium** (sō'di-um), *n.* Silver-white metal, the base of soda; natrium.

sofs (sō'fs), *n.* Long upholstered seat, with back and arms. [*Ar. suffa*.]

somit (sof'it), *n.* Underside, as of an arch, ceiling, etc. [*It. soffito*—*L. suffus*, fixed below.]

soft (sft), *L. a.* 1. Easily yielding to pressure; easily cut or acted upon; malleable. 2. Not rough to the touch; smooth. 3. Pleasing or soothing to the senses. 4. Easily yielding to influence; mild; gentle; effeminate; easy. 5. Free from lime, magnesia or salt, as rain-water. 6. Not intoxicating. 7. Pronounced as a sibilant, as *g* in *gin*. *II. adv.* Gently; quietly. — **softly**, *adv.*—**softness**, *n.* [*A. S. sfta*, Ger. *sacht*.]

soften (sft'n), *vt. and vi.* Make or become soft or softer.—**softener**, *n.*

Soggy (sog'i), *a.* Saturated; damp and heavy; soaked with water. [Formed from *SOAK*.]

soi-disant (swā-dō-zāng'), *a.* Self-styled; would be; pretended. [*Fr.*]

soil (soil), *n.* 1. Ground; mold on the surface of the earth which nourishes plants. 2. Country. [*L. solum*. *Fr. sol*.]

soil (soil), *L. n.* Dirt; rouiness; spot; stain. *II. vt.* Make dirty; stain. *III. vt.* Take a soil; tarnish. [*Fr. souiller*, wallowing-place—*L. sus*, pig.]

soirée (swā-rā'), *n.* Evening party. [*Fr.—soir*, evening.—*L. serus*, late.]

sojourn (sō'jurn or sō-jurn'), *I. vt.* Dwell for a time; tarry. *II. n.* Temporary residence. — **sojourner**, *a.* [*Fr. sojourner*—*L. sub*, under, and *diurno*, stay.]

Sol (sol), *n.* The sun. [*L.*] [*scale*. [*It.*]]

sol (sol), *n.* Fifth note of the diatonic scale. [*It.*] *L. n.* Consolation; comfort in distress; relief. *II. vt. 1.* Comfort; cheer. 2. Allay. [*L. solatum*.]

solar (sō'lar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the sun. 2. Measured by the progress of the sun. 3. Produced by the sun. [*L. solaris*.]

sold (sōld), *past p. of SELL*.

solder (sod'er or sol-dēr), *I. vt.* Unite two metallic surfaces by a fusible metallic cement. *II. n.* Metallic cement for uniting metals. [*O. Fr. soldier*—*L. solidare*, make solid.]

soldier (sō'jēr), *L. n.* 1. Man engaged in military service. 2. Private, as distinguished from an officer. 3. Man of much military experience or of great valor. *II. vt. 1.* Serve as a soldier. 2. Pretend to work while actually shirking.—**soldierlike**, **soldierly**, *a.* Like a soldier; martial; brave. [*O. Fr. soldier*—*L. soldum*, pay.]

soldiery (sō'jēr-i), *n.* Soldiers collectively; military.

sole (sōl), *L. n.* 1. Under side of the foot. 2. Bottom of a boot or shoe. 3. Bottom of anything. 4. Flat kind of fish. *II. vt.* Furnish with a sole. [*A. S.*]



Sole.

sole (sōl), *a.* 1. Being or acting without another. 2. Unmarried.—**soleless**, *n.* [*L. solus*.] [*solitary*.]

Syn. Alone; single; individual; only; **solecism** (sol's-izm), *n.* 1. Breach of the rules of syntax. 2. Absurdity; of propriety. [*Gr. sololismos*.]

solecist (sol's-ist), *n.* One who commits solecisms.

solely (sō'l-i), *adv.* Alone; only; **solemn** (sol'em), *a.* 1. Attended religious ceremonies, pomp or grav-

Soke, sok, sick, sir, fall, fire, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit, sōte, not, sōve, wēte; mōte, but, bērn; oē, awl, then.

ity; sacred. 2. Impressing with seriousness; awful; devout. 3. Having the appearance of gravity; affectedly grave. 4. Attended with an appeal to God, as an oath.—*solemnly, adv.*

—*solemnness, n.* [Fr. *solemn*—*L. sollemnis*, annual.] [pressive. *Syn.* Ceremonious; dignified; im-

solemnity (sol-ēm-ni-ti), *n.* 1. Solemn or religious ceremony; dignified formality. 2. Formal dignity; awe; seriousness.

solemnize (sol-ēm-nīz), *vt.* 1. Perform religiously or solemnly. 2. Celebrate. 3. Render grave.—*solemnizer, n.*

—*solemnization, n.*
sol-fa (sōl'fā), *vi.* [sol-fā'ing; sol-fād'] Sing the notes of the scale, *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti*, in solmization. [It.]

solfege (sol-fēj'ō), *n.* Exercise on the notes of the scale *sol-fa*.

solicit (sō-lis'it), *vt.* 1. Ask earnestly; petition. 2. Seek; plead. 3. Incite; arouse. [Fr. See **SOLICITOUS**.]

Syn. Entreat; beseech; summon; invite; advocate; try to obtain.

solicitant (sō-lis'it-ant), *n.* One who solicits.

solicitation (sō-lis'it-ā-shun), *n.* Soliciting; earnest request; invitation.

solicitor (sō-lis'it-ūr), *n.* 1. One who solicits. 2. One who is legally qualified to act for another in a court of law.—**solicitor-general, n.** 1. In England, the second law-officer of the crown. 2. In the U. S., the second officer of the Department of Justice.

solicitous (sō-lis'it-us), *a.* 1. Earnestly asking or desiring. 2. Anxious; concerned; apprehensive.—**solicitously, adv.** [L. *solicitus*, agitated,—*solus*, whole, and *celus*, moved.]

solicitude (sō-lis'it-ūd), *n.* Anxiety or uneasiness of mind.

solid (sol'id), *I. a.* 1. Having the parts firmly adhering; hard; compact. 2. Full of matter; nothollow. 3. Strong. 4. Having length, breadth and thickness (opp. to *surface*); cubic. 1. Substantial; weighty. *II. n.* 1. Substance having the parts firmly adhering together. 2. Firm, compact body; (opposed to *fluid*). — **solidly, adv.** — **solidness, n.** [L. *solidus*.]

Syn. Firm; dense; sound; valid; real; true; just; important; grave.

solidarity (sol-i-dar'i-ti), *n.* Oneness of interests; community. [Fr. *solidarité*.]

solidify (sō-lid'i-fī), *vt. and vi.* Make or become solid or compact; harden. — **solidification, n.** [Fr. *solidifier*—*L. solidus* and *facto*, make.]

solidity (sō-lid'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being solid; fullness of matter. 2. Strength or firmness, moral or physical; soundness. 3. In *geom.* Solid content of a body; volume.

solidungulate (sol-i-dun-gū-lāt), *n.* Quadruped, such as the horse, the foot of which terminates in a single toe encased in a single undivided hoof. [L. *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, hoof.]

soliloquize (sō-lil'ō-kwīz), *vt.* Speak to one's-self; utter a soliloquy.

soliloquy (sō-lil'ō-kwī), *n.* Speech to one's-self; monologue of a person. [L. *solus*, alone, and *loqui*, speak.]

soliped (sol'i-ped), *n.* Animal with a single or uncloven hoof on each foot; solidungulate. [L. *solus*, alone and *pes*, foot.]

solitaire (sol-i-tār), *n.* 1. Recluse; one who lives alone. 2. Game played by one person. 3. Gem set by itself, as a diamond.

solitary (sol'i-tār-i), *I. a.* 1. Being the sole person; alone; lonely. 2. Living alone. 3. Remote from society; retired; gloomy. 4. Single; sole; alone. *II. n.* One who lives alone; recluse; hermit.—**solitarily, adv.** — **solitariness, n.** [L. *solitarius*—*solus*, alone.]

solitude (sol'i-tūd), *n.* 1. Being alone; lonely life; want of company. 2. Lonely place; desert. [L. *solitudo*.]

solmization (sol-mī-zā-shun), *n.* Sol-fa'ing; solfege; recital of the notes of the diatonic scale.

solo (sō'lō), *n.* [*pl.* *solos* or *solis* (sō'līs).] Musical piece performed by only one voice or instrument. — **solist, n.**

Solon (sō'lōn), *n.* Famous Athenian lawmaker, B. C. 688. 2. A legislator.

solstice (sol'stis), *n.* 1. Point in the ecliptic where the sun is farthest north or south from the equator, and seems to stand still. 2. Time about which the sun reaches either of these two points: June 21, and Dec. 23. [Fr.—*L. solstitium*—*sol*, the sun, and *sisto*, make to stand,—*sto*, stand.]

solstitial (sol-stish'ial), *a.* Pertaining to, or happening at, a solstice.

soluble (sol'ū-bl), *a.* Capable of being dissolved in a fluid.—**solubility, n.** [L. *solubilis*. See **SOLVE**.]

solution (sō-lū'shun), *n.* 1. Act of solving or dissolving. 2. Separation of the parts of any body. 3. Preparation resulting from dissolving a solid in a liquid. 4. Explanation; removal of a doubt; construction or solving of a problem. [L. *solutio*—*solvo*, loosen.]

solvable (sol'ū-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being solved or explained. 2. Capable of being paid.—**solvability, n.**

seive (soiv), *vt.* 1. Clear up; explain (a riddle). 2. Bring to a desired result (a problem).—**seiv'er**, *n.* [*L. seive*—*se*, apart, and *ivo*, loosen.]
solvent (sol'vent), *L. a.* 1. Having power to solve or dissolve. 2. Able to pay all debts. *II. n.* Anything that dissolves another.—**sol'vency**, *n.* [*L. solvens.*]
somber, **sombre** (som'bër), *a.* 1. Dull; gloomy. 2. Melancholy.—**som'-berness**, *n.* [*Fr. sombre*—*L. sub*, under, and *umbra*, shade.]
sombrero (som-brä'rö), *n.* Broad-brimmed felt hat, commonly worn in Mexico. [*Sp.*]
some (sum), *I. a.* 1. An indefinite number or quantity of. 2. A certain; one. *II. pron.* Certain unspecified persons or things. *III. adv.* To some extent; about. [*A. S. sum*. See **SAME**.]
somebody (sum'bod-i), *n.* 1. Some or any person. 2. Person of importance.
somehow (sum'how), *adv.* In some way or other; by some means.
somersault (sum'ër-sält), **somerset** (sum'ër-set), *n.* Leap in which a person turns his heels over his head. [*Fr. soubresaut*—*L. supra*, over, and *saltus*, leap.]
something (sum'thing), *I. n.* 1. An indefinite thing or event. 2. Portion; indefinite quantity. *II. adv.* In some degree.
sometime (sum'tim), *I. adv.* 1. At a time not fixed, past or future. 2. At one time or other. *II. a.* Former.
sometimes (sum'timz), *adv.* At certain times; now and then; occasionally.
somewhat (sum'hwot), *I. n.* Unfixed quantity or degree. *II. adv.* In some degree.
somewhere (sum'hwär), *adv.* In some unspecified place; in one place or another.
somnambulate (som-nam'bül-ät), *vi.* Walk in sleep.—**somnambula'-tion**, *n.* [*L. somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, walk.]
somnambulism (som-nam'bül-izm), *n.* Practice of walking in sleep or somnolence.—**somnam'bulist**, *n.* One subject to somnambulism.
somniferous (som-nif'ër-us), *a.* Bringing or causing sleep. [*L. somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, bring.]
somnolence (som-nöl'ë-kwist), *n.* One who talks in his sleep.
somnolent (som'nö-lent), *a.* Sleepy or inclined to sleep.—**somnolence**, **somnolency**, *n.* 1. Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. 2. State intermediate between waking and sleeping. [*L. somnolentus.*]

(som'no-lizm), *n.* 1. State of being in mesmeric sleep. 2. Doctrine of mesmeric sleep.
son (sun), *n.* 1. Male offspring. 2. Male descendant. 3. Native or inhabitant. [*A. S. suna.*]
sonant (sö'nant), *I. a.* 1. Sounding. 2. Produced by the voice; vocal. *II. n.* Sonant letter. [*L. sonans.*]
sonata (sö-nä'tä), *n.* Musical composition for one or more instruments, consisting of three or more movements. [*It.—L. sono*, sound.]
song (sang), *n.* 1. That which is sung. 2. Short poem or ballad. 3. Melody to which it is adapted. 4. Poem, or poetry in general. 5. Notes of birds. 6. Mere trifle. [*A. S.—root of sing.*]
songster (sang'stër), *n.* Singer; one skilled in singing; esp. a bird that sings.—**song'stress**, *n. fem.* [*A. S. sangestre*, female singer.]
son-in-law (sun'in-lä), *n.* Husband of one's daughter.
sonnet (son'et), *n.* 1. Poem in fourteen lines, in 4 stanzas, 2 of 4, and 2 of 3 lines each, the rhymes varying according to rules.—**sonneteer** (son-et'ër), *n.* Composer of sonnets. [*It. sonetto.*]
sonorous (so-nör'us), *a.* 1. Sounding when struck. 2. Giving a clear, loud sound; high sounding.—**sonorously**, *adv.*—**sonorousness**, *n.* [*L. sonorus.*] [*acter of a son.*]
sonship (sun'ship), *n.* State or character (son), *adv.* 1. Immediately; in a short time; without delay; early. 2. Readily; easily. [*A. S. sona.*]
soot (sot or söt), *n.* Black substance condensed from smoke. [*A. S. soot.*]
sooth (söth), *I. n.* Truth; reality. *II. a.* True; pleasing. [*A. S. soth.*]
soothe (söth), *vt.* 1. Please with soft words; flatter. 2. Soften; assuage; calm; refresh.—**sooth'ingly**, *adv.* [*A. S. gesodhian*, confirm, soothe.]
soothsay (söth'sä), *vi.* Foretell.—**sooth'sayer**, *n.*—**sooth'saying**, *n.*
sooty (soti' or söt'i), *a.* Producing, consisting of, containing, like, or soiled by, soot.—**sootiness**, *n.* [*A. S. sotig.*]
sop (sop), *I. n.* 1. Anything dipped or soaked, and to be eaten. 2. Anything given to satisfy. *II. vt.* [*sopping*, sopped.] Steep or soak in a liquid. [*A. S.—supan*, sip.]
sophist (sofist), *n.* 1. One of a class of public teachers in the fifth century B. C., in Greece. 2. Captious or fallacious reasoner.—**sophistry**, *n.* Specious, fallacious reasoning. [*Gr. sophistes—sophos*, wise.]

Sole, fat, tank, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mite, ätte, not, möve, wölk; müte, hut, büra; oil, owl, thou.

sophism (sof'iz'm), *n.* Specious fallacy.
sophistic (sō-fis'tik), *adj.* Sophistical,
 1. Pertaining to a sophist or to
 sophistry. 2. Fallaciously subtle. —
sophistically, *adv.* [Gr. *sophistikos*.]
sophisticate (sō-fis'ti-kāt), *vt.* Render
 sophistical, or unsound; corrupt by
 mixture; adulterate.—**sophistica-**
tion, *n.*

sophomore (sof'ō-mōr), *n.* American
 student in his second year at college.
sopor (sō'por), *n.* Deep sleep; lethargy.
 [L.]

soporiferous (sop-ō-rif'ēr-us or sō-),
n. Causing sleep; sleepy. [L.—*sopor*,
 sleep, and *fero*, bring.]
soporific (sop-ō-rif'ik or sō-), *I. a.* Causing
 sleep. *II. n.* Anything that causes
 sleep. [Fr. *soporifique*.] [*dyne*.]

Syn. Somniferous; narcotic; ano-
soprano (sō-prā'nō), *n.* [*pl.* soprā'nos
 or soprā'nī (nē).] 1. Highest kind of
 female voice; treble. 2. Soprano
 singer. 3. Voice-part for such a voice.
 [It.—L. *supra*, above.]

sorcerer (sar'sēr-ēr), *n.* One who prac-
 tices sorcery; enchanter; magician.—
sorceress, *n. fem.* [Fr. *sorcier* —
 Low L. *sorciarius* — L. *sors*, lot.]

sorcery (sar'sēr-i), *n.* Divination by
 the assistance of evil spirits; enchant-
 ment. [*craft*; black art.]

Syn. Necromancy; magic; witch-
sordid (sar'did), *a.* Vile; mean; avari-
 cious. — **sordidly**, *adv.* — **sordid-**
ness, *n.* [L. *sordidus*, dirty.]

sore (sōr), *I. n.* 1. Wound; ulcer; boil.
 2. Grief; affliction. *II. a.* 1. Wounded.
 2. Tender; susceptible of pain; easily
 grieved. 3. Severe. *III. adv.* In a sore
 manner; grievously. — **sorely**, *adv.* —
soreness, *n.* [A. S. *sar*. Ger. *schr*.]

sorghum (sar'gum), *n.* 1. Chinese sug-
 ar cane. 2. Syrup made from its juice.
serrel (sor'el), *n.* Plant of a sour taste,
 allied to the clover. [Fr. *surelle* — Ger.
sauer. A. S. *sur*, sour.]

serrel (sor'el), *I. a.* Reddish-brown.
II. n. Reddish-brown color. [Fr. *sauve*.]

soricide (sō-ror'i-sid), *n.* 1. Murder
 of a sister. 2. Murderer of a sister.
 [L.—*soror*, sister, and *caedo*, kill.]

sorosis (sō-rō'sis), *n.* Woman's club;
 sisterhood. [N. L.—*soror*, sister.]

sorosis (sō-rō'sis), *n.* Compound pulpy
 fruit, as the pineapple. [Gr. *soros*, heap.]

sorrow (sor'ō), *I. n.* Pain of mind;
 grief; affliction. *II. vt.* Besad; grieve.
 [A. S. *sorg*, *sorh*, care.]

sorrowful (sor'ō-fol), *a.* Causing
 or expressing sorrow.—**sorrowful-**
ly, *adv.* — **sorrowfulness**, *n.*

Syn. Distressing; grievous; doleful;
 regretful; mourning; dismal; sad.

sorry (sor'i), *a.* 1. Grieved for some-
 thing past. 2. Melancholy. 3. Poor;
 worthless. — **sorriy**, *adv.* — **sorri-**
ness, *n.* [A. S. *sorly* — *sare*, sore.]

sort (sart), *I. n.* 1. Number of persons
 or things having like qualities; class;
 kind; manner. *II. vt.* 1. Separate into
 classes. 2. Select. *III. vt.* 1. Be joined
 with others of the same sort; asso-
 ciate. 2. Suit. — **sorter**, *n.* — *Out of*
sorts. Not having some sorts of type;
 out of order; disturbed. [Fr. *sorte* —
 L. *sors*, lot.] [*tion*.]

Syn. Species; order; rank; condi-
sortie (sar'tē), *n.* Sally of troops from
 a besieged place to attack the besieg-
 ers. [Fr. — *sortir*, go out.]

S O S (sē'sō'sē'), *n.* A code signal of
 distress.

set (sob), *n.* One stupefied by habitual
 drinking. — **set'ish**, *a.* — **set'ishly**,
adv. — **set'tishness**, *n.* [Fr.]

sette voice (sō-tō-vō'chā), *adv.* With a
 softened voice; in an undertone. [It.]

seu (sō), *n.* French copper coin = one-
 twentieth of a franc, or about one
 cent. [Fr.]

soubrette (sō-bret'), *n.* 1. Chamber-
 maid; lady's maid. 2. Actress who
 plays pert parts. [Fr.]

souchong (sō-chong'), *n.* Fine kind
 of black tea.

sough (sow or suf), *I. vt.* Whistle or
 sigh, as the wind. *II. n.* Sighing of
 the wind. [From the sound.]

sought (sart), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **seek**.

soul (sōl), *n.* 1. That part of man
 which thinks, feels, desires, etc. 2.
 Indwelling spirit. 3. Life; essence;
 internal power. 4. Human being; per-
 son. [A. S. *sawol*. Ger. *seele*.]

soulless (sōl'les), *a.* Without a soul
 or conscience; mean; spiritless.

sound (sownd), *I. a.* 1. Safe; whole;
 entire; perfect. 2. Healthy; strong.
 3. Correct; orthodox. 4. Profound;
 undisturbed. 5. Heavy; solid. 6.
 Valid; logic; legal. *II. adv.* Soundly;
 deeply. — **sound'ly**, *adv.* — **sound'-**
ness, *n.* [A. S. *sund*, *gesund*, healthy.]

sound (sownd), *n.* Narrow passage of
 water; strait. [A. S. *sund* — *swund* —
swimma, swim.]

sound (sownd), *n.* Air bladder of fish.
 [Gr. *icel*. *sundmagi*, swimming-maw;
 bladder.]

sound (sownd), *I. vt.* 1. Make a noise;
 produce a sound. 2. Appear; seem. 3.
 Be spread. *II. vt.* 1. Causc to make a
 noise. 2. Utter audibly. 3. Direct by
 an audible signal. 4. Publish or pro-
 claim by voice. 5. Examine by per-
 cussion or auscultation. *III. a.* 1. Im-
 pression produced on the ear by the

*Site, fat, mak, fax, fall, fare, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mis; nōte, not, mōve, wōld;
 mite, hat, būrn; oil, owl, then.*

vibrations of air; noise. 2. Note; tone. 3. Report. 4. Empty or meaningless noise. 5. Hearing-distance; ear-shot. [M.E. *souan*—O. Fr. *souner*—L. *sono*, sound.]

sound (sownd). I. *vt.* and *vt.* 1. Measure the depth of, esp. with a line and plummet. 2. Probe; try to discover a man's secret wishes, etc.; test. II. *n.* Instrument for exploring an inner cavity of the body; probe. [Fr. *souder*.]

sounding (sownd'ing), *n.* 1. Ascertaining the depth of water. 2. Depth of water ascertained by the sounding-line.

soup (sôp), *n.* Liquid food obtained by boiling meat, vegetables, etc., with seasoning. [Fr. *soupe*. Ger. *suppe*, soup. Allied to SIP and SUP.]

sour (sowr). I. *a.* 1. Having a pungent, acid taste. 2. Turned, as milk; rancid. 3. Crabbed or peevish in temper. II. *vt.* and *vt.* 1. Become or make acid. 2. Become or make cross or discontented. —*sourly*, *adv.* —*sourness*, *n.* [A. S. *sur*, sour.]

source (sôrs), *n.* 1. That from which anything rises or originates; origin. 2. Spring from which a stream flows. [Fr.—L. *curso*, rise.]

Syn. Commencement; derivation; foundation; spring; fountain; cause. **sourceant**. Same as SAUERHAUZ.

souse (sows). I. *n.* Ears, feet, etc., of swine pickled. II. *vt.* 1. Steep in pickle. 2. Plunge into water or other liquid; drench. III. *vt.* Fall on suddenly; swoop. IV. *adv.* With sudden violence. [Form of SAUCE.]

south (sowth). I. *n.* 1. Direction in which the sun appears at noon to the people north of the Tropic of Cancer. 2. Any land opposite the north. II. *a.* Lying towards the south. —**south pole**, southern point of earth's axis, reached by Amundsen, Dec. 11, 1911.

southeast (sowth'est). I. *n.* Direction equally distant from the south and east. II. *a.* Pertaining to, directed toward, or coming from, the southeast. — **southeasterly**, **southeastern**, *as.*

southerly (suth'ér-lī), **southern** (suth'érn), *a.* [superl. southernmost, southmost (sowth'môst).] Pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from or towards, the south. [the south.]

southward (sowth'ward), *adv.* Toward **southwest** (sowth-west'). I. *n.* Direction equally distant from south and west. II. *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from or toward, or lying in the direction of the southwest. —**southwesterly**, **southwestern**, *as.*

southwester (sow-west'ér), *n.* 1. Storm or gale from the southwest. 2. Painted canvas hat with a broad flap behind for the neck.

souvenir (sô-ve-nêr'), *n.* Remembrancer; keepsake; memento. [Fr.]

sovereign (sov'ér-in or -suv-). I. *a.* 1. Supreme. 2. Possessing supreme power or dominion. 3. Superior to all others. II. *n.* 1. Supreme ruler; monarch. 2. English gold coin = \$4.86, gold standard; pound. [Fr. *souverain*—L. *super*, above.]

sovereignty (sov'ér-in-tī), *n.* 1. Supreme power; dominion. 2. Sovereign state.

soviet (sô'-vi-et), *n.* Council. [Russ.]

sow (sow), *n.* 1. Female hog. 2. Oblong piece of metal larger than a pig. [A. S. *su*, *sugu*—Skt. root *su*, generate.]

sow (sô). I. *vt.* [sowing; sowed; sown or sowed.] 1. Scatter as seed; seed; plant by sowing. 2. Scatter seed over. II. *vt.* Scatter seed for growth.

—**sower**, *n.* [A. S. *sawum*. Ger. *säen*.]

soy (sol), *n.* Sauce prepared in China and Japan from a kind of beans.

spa (spā), *n.* Place where there is a mineral spring of water. [From *Spa*, a famous watering-place in Belgium.]

space (spās), *n.* 1. Extension as distinct from substance; largeness. 2. Room; place. 3. Distance between objects. 4. Quantity of time; distance between two points of time; interval. 5. Interval between lines or words in books; blank type. II. *vt.* Make intervals between. [Fr. *espace*—L. *spatium*.]

spacious (spā'shūs), *a.* Large in extent; roomy; wide. —**spaciously**, *adv.* —**spaciousness**, *n.* [Fr. *spacieux*.]

spade (spād). I. *n.* 1. Broad blade of iron with a handle, used for digging. 2. Playing card, showing black figures resembling a pointed spade. II. *vt.* Dig with a spade. [A. S. *spadu*. Ger. *spaten*.]

spadix (spā'diks), *n.* [*pl.* spā'dixes or spadices (spā-di'séz).] Spike-like form of inflorescence, mostly inclosed in a spathe. [See cut under INFLORESCENCE.] [L.]

spaghetti (spā-ge'tī), *n.* Macaroni in the form of tubes or sticks, larger than vermicelli. [It.]

spahce, **spahi** (spā'hē), *n.* Moham-medan cavalryman. [See SEPoy.]

spake (spāk). Old *pa. t.* of SPEAK.

span (span), *pa. t.* of SPIN.

span (span). I. *n.* 1. Space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when the fingers are

sine, sat, sâk, sîr, sâll, sîre, above; mō, met, hâr; mite, mit, nôte, not, mûve, wîld; mîte, but, bûrn; oil, owl, then.

extended; nine inches. 2. Spread of an arch between its abutments. 3. Space of time. II. *vt.* [spanning; spanned.] 1. Measure by spans; measure. 2. Stretch across; embrace. [A. S. *spann*, connect.]

span (span), *n.* Pair of matched horses harnessed side by side. [Dut.]

spandrel (span'-drel), *n.* Triangular space between two arches and the molding above.



spangle (span-gl), *n.* Small, thin plate or boss of shining metal; anything sparkling. II. *vt.* Adorn with spangles. [A. S. *spange*, clasp.]

Spaniard (span'-yard), *n.* Native of Spain.

spaniel (span'-yel), *n.* Kind of dog, usually liver and white colored, and with large pendent ears, once supposed to be of Spanish origin. [O. Fr. *espagneul*, Spanish.]

Spanish (span'-ish), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Spain. II. *n.* Language of Spain. — *Spanish fly*, shining green beetle, used for raising blisters. — *Spanish main*, Caribbean sea.

spank (spangk), *I. vt.* Strike with the open hand on the buttocks. II. *vt.* Move quickly, as a spirited horse. III. *n.* Blow with the open hand. — **spanking**, *a.* Dashing; free-going. [Etymology doubtful.]

spanker (spangk'er), *n.* After-sail of a ship or bark.

spar (spar), *n.* Large pole, as a mast, yard, boom, gaff, etc. [Dut.]

spar (spar), *n.* Nonmetallic, lustrous, crystalline mineral. [A. S. *spær* (*-slan*), gypsum.]

spar (spar), *vt.* [sparring; sparred.] 1. Box with the fists; fight with showy action. 2. Make the motions of boxing. 3. Bandy words; dispute. [O. Fr. *esparer*, kick.]

spar (spar), *I. vt. and vt. 1.* Use frugally or sparingly. 2. Withhold; forbear; omit. 3. Show mercy to; preserve, as from danger, pain, destruction, distress, toil, etc. 4. Dispense with; give up. II. *a.* 1. Sparing; frugal. 2. Scanty; lean. 3. Superfluous; not needed. — **spareness**, *n.* [A. S. *spærnan*] [small amount of meat.]

sparerib (spær-rib), *n.* Rib with a **sparing** (spær-ing), *a.* 1. Scarce; scanty. 2. Forbearing. 3. Saving.

spark (spärk), *I. n.* 1. Roysterer; gay fellow. 2. Lover; gallant. II. *vt.* Court. **spark** (spärk), *n.* 1. Small particle of fire shot off from a body. 2. Small shining body or light. 3. Feeble point of fire in or on a cold mass; germ of vitality. [A. S. *spærca*.]

sparkle (spär-kl), *I. n.* Little spark; lustre. II. *vt.* Emit sparks; shine; glitter. [Dim. or SPARK.]

sparrow (spar'ö), *n.* Common small bird. [A. S. *spærwa*.]

sparrow-hawk (spar'ö-hak), *n.* Small species of hawk.

sparry (spär'l), *a.* Consisting of or like spar. **sparse** (spärs), *a.* Thinly scattered. — **sparse-ly**, *adv.* — **sparse-ness**, *n.* [L. *sparsus*, pa. p. of *spargo*, scatter.]



Sparrow-hawk.

Spartan (spär'tan), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Sparta in Greece; hardy; fearless. II. *n.* 1. Native of Sparta. 2. Person of fortitude.

spasm (spazm), *n.* Violent and involuntary contraction of the muscles. [Gr. *spasmos*—*spao*, draw.]

spasmodic (spaz-mod'ik), *I. a.* 1. Relating to or consisting in spasms; convulsive. 2. Temporary; intermittent; soon exhausted. II. *n.* Medicine for removing spasms. — **spasmodic-ally**, *adv.* [Lsh. [From SPRT.]]

spat (spat), *n.* Spawn or young of shell-fish. [A. S. *spæt*, *pa. t.* of SPRT.]

spat (spat), *I. vt. and vt.* Give a light resounding blow; quarrel lightly. II. *n.* Light blow; dispute.

spathe (späth), *n.* Involucre around a spadix. [Gr.]

spatula (spä'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to spatting.

spatter (spät'er), *vt.* Splash out upon; scatter about; sprinkle. [Freq. from SPAT, *pa. t.* of SPRT.]

spatter-dashes (spät'er-dash'ez), *n. pl.* Coverings for the legs; gaiters.

spatula (spät'u-la), *n.* Spattle (spät'l), *n.* Broad kind of knife for spreading plasters, paint, etc. — **spatulate**, *a.* Shaped like a spatula, as a racket.

spavin (spav'in), *n.* Disease of horses affecting the hock-joint, a swelling of the bone. — **spavined**, *a.* Affected with spavin. [O. Fr. *espaivent*.]

spawn (span), *I. n.* 1. Eggs of fish, frogs, shellfish, etc. 2. Seed of mushrooms, etc.; any offspring. II. *vt.* and *vt.* Produce or deposit, as fishes and frogs do their eggs; bring forth. [Etym. doubtful.]

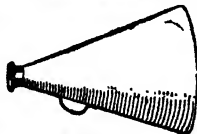
spay (späp), *vt.* Destroy or remove the

äte, fat, thick, far, fall,äre, above: mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nôte, not, möte, wöte; säte, sue, büre; oil, owl, seen.

speak (spēk), *vt.* and *vi.* [speak'ing; spoke or spake; spok'en.] Utter words; talk; converse; pronounce; address; express by signs. [A. S. *speacan* (for *sprecan*). Ger. *sprechen*.]

speaker (spē'kēr), *n.* 1. One who speaks. 2. The person who presides in a deliberative or legislative body, as the House of Representatives; chairman. 3. Collection of pieces for rhetorical exercises.—**speak'er-ship**, *n.*

speaking-trumpet (spē'king-trump-et), *n.* Instrument used for intensifying the sound of the voice, so as to convey it a greater distance; megaphone.



Megaphone,
speaking-trumpet.

spear (spēr), *n.* 1. Long weapon used in war and hunting, made of a pole pointed with iron. 2. Lance with barbed prongs used for catching fish. 3. Spike of grass, wheat, etc. II. *vt.* Pierce or kill with a spear. [A. S. *speara*.] [with a spear.]

spearman (spēr'man), *n.* Man armed with a spear.

spear-mint (spēr'mint), *n.* Species of mint having spear-shaped leaves.

special (spesh'ul), *a.* 1. Of a species or sort; particular. 2. Confined to a particular subject.—**spec'ially**, *adv.* Syn. Peculiar; distinctive; exceptional; extraordinary; uncommon; designed for the purpose; specific.

specialist (spesh'ul-ist), *n.* One who devotes himself to a special subject.

speciality (spesh'ul-i-ti), *n.* 1. Special or particular mark of a person or thing. 2. Special occupation or object of attention. [Fr.—L.]

specialize (spesh'ul-iz), *vt.* State in detail.—**specialization**, *n.*

specialty (spesh'ul-ti), *n.* 1. Something special. 2. Special contract. 3. That for which a person is distinguished. 4. Special occupation or pursuit. 5. Article to which a dealer pays special attention.

specie (spē'shē), *n.* Coin; gold, silver, nickel, copper, etc., used as a circulating medium. [See **SPECIES**.]

species (spē'shēz), *n.* Group of individuals having common characteristics,—subordinate to a *genus*. [L. *species*, look.]

specific (spe-sif'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or constituting a species. 2. That specifies; precise. II. *n.* Remedy for a

particular disease.—**specif'ical**, *a.*—**specif'ically**, *adv.* [ate.]

specification (spes-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of specifying. 2. Statement of particulars. 3. Item specified.

specify (spes-i-fi), *vt.* Make special; mention particularly. [Low L. *specifico*—L. *species*, and *facio*, make.]

specimen (spes'i-men), *n.* Portion of anything, or one of a number, to show kind and quality of the whole.

specious (spēs'shus), *a.* That looks well at first sight; showy; plausible.—**spec'iously**, *adv.*—**spec'iousness**, *n.*

speck (spek), *n.* 1. Small spot; blemish. 2. Very small particle. II. *vt.* Spot. [A. S. *specca*.]

speckle (spek'l), *n.* 1. Little speck or spot different in substance or color from its surroundings. II. *vt.* Mark with speckles.

spectacle (spek'ta-kul), *n.* 1. Sight; show; exhibition. 2. *pl.* Glasses to assist the sight.—**spectac'ular**, *a.*—**spectacled**, *a.* Wearing spectacles. [L. *spectaculum*—*specto*, look at.]

spectator (spek-tē'tūr), *n.* One who looks on.—**spectatress**, *fem.*

Syn. Looker-on; bystander; eye-witness; beholder; observer.

specter, spectre (spek'tēr), *n.* Ghost. [L. *spectrum*, vision.]

spectral (spek'trāl), *a.* 1. Relating to, or like a specter. 2. Relating to the spectrum.

spectroscope (spek'tro-skōp), *n.* Instrument for forming and examining spectra of luminous bodies, so as to determine their composition. [SPEC-TRUM, and Gr. *skopeo*, look at.]

spectrum (spek'trum), *n.* [*pl.* *spec'tra*.] 1. Image of something seen, continued after the eyes are closed. 2. Band of light showing colors, or lines and bands, seen when a beam of light from any source (as the sun or an ignited vapor), passes through a prism and is reflected from a diffraction-grating. (See colored plate.) [L.]

specular (spek'ū-lar), *a.* Resembling a speculum; having a smooth reflecting surface. [L.]

speculate (spek'ū-lēt), *vt.* 1. Look at or into with the mind; consider; theorize. 2. Traffic for profit upon an uncertainty.—**spec'ulator**, *n.* [L.—*speculor*—*specto*, look.]

speculation (spek'ū-lē'shun), *n.* 1. Mental view; contemplation; mere theory. 2. Buying goods, etc., in expectation of a rise in the market price.

špēk, fāt, tār-k, čār, fāll, fāre, špōve; mē, met, hār; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wōt; mīse, hut, bīrn; oīl, oīl, čēn.

speculative (spek'tū-lā-tiv), *a.* 1. Given to speculation or theory; ideal. 2. Pertaining to speculation in business, etc.—**speculatively**, *adv.*

speculum (spek'tū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* specula.] 1. Reflector usually made of polished metal. 2. In *surgery*. Instrument for bringing into view parts otherwise hidden. [*L.*=looking-glass.]

sped (sped), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **SPEED**.

speech (spēch), *n.* 1. That which is spoken; language. 2. Power of speaking. 3. Orator; formal discourse; declaration of thoughts. 4. Mention. [*A. S.* *spæc*, *spæc*. See **SPEAK**.]

speechless (spēch'les), *a.* Destitute, or temporarily deprived, of the power of speech.—**speechlessness**, *n.*

speed (spēd), *v.* 1. *n.* 1. Quickness; velocity. 2. Success. *II. vt.* [speeding; sped.] 1. Move or act quickly. 2. Succeed; fare. *III. vt.* 1. Dispatch quickly. 2. Hasten, as to a conclusion.

speedometer (spēd-om'e-tēr), *n.* Device for indicating speed.

speedy (spēdī), *a.* Quick; nimble.—**speedily**, *adv.*—**speediness**, *n.*

spelas (spis), *n.* Residue of nickel, arsenic, iron, etc., found in crucibles in which cobalt glass has been melted. [*Ger.* *spelas*, bell metal.]

spell (spel), *n.* Set of words supposed to possess magic power. [*A. S.* *spell*, narrative; speech.]

spell (spel), *v.* [*spell*; spelled; or spelt.] 1. Name, write, or print the proper letters of. 2. Temporarily take another's place at work. *II. vt.* Form words with the proper letters. *III. n.* 1. Turn at work. 2. Short period. [*O. Ger.* *spellon*, do by turns. *Cf. Ger.* *spielen*, play.]

spellbinder (spel'bin-dēr), *n.* Magician; one who charms, esp. by speech.

spellbound (spel'bo'nd), *a.* Enchanted; under magic influence.

spelling (spel'ing), *n.* 1. Act of spelling or naming the letters of words. 2. Orthography.—**spelling-book**, *n.* Book for teaching to spell.

spelt (spelt), *n.* Kind of grain; also called German wheat. [*A. S.*—*L.* *spelta*.] [*TER.*]

spelter (spel'tēr), *n.* Zinc. [See **FEW-SPENCER** (spen'sēr), *n.* Short jacket worn by men or women. [Named after a Lord **Spencer**.]

spencer (spen'sēr), *n.* Fore-and-aft sail abaft the fore and main masts. [Named after the inventor.]

Spencerian (spen-sēr'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the English philosopher **Herbert Spencer**, or to his philosophy.

spend (spend), *v.* [*spend*; spent.] 1. Expend or weigh out. 2. Give for any purpose. 3. Consume; waste. 4. Pass, as time. *II. vt.* 1. Make expenses. 2. Vanish; be dissipated.—**spender**, *n.* [*A. S.* *spendan*—*L.* *expēdo*] [*fig.*]

spendthrift (spend'thrift), *n.* Prodigal.—**spent** (spen't), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **SPEND**.—**sperm** (spērm), **spermaceti** (spēr-ma-sē'ti or -sē'ti), *n.* Waxy matter from the head of the sperm-whale. [*L.* *sperma*, seed, and *cetus*, whale.]

spermatic (spēr-mat'ik), **spermat-ical**, *a.* Seminal. [the sperm-whale, **sperm-oil** (spēr-m'oil), *n.* Oil from sperm-whale (spēr-m'hwāl), *n.* Species of whale from which sperm or spermaceti is obtained.]

spew, **spue** (spū), *vt.* and *vi.* Vomit; eject with loathing. [*A. S.* *spīwan*.]

sphere (sfer), *n.* 1. Ball; globe; orb. 2. Circuit of motion; field of influence, action or duty; province. 3. Rank; social position.—**spherical**, *a.* [*Gr.* *sphaira*.]

spheric (sfer'ik), **spherical**, *a.* Pertaining to or like a sphere.—**spherically**, *adv.*

sphericity (sfer-'is-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being spherical; roundness.

spheroid (sfer'oid), *n.* Body or figure having the form of a sphere, but not quite round.—**spheroidal**, *a.*

spherule (sfer'ul), *n.* Little sphere; globule.

sphincter (sfinkt'ēr), *n.* Muscle that contracts or shuts an orifice or opening which it surrounds. [*Gr.*—*sphing-go*, bind tight.]

sphinx (sfinks), *n.* 1. Monster with the head of a woman and the body of a lioness. 2. Enigmatical person. [*Gr.*]



Grecian sphinx.

spice (spis), *n.* 1. Aromatic vegetable used for seasoning food. 2. Small quantity. 3. That which gives piquancy. *II. vt.* Season with spice. [*O. Fr.* *espice*—*L.* *species*, special kind.]

spick and span new, *as new as a spike* (nail) just made and a chip [*Cf. Ger.* *spahn*] just split.

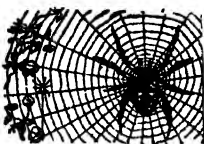
spicula (spik'ū-lā), *n.* [*pl.* spiculae (spik'ū-lē).] Small spike found in plants; dart. (See cut p. 554.) [*L.*]

spicy (spī'si), *a.* 1. Abounding with, or producing, spices. 2. Fragrant; pungent. 3. Pointed; racy.—**spicily**, *adv.*—**spiciness**, *n.*

Spē, fāt, thāk, fār, fāp, fāre, fāve; mē, met, hār; mltē, mlti; nōē, not, nōēv, nōēl; nūē, hūē, būē; oē, owl, thēē.

spider (spîdër), *n.* Small apterous invertebrate animal remarkable for spinning webs to take its prey. [Dan. *spînder*.]

spigot (spîg-ut), *n.* Peg or plug for stopping a small hole in a cask; plug of a faucet. [Gael. *spîocaid*.]



Spider.

spike (spîk), *n.* 1. Large nail. 2. Ear of grain. 3. Cluster of flowers, sessile or issuing directly from an undivided axis. II. *vt.* Set or plug with spikes. [L. *spîca*, *spîcus*, sharp point.]

spikelet (spîk'let), *n.* Little spike.

spikenard (spîk'nârd), *n.* 1. Highly aromatic oil obtained from an Indian plant, the *Nardus*, with spike-shaped blossoms. 2. The plant itself. 3. Name given to various fragrant essential oils. [L. *spîca nardî*.]

spiky (spî'ki), *a.* 1. Furnished with spikes. 2. Having a sharp point.

spile (spîl), *n.* 1. Spout, trough. 2. Peg used to stop a hole; spigot. [Dut. *spîl*.]

spill (spîl), *v.* [spîl'ing; spilled or spilt.] 1. Allow to run out of a vessel. 2. Shed, as blood. 3. Waste. II. *vt.* 1. Be shed. 2. Be allowed to fall; be wasted. — **spill'er**, *n.* [A.S. *spîllan*, destroy.]

spill (spîl), *n.* 1. Small peg or pin to stop a hole; spile. 2. Strip of paper or wood for lighting a lamp. [Dut. *spîl*. Ger. *spîlle*.]

spin (spîn), *v.* I. *vt.* and *vi.* [spîn'ing; spun.] 1. Draw out and twist into threads. 2. Draw out a thread as spiders do. 3. Draw out tediously. 4. Whirl rapidly. II. *a.* Short run. — **spin'ner**, *n.* [A.S. *spînnan*.]

spinach, **spinage** (spîn'aj), *n.* Herb used as a vegetable. [O. Fr. *espinache* — Ar. *isfanaj*.] [backbone.]

spinal (spînal), *a.* Pertaining to the **spindle** (spînd'l), *n.* 1. Pin from which the thread is spun or twisted. 2. Pin on which anything turns. 3. Fusee of a watch. [A.S. *spînl*.]

spine (spîn), *n.* 1. Thorn. 2. Thin, pointed spike, esp. in fishes. 3. Backbone of an animal. [O. Fr. *espine* — L. *spîna*, thorn.]

spinet (spînet or spînet'), *n.* Old-fashioned keyed instrument like the harpsichord. [It. *spînetta*, dim. of *spîna* — L. *spîna*, thorn, so called from the pointed quills used in playing on it.)

spinning (spîn'ing), *a.* Used in spinning. [a. Full of spines; thorny.]

spines (spînos), **spineous** (spînuus), **spinster** (spînstër), *n.* Elderly unmarried woman. [Lit. woman who spins.]

spiny (spîni), *a.* Full of spines; thorny troublesome. — **spînness**, *n.*

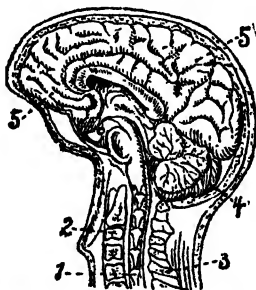
spiracle (spîr'a-k'l), *n.* 1. Breathing hole, as of the whale. 2. Minute passage. [L. *spiraculum* — *spîro*, breathe.]

spiral (spî'ral), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or like a spire. 2. Winding like the thread of a screw. II. *n.* Spiral line; curve which continually recedes from a center about which it revolves; screw. — **spîr'ally**, *adv.*

spire (spîr), *n.* 1. Winding line like the threads of a screw; curl; wreath. 2. Tapering body; steeple. [L. *spîra*.]

spirit (spîrit), *n.* 1. Vital force; soul. 2. Disembodied soul; ghost; sprite. 3. Mental disposition; enthusiasm; ardor. 4. Real meaning; intention. 5. Very lively person. 6. Person. 7. Intellectual and moral condition. 8. Any volatile, inflammable liquid obtained by distillation, as alcohol, brandy, etc. — *The Spirit*, the Holy Spirit, third person in the Trinity. II. *vt.* Take away suddenly or secretly. [L. *spîritus*, breath.]

Syn. Life; essence; apparition; spectre; energy; morale; enterprise.



UPPER PART OF SPINAL CORD AND BRAIN. SECTIONAL VIEW.

1. Spinal cord. 2. One of the cervical vertebrae. 3. One of the neural spines. 4. Lower brain or cerebellum. 5. Cerebrum.

spirited (spîrit'ed), *a.* Full of spirit, life, or fire; animated. — **spîrit'edly**, *adv.* — **spîrit'edness**, *n.*

spiritism (spîrit'izm), *n.* See under SPIRITUALISM.

Spîs, fat, tîsk, tîr, fîll, fîre, above; mîs, met, hîr; mîts, mît; nîts, net, mîve, wîlf; mîts, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, shên.

spiritless (spir'it-less), *a.* Without spirit, cheerfulness, or courage; dejected; dead.—**spiritlessly**, *adv.*

spiritual (spir'it-ü-äl), *a.* 1. Consisting of spirit; having the nature of a spirit; not material. 2. Pertaining to the soul; holy; divine; not carnal. 3. Relating to the church; not lay or temporal.—**spiritually**, *adv.*

spiritualism (spir'it-ü-äl-izm), *n.* 1. Philosophical doctrine that nothing is real but soul or spirit. 2. Doctrine that spirit has real existence apart from matter. 3. Belief that certain peculiar phenomena (as rapping, table-turning, etc.) are directly due to the influence of departed spirits, invoked by a "medium."

spiritualist (spir'it-ü-äl-ist), *n.* Adherer of spiritualism.

spirituality (spir'it-ü-äl-iti), *n.* 1. State of being spiritual. 2. State of a mind turned to holy things only. 3. Something pertaining to the church or spiritual matters. [spiritual.]

spiritualize (spir'it-ü-äl-iz), *vt.* Make **spirituous** (spir'it-ü-us), *a.* 1. Possessing the qualities of spirit. 2. Containing alcohol; intoxicating.

spire (spēr). Same as **SPUR**.

spiry (spir'i), *a.* 1. Of a spiral form; wreathed. 2. Tapering like a spire or a pyramid. 3. Abounding in spires.

spit (spit). *I. n.* 1. Iron rod on which meat is roasted. 2. Long, narrow peninsula. *II. vt.* [spit'ting; spit'ted.] Pierce with a spit. [A. S. *spittan*.]

spit (spit). *I. vt.* [spit'ting; spit, spat; spit.] 'Throw out from the mouth; eject with violence. [A. S. *spittan*, spit.]

spite (spit). *I. n.* Active ill-will or hatred. *II. vt.* Vex; thwart.—*In spite of*, *spite of*, notwithstanding. [Short for **DESPITE**.]

Syn. Malice; malevolence; rancor; pique; grudge; animosity; malignity.

spiteful (spit'fül), *a.* Desirous to vex or injure; malignant.—**spitefully**, *adv.*—**spitefulness**, *n.*

spittle (spit'l), *n.* Moist matter thrown from the mouth; saliva.

spittoon (spit-tōn'), *n.* Vessel for receiving spittle; cuspidor.

spitzdog (spits'dog), *n.* Breed of dog with long hair, mostly pure white, erect ears, and pointed nose. [Ger. *spitz*.]

splash (splash). *I. vt.* Spatter with water or mud. *II. vt.* Dash about water or any liquid. *III. n.* 1. Water or mud thrown on anything. 2. Noise of splashing. [Imitative like **FLASH**.]

splashy (splash'i), *adv.* Wet and muddy; full of dirty water.

splay (splä). *I. vt.* 1. In arch. Slope, slant. 2. Dislocate, as the shoulder-bone. *II. a.* Spread out, as in **splay-foot**. [Abb. of **DISPLAT**.]

spleen (splēn), *n.* 1. Spongy body near the large extremity of the stomach; milt. 2. Ill-humor; melancholy. [L.—Gr. *splen*.] [*L.*]

splendent (splen'dent), *a.* Shining. **splendid** (splen'did), *a.* Possessing splendor.—**splen'didly**, *adv.* [*L. splendidus*—*splendeo*, shine.]

Syn. Shining; bright; magnificent; showy; sumptuous; famous; illustrious. [magnificence; glory.]

splendor (splen'dör), *n.* Brilliance. **splenetic** (splen'et'ik or splen'e-tik), *a.* Affected with spleen; peevish; melancholy. *II. n.* Splenetic person.—**splenetically**, *adv.* [spleen.]

splenic (splen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the **splenitis** (splen-itis), *n.* Inflammation of the spleen.

splice (splic). *I. vt.* Unite two ends of a rope, or the ends of two pieces of rope, timber, etc., so as to make one continuous piece. *II. n.* 1. Act of splicing. 2. Joint made by splicing. [Form of **SPILT**.]

split (splint). *I. n.* 1. Small piece of wood split off. 2. In *med.* Thin piece of wood, etc., for confining a broken or injured limb. 3. Hard excrescence on the shank-bone of a horse. *II. vt.* Confine with splints. [From **SPILT**.]

splitter (splin'tēr), *n.* 1. Thin, sharp piece of wood or other substance split off. *II. vt.* and *vt.* Cut or break into splinters.

splittery (splin'tēr-i), *a.* 1. Made of or like splinters. 2. Apt to splinter.

split (split). *I. vt.* and *vt.* [split'ting; split.] 1. Cleave lengthwise. 2. Tear asunder violently. 3. Divide; throw into discord. *II. n.* 1. Break; division; schism. 2. Crack; rent lengthwise. 3. Piece or portion split off, half. [Ger. *splitter*.]

spurge (spürj). *I. n.* Boisterous or ostentatious demonstration or effort. *II. vt.* Make an ostentatious display.

sputter (spüt'tēr). Same as **SPURTER**.

spoil (spoil). *I. vt.* 1. Take by force. 2. Plunder. 3. Make unfit for use; corrupt; ruin. *II. vt.* 1. Practice robbery. 2. Become unfit for use; decay. *III. n.* 1. That which is taken by force; plunder; esp. in U. S., public office or other unjust preferment as reward for partisan service. 2. Pillage; robbery. 3. Waste. [O. Fr. *despoiller*—*L. despoliare*—*spolium*, booty.]

spoke (spök), *pa. t.* of **SPEAK**.

Säte, fat, täsk, fär, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nöte, net, möve, wälf, müte, hut, bärn; oil, ow, fön.

spoke (spök), *n.* One of the bars from the nave to the rim of a wheel. [A. S. *speca*. Ger. *speiche*.]

spoken (spök'n) *pa. p.* of SPEAK.

spokeshave (spök'shäv), *n.* Plane for dressing the spokes of wheels.

spokesman (spök'sman), *n.* One who speaks for another, or others.

spoliate (spö'li-ät), *vt.* and *vi.* Rob; plunder, pillage.—**spoliation**, *n.* [L.]

spendable (spou-dä'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of spondee.

spondee (spou'dé), *n.* Foot of two long syllables. [Gr. *spondaios*.]

sponge (spun'), *1. n.* 1. Porous framework of an animal, found attached to rocks, etc., under water, remarkable for its power of sucking up water. 2. An instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge. 3. Heel of a horse's shoe. 4. Anything like a sponge, as bread-dough before kneading, etc., 5. One who lives upon others; parasite. *II. vt. 1.* Wipe with a sponge. 2. Wipe out with a sponge; destroy. *III. vi. 1.* Suck in, as a sponge. 2. Make a living by mean tricks, or as a parasite. [Gr.—root of FUNGUS.]

spongecake (spun'kāk), *n.* Very light cake.

sponge-spicule (spun'j-spik-ül), *n.* Chalky or siliceous little spike or needle, as found in sponges.

spongy (spun'ji), *a.* Soft and porous: wet and soft; capable of imbibing fluids.—**sponginess**, *n.*

spousal (spou'sal), *a.* Pertaining to a betrothal, a marriage, or a spouse. [L.—*sponsus*, betrothal.]

sponson (spou'sun), *n.* Curved projection from the hull of a warship, for admitting of a gun to be trained fore or aft. [Etymology doubtful.]

sponsor (spou'sör), *n.* One who promises solemnly for another; surety; god-father or god-mother.—**sponsorship**, *n.* [L.—*spondoo*, promise.]

sponsorial (spou-sö'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a sponsor, or sponsorship.

spontaneity (spou-ta-né'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being spontaneous.

spontaneous (spou-tä-ne-us), *a.* 1. Voluntary; act by its own impulse or natural law. 2. Produced of itself or without interference.—**sponta-**

neously, *adv.* [L.—*sponsis*, of one's own accord.]

spool (spöl), *1. n.* Hollow cylinder for winding yarn upon. *II. vt.* Wind on spools. [Low Ger.]

spoon (spön), *1. n.* Instrument for supping liquids. *II. vt.* Be spoony; court in a silly manner. [A. S. *spoon*. Ger. *spän*, chip.]

spoon-bill (spön'-bil), *n.* Bird of the genus *Platalea* belonging to the heron family. [From the shape of the bill.]

spooney, **spoony** (spön'l), *a.* Silly; weakly affectionate.

spoor (spör), *n.* Track or trail of an animal, esp. when hunted as game. [Dut.]

sporadic (spö-rad'ik), *a.* Scattered; occurring singly. [Gr.—*spairo*, sow.]

spore (spör), *n.* 1. Minute grain which serves as a seed in flowerless plants like the fern. 2. Germ; source of being. [Gr. *sporos*, a sowing, seed — *spairo*, sow.]

sporran (spor'an), *n.* Ornamental pouch worn in front of the kilt by the Scotch Highlanders. [Gael. *sporan*.]

sport (spört), *1. vt. 1.* Play; frolic; jest. 2. Practice field diversions or betting. 3. Trifle. *II. vi. 1.* Amuse. 2. Represent playfully. 3. Exhibit; wear. *III. n. 1.* That which amuses or makes merry. 2. Contemptuous mirth; derision. 3. Anything for playing with; toy; idle jingle. 4. Field diversion, as hunting, etc. 5. Sporting man; gambler.—*Make sport of*, deride; mock at. [Short for DISPORT.]

Syn. Prank; mirth; gambolling; recreation; hilarity; jollity; merriment.

sportive (spört'iv), *a.* Inclined to sport; playful; merry.—**sportively**, *adv.*—**sportiveness**, *n.*

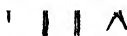
sportsman (spört'sman), *n.* One who practices, or one skilled in, field sports.—**sportsmanship**, *n.*

spot (spot), *1. n. 1.* Mark made by wet matter; blot; discolored place; small part of a different color. 2. Small extent of space; particular place. 3. Stain on character or reputation. *II. vt.* [spotting; spotted.] 1. Mark with drops of wet; stain; discolor. 2. Taint; tarnish, as reputation. 3. Detect in the act. *III. vi.* Be liable to become spotted. [Prob. from root of SPRT.]

spotless (spot'les), *a.* Without a spot; untainted; pure.—**spotlessly**, *adv.*—**spotlessness**, *n.*

spotter (spot'ör), *n.* One who spots, or detects persons in the act of committing offenses.

spousal (spow'zal), *a.* Pertaining to a spouse, or to marriage; nuptial; matrimonial.



Sponge-spicules.

spouse (spowz), *n.* Husband or wife. [O. Fr. *spous*, Fr. *époux*, fem. *épouse*. — *L. spondee*, promise.]

spout (spowt), *v.* 1. Throw out as from a pipe. II. *vt.* 1. Issue with violence, as from a pipe. 2. Speak grandiloquently. III. *n.* 1. Projecting mouth of a vessel from which a stream issues. 2. Pipe for conducting a liquid. [Dut. *spuuten*. From root of *SPR*.]

sprain (sprän), *v.* 1. Overstrain the muscles of a joint. II. *n.* Excessive straining of the muscles of a joint. [O. Fr. *espreindre* — *L. exprimere*.]

sprang, *pa. t.* of **SPRING**.

sprat (sprat), *n.* Sea-fish like the herring, but much smaller. [Ger. *sprotte*.]

sprawl (spräl), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Toss or kick about the limbs. 2. Stretch the body carelessly when lying. 3. Straggle; spread ungracefully. — **sprawler**, *n.* [Dan. *sprælle*.]

spray (sprä), *v.* 1. *n.* 1. Small particles of water driven by the wind, as from the top of waves, etc. 2. Any liquid sprayed or dispersed in small particles. 3. Atomizer. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Scatter liquid in form of minute drops; moisten with spray. [A. S. *spregan*, pour.] [Doublet **SPRIG**.]

spray (sprä), *n.* Small shoot of a tree.

spread (spred), *v.* 1. *vt.* and *vi.* [spread'ing; spread.] 1. Scatter abroad or in all directions. 2. Stretch; extend. 3. Circulate, as news. 4. Diffuse; propagate; strew. 5. Set with provisions, as a table. II. *n.* 1. Extent; compass; expansion of parts. 2. Cloth used as a cover. [A. S. *spraedan*. Ger. *spreiten*.]

spree (sprē), *n.* 1. Merry frolic. 2. Drunken frolic. [Ice. *sprækr*, lively.]

spring (sprig), *v.* 1. *n.* 1. Small shoot or twig. 2. Youth; boy. II. *vt.* [sprig'ing; sprigged.] Embroider with representations of twigs. [A. S. *sprea*.]

springily (spriv'li), *a.* Full of life; lively; brisk. — **springiness**, *n.* [From **spring**, a corr. of **SPRIT**.]

Syn. Vivacious; gay; brisk; animated; spirited; vigorous; sprightlylike.

spring (spring), *v.* 1. *vt.* [spring'ing; sprang or sprung; sprung.] 1. Bound; leap; rush hastily. 2. Move suddenly by elastic force. 3. Start up suddenly; break forth to appear; issue; come into existence. 4. Bend; warp. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to spring up; start. 2. Produce quickly; contrive as a surprise. 3. Explode as a mine; open, as a leak; crack, as a mast. III. *n.* 1. Leap. 2. Flying back with elastic force. 3. Elastic power. 4. Elastic body. 5. Any active power; cause; origin; source. 6. Outflow of water from the

earth. 7. Time when plants begin to spring up and grow; vernal season — the first of the four seasons of year. [A. S. *springan*.]

springbok (spring'boh), *n.* Sort of

South African gazelle, larger than a roebuck. [Dut.]

springe (spring'), *n.* 1. Snare with a spring-noose; gin. II. *vt.* Catch in a springe.

springer (spring'er), *n.* Kind of dog allied

to the spaniel, useful for springing or flushing game in cooses.

spring-tide (spring'tid), *n.* 1. Tide which rises higher than ordinary tides, after new and full moon. 2. Season of spring.

springy (spring'i), *a.* 1. Elastic; nimble. 2. Abounding with springs or fountains. — **springy-leaves**, *n.*

sprinkle (spring'ki), *v.* 1. *vt.* and *vi.* Scatter in small drops or particles. 2. Scatter on. 3. Baptize with a few drops of water; purify. 4. Rain in scattering drops — **sprinkling**, *n.* Small quantity sprinkled. — **sprinkler**, *n.* [A. S. *sprengan*, the causative of **SPRING**.]

sprint (sprint), *v.* Run fast. II. *n.* Fast run. — **sprinter**, *n.* Foot race runner.

sprit (sprit), *n.* Spar set diagonally to extend a fore-and-aft sail. [A. S. *spreot*, pole.]

sprite (sprit), *n.* Elf; fairy; goblin; spirit; ghost. [A. corr. of **SPRIT**.]

sprocket (sprok'et), *n.* Projection on a wheel, capstan, etc., for engaging a chain. — **sprocket-wheel**, *n.* Wheel having sprockets.

sprout (sprowt), *v.* 1. *n.* 1. Young shoot. 2. *vt.* Young shoots from old cabbages. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Begin to grow; push out new shoots; cause to sprout. [A. S. *sprotan*. Ger. *sprossen*.]

spruce (sprös), *v.* 1. *n.* Neat; smart; dandified; snug. II. *vt.* Trim or dress with affected or finical neatness; prink. — **spruce-ly**, *adv.* — **spruce-ness**, *n.* [From *spruce* leather, a fine leather of *Prussia*.]

Syn. Smart; jaunty; foppish; finical.

spruce (sprös), **spruce-fir** (sprüs'fēr), *n.* Name of several species of coniferous trees. [Ger. *sprosse*, sprout.]



Springbok.



Norway Spruce.

spruce-beer (sprûs-bâr), *n.* Fermented liquor made from the sprouts of the spruce-fir.

sprung, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **spring**.

spy (spi), *a.* Nimble; active. [Sw. *spring*.]

spud (spud), *n.* Narrow spade with a short handle. [From the root of **spue**. Same as **spkw**.] [SPADE.]

spume (spûm), *i. n.* Scum thrown up by liquids; foam. *II. vt.* Throw up scum; foam. — **spumous**, **spumy** (spûmi), *a.* [L. *spuma*—**spuo**.]

spun, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **spin**.

spun-gold (spun-gôld), *n.* Flattened gold, or gilded silver-wire, wound on a thread of yellow silk.

spunk (spung), *n.* 1. Touchwood; tinder; punk. 2. Quick, ardent temper; mettle; spirit; pluck. [Gael. *spung*—L. *spongia*, sponge.]

spunkie (spung'ki), *n.* 1. Small flame or fiery spark. 2. Ignis fatuus; will-o'-the-wisp. 3. Person of irritable temper. [Scotch.]

spunky (spung'ki), *a.* 1. Spirited; fiery; plucky. 2. Irritable; touchy.

spun-silver (spun-sil-vër), *n.* Flattened silver wire wound round a thread of coarse silk.

spar (spûr), *i. n.* 1. Instrument on a horseman's heels, with sharp points for goading the horse. 2. That which goads or instigates; incitement; stimulus. 3. Something projecting. 4. Hard projection on a cock's leg. 5. Small range of mountains extending laterally from a larger range. *II. vt.* [spurring; spurred.] 1. Urge on with spurs; urge onward; impel. 2. Put spurs on. *III. vt.* Press forward; travel in great haste. [A. S. *spura*.]

spurge (spûri), *n.* Class of acrid plants with a milky juice used for taking of warts. [O. Fr. *espurge*—L. *expurgare*.]

spurious (spûr-i-us), *a.* Not genuine; false. — **spuriously**, *adv.* — **spuriousness**, *n.* [L. *spurius*.]

Syn. Counterfeit; fictitious; forged. **spurn** (spûrn), *vt.* Drive away as with the foot; kick; reject with disdain. [A. S. *spurnan*—root of **spua**.]

spurt (spûrt), *i. vt.* and *vi.* Spout or gush out in a sudden stream, as water. *II. n.* 1. Sudden or violent gush of a liquid jet. 2. Sudden and short effort. [A. S. *sprytan*. Ger. *spritzen*.]

sputter (spu'tër), *i. vt.* 1. Spit in small drops, as in rapid speaking. 2. Speak rapidly and indistinctly. *II. vt.* 1. Throw out with haste and noise. 2. Utter hastily and indis-

tingently. *III. n.* Act of sputtering; noise made by sputtering. [Akin to **SPLUTTER**.]

sputum (spû'tum), *n.* Spit. [L.]

spy (spi), *n.* 1. One sent into an enemy's country or camp to find out their strength, etc. 2. One who keeps a watch on others. 3. One who secretly conveys information. *II. vt.* and *vi.* 1. See; discover, generally at a distance. 2. Discover by close search; inspect secretly. [O. Fr. *espie*—L. *specio*, look.] [SCOPE.]

spyglass (spî'glas), *n.* Small telescope. **squab** (skwob), *a.* 1. Short and stout; plump; bulky. 2. Unfedged; unfeathered, as a **squab** pigeon. — *Philadelphus squab*, young pigeon.

squabbish (skwob'ish), **squabby** (skwob'i), *a.* Thick; fat; heavy.

squabble (skwob'l), *i. vt.* Dispute noisily; wrangle. *II. n.* Noisy, petty quarrel; brawl. — **squabbler**, *n.* [Sw. *skvabbel*. Low Ger. *kabbeln*, quarrel.]

squad (skwod), *n.* 1. Small body of men assembled for drill. 2. Any small body of persons. [See **SQUADRON**.]

squadron (skwod'run), *n.* 1. Body of cavalry, consisting of two troops. 2. Section of a fleet, commanded by a flag-officer. [Orig. a square of troops. Fr. *escadron*. See **SQUARE**.]

squalid (skwô'id), *a.* Filthy; foul; extremely dirty. — **squalidly**, *adv.* — **squalidness**, *n.* [L. *squalidus*.]

squall (skwâl), *i. vt.* Cry out violently. *II. n.* 1. Loud cry or scream. 2. Violent gust of wind. [Oel. *sgvala*, shriek.]

squally (skwâl'i), *a.* Gusty.

squalor (skwô'fûr or skwâl'fûr), *n.* Filthiness; foulness.

squander (skwon'dër), *vt.* Spend lavishly, wastefully. — **squanderer**, *n.*

Syn. Waste; dissipate; scatter.

square (skwâr), *i. a.* 1. Having four equal sides and angles. 2. Forming a right angle. 3. Having a straight front or an outline formed by straight lines. 4. Fair; just; honest. 5. Exactly suitable; fitting. 6. Leaving no balance; even. 7. Substantial, as a **square** meal. 8. At right angles with a vessel's keel. *II. n.* 1. That which is square; square figure. 2. Four-sided space inclosed by or covered with houses. 3. Square body of troops. 4. Length of the side of any figure squared. 5. Instrument for measuring right angles. 6. Product of a quantity multiplied by itself. *III. vt.* 1. Form like a square; form with four equal sides and angles. 2. Multiply by itself. 3. Place at right angles with the keel. 4. Adjust; settle; balance.

flite, fa, fiek, fîr, fâil, fîre, fbove; mû, met, hër; mîte, mît; nôte, not, mâve, wôif; mûte, hut, bûrn; ôil, owl, thên.

—squareness, *n.* [O. Fr. *esquarre* — *L. quadrare*, make square, — *quadrus* — *quattuor*, four.]

squash (skwosh), *n.* *vt.* Beat or press into pulp; crush flat. *II. n.* 1. Sudden fall or shock of soft bodies. 2. Anything soft and easily crushed; anything soft or unripe. [O. Fr. *escachier* — *L. escocciare*, force.]

squash (skwosh), *n.* Plant of the genus *Ocubita*, and its fruit, cultivated as an article of food. — **squash-bug**, *n.* Ill-smelling insect destructive to squash and pumpkin plants. [American Indian *askutasowash*.]

squat (skwot), *vt.* [squatting; squatting.] 1. Sit down upon the hams or heels; cower, as an animal. 2. Settle on public or new land without title. — **squatter**, *n.* 1. In U. S., settler on new land without title. 2. In Australia, one who leases pasture land from the government. [O. Fr. *esquattr*.]

squaw (skwə), *n.* American Indian woman, or wife.

squawk (skwāk), *i. vt.* Utter a harsh outcry, as a frightened duck. *II. n.* Squall or harsh outcry. [Imitative.]

squeak (skwēk), *i. vt.* Utter a shrill and usually short cry. *II. n.* Sudden, shrill cry. [Imitative.]

squeal (skwēl), *vt.* 1. Utter a shrill and prolonged sound. 2. Turn informer; peach. [Imitative.]

squeamish (skwē'mish), *a.* 1. Sickish at the stomach. 2. Easily disgusted or offended; over-nice in questions of propriety; finical; fastidious. — **squeamishly**, *adv.* — **squeamishness**, *n.* [O. Eug. *swemig*, dizzy.]

Syn. Dainty; qualmish; straitlaced; scrupulous; particular.

squeeze (skwēz), *i. vt.* and *vt.* 1. Crush or press between two bodies. 2. Embrace closely. 3. Force or pass through a small hole; cause to pass. *II. n.* Act of squeezing; grasp; hug. [A. S. *cvisian*. Ger. *quetschen*.]

squelch (skwelch), *vt.* Crush; subdue; suppress.

squib (skwib), *n.* 1. Fizzling fire-cracker. 2. Short satirical writing. [M. E. *skuppen*, dart, dash.]

squid (skwid), *n.* 1. Cuttlefish. 2. Artificial bait or weighted hook used in angling.

squillgee (skwil'jē), *n.* Instrument edged with India rubber or leather for scraping water from the deck of a ship; squegee.

squill (skwil), *n.* Genus of plants allied to the lily, an African species of which is used in medicine. [Fr. — Gr. *skilla*.]

squill (skwil), *n.* 1. Kind of shrimp. 2. Mantia. [L.]

squint (skwint), *i. a.* Looking obliquely; distorted. *II. vt.* 1. Look obliquely. 2. Have the vision distorted. *III. vt.* Cause to squint. *IV. n.* 1. Non-coincidence of the optical axes. 2. Distortion of vision.

squire (skwir), *n.* Short for **ESQUIRE**. **squirm** (skwērm), *i. vt.* Wriggle; writhe. *II. n.* Wriggling or writhing motion.

squirrel (skwērel), *n.* Nimble rodent animal with a bushy tail. [O. Fr. *esquirrel* (Fr. *écureuil*) — Gr. *skturos* — *skia*, shade, and *oura*, tail.]

squirt (skwērt), *i. vt.* Throw water in a stream from a narrow opening. *II. n.* 1. Small instrument for squirting. 2. Small, quick stream. [Low Ger. *swirtjen*.]

stab (stab), *i. vt.* and *vt.* [stabbing; stabbed.] Wound with a pointed weapon. *II. n.* Thrust with a pointed weapon; treacherous injury. [Gael. *stab*, pointed stick. See **STAFF**.]

stability (stā-bil'itē), *n.* Firmness; steadiness; immovability. [F.—L.]

stable (stā'bl), *a.* Firmly established; not easily overthrown. — **stably**, *adv.* — **stability**, *n.* [L. *stabilis* — *sto*, stand.]

Syn. Fixed; firm; steady; steadfast; constant; durable; permanent.

stable (stā'bl), *i. n.* Building for horses and cattle. *II. vt.* Put or keep in a stable. *III. vt.* Dwell in a stable. [O. Fr. *estable*, (Fr. *habile*) — L. *stabulum* — *sto*, stand.]

stabling (stā'bling), *n.* 1. Act of putting into a stable. 2. Accommodation for horses and cattle.

staccato (stak-kā'tō), *a.* In *mus.* Giving a clear distinct sound to each note. [It. *staccare*, for *distaccare*, separate.]

stack (stak), *i. n.* Large pile of hay, grain in the sheaf, etc. 2. Number of chimneys standing together. 3. Single tall chimney; smoke-stack. *II. vt.* Pile up in a stack. [Dan. *stak*.]

stadium (stā'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* stād'ia.] Greek measure of 125 paces, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English. 2. Greek course for foot-races. 3. Stage or period of a disease. [Gr. *stadion*.]

staff (stāf), *n.* [*pl.* stāfs or staves.] 1. Stick carried for support or defence; a prop. 2. Long piece of wood; pole;



Squirrel.

- bagstaff** 3. Long handle of an instrument. 4. Stick or ensign of authority. 5. [*pt. staffs.*] The five lines and spaces for music; stanza. 6. Establishment of general officers aiding the commander in chief; any similar establishment, as the editors of a newspaper, teachers of a school etc. [*A. S. staf.* Ger. *stab.*]
- stag** (stag), *n.* Male deer. — **stag-beetle**, *n.* Beetle the male of which has mandibles like stag's horns. — **stag-party**, *n.* Party attended by men only [*Colloq.*] [*Isel. steggr*, male animal. — *stag*, mount.]
- stage** (stāj). 1. *n.* Elevated platform, esp. in a theater. 2. Theater; theatrical representations. 3. Any place of exhibition or performance. 4. Place of rest on a journey or road. 5. Distance between places. 6. Stage coach. *II. vt.* 1. Exhibit on a stage. 2. Put on the stage. [*O. Fr. estage, Fr. stage*, story of a house.]
- stagecoach** (stāj'kōch), *n.* Coach that runs regularly with passengers from stage to stage. [*on the stage.*]
- stage-player** (stāj'plā-ēr), *n.* Player
- stager** (stāj'ēr), *n.* 1. Player. 2. One who has lived long; man of experience. (Often used with *old*.)
- stagger** (stag'ēr). 1. *vt.* 1. Reel from side to side. 2. Begin to give way. 3. Begin to doubt; hesitate. *II. vi.* 1. Cause to reel. 2. Cause to doubt or hesitate. 3. Shock [*Isel. stakra*, totter.]
- staggers** (stag'ēr-z), *n.* Disease of horses, causing them to reel and fall suddenly.
- staghound** (stag'hownd), *n.* Hound used in hunting the stag or deer.
- staging** (stāj'ing), *n.* Scaffold for workmen in building.
- stagnant** (stag'nant), *a.* 1. Not flowing; motionless; dull. 2. Impure from being motionless. — **stagnantly**, *adv.* [*L. stagnans*. See **STAGNATE**.]
- Syn.* Inert; sluggish; torpid.
- stagnate** (stag'nāt). *vt.* Cease to flow; become dull or motionless. — **stagnation**, *n.* [*L. stagnum*, pool.]
- staid** (stāid), *a.* Steady; sober; grave. — **staidly**, *adv.* — **staidness**, *n.* [*From STAY.*] [*of STAY*]
- staid**, **stayed** (stāid), *pa. t. and pa. p.*
- stain** (stān). 1. *vt.* 1. Tinge; color; dye; esp. a solid, as wood, glass, etc. 2. Discolor; spot; tarnish. 3. Mark with guilt or infamy; bring reproach on. *II. a.* 1. Discoloration; spot. 2. Taint of guilt; cause of reproach; shame. [*Short for DYEAIN.*]
- Syn.* Paint; soil; sully; disgrace.
- stainless** (stān'les), *a.* Without, or free from, stain.
- stair** (stār), *n.* 1. One step for ascending to a higher level. 2. Series of such steps. 3. *pl.* Flight of steps. — **staircase**, **stairway**, *ns.* Flight of stairs with balusters, etc. [*A. S. steger* — *stigan*, ascend. Ger. *steigen*.]
- stake** (stāk). 1. *n.* 1. Strong stick or post, pointed at one end. 2. Post to which an animal is tied, or to which a martyr was tied to be burned. 3. Martyrdom. 4. Anything pledged in a wager. *II. vt.* 1. Fasten, or pierce with a stake. 2. Mark the bounds of with stakes. 3. Wager; hazard. [*A. S. staca*]
- stalactic** (stā-lak'tik), **stalactite**, (stā-lak'tit'ik), *a.* Having the form or properties of a stalactite.
- stalactite** (stā-lak'tit), *n.* Cone of carbonate of lime, hanging like an icicle, in a cavern, formed by the dripping of water containing carbonate of lime. [*Gr. stalasso*, drip.]
- stalagmite** (stā-lag'mit), *n.* Cone of carbonate of lime on the floor of a cavern, formed by the dripping of water from the roof. — **stalagmitic**, *a.* [*Gr. — stalasso*, drip.]
- stale** (stāl), *a.* 1. Tainted; vapid or tasteless from age; no longer fresh; trite. 2. Not new. 3. Worn out by age; decayed. — **stalemess**, *n.* [*Etymology doubtful.*]
- stalk** (stāk), *n.* 1. Stem of a plant. 2. Stem on which a flower or fruit grows. 3. Stem of a quill. 4. Slender shaft or handle. [*An extension of A. S. stek. Isel. stülker. Ger. stiel.*]
- stalk** (stāk). 1. *vt.* 1. Walk with long slow steps. 2. Walk behind a stalking-horse. 3. Pursue game by approaching behind covers. *II. vi.* Approach secretly in order to kill, as deer. — **stalker**, *n.* [*A. S. stealdan*, walk stealthily]
- stalking-horse** (stāk'ing-hars), *n.* 1. Horse behind which a hunter hides. 2. Mask; pretence.
- stall** (stāl). 1. *n.* 1. Division of a stable for a single animal. 2. Booth or stand where articles are exposed for sale. *II.* Put or keep in a stall. [*A. S. steall.*] [*tended in a stable.*]
- stall-fed** (stāl'fed), *vt.* Fed and fattened
- stallion** (stāl'yūn), *a.* Male horse. [*Fr. étalon* — *O. Ger. stall*, stable.]



Stalactites and stalagmites.

stewart (stai'wart). I. *a.* Stout; strong; sturdy. II. *a.* Intense partisan. [A. S. *staelwyrthe*, trustworthy.]

stamen (sta'men), *n.* 1. [*pl.* sta'mens.] Organ of a flower which produces the pollen. 2. [*pl.* sta'mina (sta'm'i-nâ).] Main support; power of endurance. [Gr.]

stammer (stam'ér), I. *vt.* and *vt.* Halt in speech; falter; stutter; utter with hesitation. II. *n.* Hesitation in speech; defective utterance.—**stam'merer**, *n.*—**stam'mer-ing**, *n.*—**stam'mer-ingly**, *adv.* [A. S. *stamor*.]

stamp (stamp), I. *vt.* Plant the foot firmly down. II. *vt.* 1. Strike with the sole of the foot, by thrusting it down. 2. Impress with some mark or figure; imprint. 3. Coin; form. 4. Affix an adhesive stamp to. 5. Crush, as ores. III. *n.* 1. Act of stamping. 2. Mark made by pressing. 3. Instrument for making impressions. 4. Small piece of paper to be attached to a paper, letter, document or article, in order to show that a duty, tax or charge has been paid. 5. Cast; form; character. 6. Heavy hammer worked by machinery for crushing metal ores.—**stamp'er**, *n.*—**stamp'ing**, *n.* [Low Ger. *stampen*.]

stampede (stam-péd'), I. *n.* Sudden fright seizing on large bodies of horses, cattle, etc., causing them to run away; flight caused by panic. II. *vt.* Cause to start off in a panic. [Sp. *estampida*.]

stanch (stanch), **staunch** (stanch), I. *vt.* Stop the flowing of, as blood. II. *vt.* Cease to flow. III. *a.* Constant; trusty; zealous; sound; firm.—**stanch'ly**, *adv.*—**stanch'ness**, *n.* [O Fr. *estancher*—L. *stagnò*, stagnate.]

stanchion (stan'shun), *n.* Upright beam used as support; pillar; post. [O. Fr. *estanchon*.]

stand (stand), I. *vt.* [*stand'ing*; *stood*.] 1. Be fixed in an upright position. 2. Occupy a certain position. 3. Be at rest. 4. Be in a particular state, position or rank. 5. Remain fixed or firm. 6. Endure. 7. Offer one's self as a can-



STAMENS OF

1. Cardoon thistle. 2. Flower of tulip; tree. 3. Rice. 4. Whortleberry. 5. Glade mallow. 6. Hippocratea. 7. Thyme. 8. Leek. 9. Spanish broom. 10. Hellebore.

didate. II. *vt.* 1. Set upright. 2. Endure; sustain; bear; resist. III. *n.* 1. Place where one remains for any purpose. 2. Platform for spectators. 3. Something on which anything rests; small table. 4. Stop; difficulty. 5. Complete set, as of arms.—**stand-by**, *n.* 1. Supporter. 2. Reliable support.—**stand'er**, *n.*—**stand'still**, *n.* Stop.—**Stand against**, resist.—**Stand by**, support. [A. S. *standan*.]

standard (stand'ard), I. *n.* 1. That which stands or is fixed, as a rule or model. 2. Upright post of a truss. 3. Staff with a flag; flag. II. *a.* 1. According to, or serving as, a standard. 2. Having a fixed or recognized value. [O. Fr. *estendard*—L. *extendere*, stretch out.]

standing (stand'ing), I. *a.* 1. Established; permanent. 2. Stagnant. 3. Being erect. II. *n.* 1. Continuance; existence. 2. Place to stand in. 3. Position in society; rank; reputation.

standish (stand'ish), *n.* Standing dish for pen and ink. [STAND and DISH.]

standpoint (standpoint), *n.* Point of view. [halt]

standstill (stand'still), *n.* Stop; pause; **stanhope** (stan'höp), *n.* Light two wheeled carriage without a top. [From Mr. Stanhope, its contriver.]

stannary (stan'a-ri), I. *a.* Of or relating to tin mines or works. II. *n.* Tin mine. [L. *stannum*, tin.]

stannic (stan'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or procured from, tin.]

stanza (stan'za), *n.* 1. In poetry. Series of lines or verses connected with and adjusted to each other. 2. Division of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem. [It. *stanza*, stop, — L. *stans*, pr. p. of *sto*, stand.]

stapes (stâ'péz), *n.* Stirrup-shaped bone in the ear. See Labyrinth. [M. L. = stirrup.]

staple (stâ'pil), I. *n.* 1. Principal production or industry of a district or country. 2. Principal element. 3. Thread of textile fabric. 4. Unmanufactured material. 5. Loop of iron for holding a pin, bolt, etc. II. *a.* 1. Established in commerce. 2. Regularly produced for market. [A. S. *stapul* and *stafel*, prop; table.]

stapler (stâ'plér), *n.* 1. Dealer. 2. Wool sorter.

star (stâr), I. *n.* 1. One of the bright bodies in the heavens (excepting sun and moon). 2. Representation of a star. 3. Person of brilliant or attractive qualities, esp. an actor or actress. 4. Asterisk. 5. Anything resembling a star. II. *vt.* 1. Shine, as a star;

stâle, stâl, stak, stâr, stâl, stâr, above; môt, mot, hâr; mite, mit; nôte, not, nôve, wâl; mûle, hut, bûrn; ell, owl, stem.

attract attention. 2. Appear as a leading actor or actress.—*Stars and stripes*, American flag. [A. S. *steorra*.]
starboard (stär'börd). I. *n.* Right-hand side of a ship, looking toward the bow. II. *a.* Pertaining to or lying on the right side of a ship. [A. S. *steor-bord*—*steor*, rudder, and *bord*, side.]
starch (stärch). I. *a.* Strong; stiff; precise. II. *n.* 1. Glistening white vegetable powder, forming when wet a sort of gum much used as food, for stiffening cloth, etc. 2. Stiffness; formal manner. III. *vt.* Stiffen with starch.—**starch'er**, *n.*—**starch'ed**, *a.* Stiffened with starch; stiff; formal.—**starch'edly**, *adv.*—**starch'edness**, *n.*—**starch'y**, *a.* Consisting of or like starch; stiff; precise. [A. S. *strength*.—*steorc*, strong, stark.]

Star Chamber (stär-chäm-bër), *n.* 1. Formerly an English court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster. 2. Any tribunal that proceeds unfairly or arbitrarily.

stare (stär). I. *vt.* Look with a fixed gaze, as in horror, astonishment, etc. II. *vt.* Influence by gazing. III. *n.* Fixed look. [A. S. *starian*. Cf. Ger. *starr*, rigid. See STERN.]

starfish (stär-fish),

n. Marine animal usually in the form of a five-rayed star.

star-gazer (stär-gä-zër), *n.* One who gazes at the stars; astrologer; astronomer.

stark (stärk). I. *a.* 1. Stiff; rigid. 2. Absolute; entire; utter. II. *adv.* Absolutely; completely.—**stark'ly**, *adv.* [A. S. *steorc*, strong.]

starling (stär'ling), *n.* 1. European bird, easily tamed. 2. A somewhat similar American bird. [Ger. *staar*.]

starling (stär'ling), *a.* Ring or inclosure of piles to keep out the water; cofferdam. [Dan. *støer*, pole.]

starred (stär'd), *a.* Adorned or studded with stars.

starry (stär'i), *a.* 1. Abounding or adorned with stars. 2. Consisting of or proceeding from the stars; stellar. 3. Like or shining like the stars.—**star'iness**, *n.*

start (stär't). I. *vt.* 1. Move suddenly, as if by a twitch or involuntary shrieking; wince. 2. Begin. 3. Become loose. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to move suddenly. 2. Disturb suddenly; rouse suddenly from concealment. 3. Set

in motion; call forth; invent or discover. 4. Move suddenly from its place; loosen. 5. Empty; pour out. III. *n.* 1. Sudden motion of the body. 2. Sudden rousing to action; unexpected movement; sally; sudden fl. 3. First motion from a point or place; outset. [Icel. *sterla*. Low Ger. *storteln*, plunge. Ger. *stueren*.]

startle (stär'tl). I. *vt.* 1. Start or move suddenly. 2. Feel sudden alarm. II. *vt.* Excite suddenly; shock; frighten. III. *n.* Sudden alarm or surprise. [Extension of START.]

starvation (stär-vä'shun), *n.* Act of starving; state of being starved.

starve (stärv). I. *vt.* 1. Die of hunger. 2. Suffer extreme hunger or want. 3. Be in want of anything necessary. II. *vt.* 1. Kill with hunger; destroy by want. 2. Deprive of strength; disable. [A. S. *steorfan*, die.]

starveling (stärv'ling), *i. a.* Perishing from hunger; lean; weak. II. *n.* Pining animal or plant.

state (stät). I. *n.* 1. Condition or circumstances of a being or thing at any given time. 2. Royal or gorgeous pomp; appearance of greatness. 3. Estate; body of men forming a division of the government. 4. People united into one body politic; commonwealth. In U. S., one of the federated commonwealths composing the Union. 5. Power wielded by the government of a country; civil power, often as contrasted with the church. II. *a.* Public; relating to the body politic. [O. Fr. *estat*—L. *status*.]

state (stät), *vt.* 1. Set; settle; establish. 2. Express the particulars of; set down in detail or in gross.

stated (stät'ed), *n.* 1. Settled; established; fixed; regular. 2. Named.—**stat'edly**, *adv.* [a state. (U. S.)]

Statehouse (stät'how), *n.* Capitol of state. (stät'll) *a.* Showing state or dignity; majestic; grand.—**state'fulness**, *n.*

statement (stät'ment), *n.* 1. Act of stating. 2. That which is stated; narrative; recital.

State-paper (stät-pä-për), *n.* Official document relating to affairs of state.

State-prison (stät-priz'n), *n.* 1. Penitentiary. 2. Prison for political offenders.—**State-prisoner**, *n.* 1. Prisoner confined for offences against the State. 2. Penitentiary convict.

stateroom (stät'röm), *n.* 1. Stately room in a palace or mansion. 2. Sleeping apartment in a passenger-steamer or sleeping-car.



Starfish.

statesman (stāts'man), *n.* One skilled in government and public affairs. — **statesmanlike**, *a.* — **statesmanship**, *n.*

static (stat'ik),

statical, *a.* 1.

Pertaining to

statics. 2. Per-

taining to bod-

ies at rest or in

equilibrium. 3.

Acting by mere

weight. — **Static-**

electricity,

electricity pro-

duced by fric-

tion and analog-

ous means,

the phenomena of which are mostly

statical.

statics (stat'iks), *n.* Science which

treats of the action of force in main-

taining rest. [Gr.]

station (stā'shun), *i. n.* 1. Place

where a person or thing stands. 2.

Post assigned; position; office; situ-

ation. 3. State; rank; condition in

life. 4. Place where railway trains

come to a stand. 5. District or branch

post-office. *II. vt.* Assign a station to;

appoint to a post, place, or office.

[*L. statio — sto, stand.*]

stationary (stā'shun-ār-i), *a.* 1. Stand-

ing; fixed; settled. 2. Acting from or

in a fixed position (as an engine). 3.

Not progressing or retrogressing; not

improving.

stationer (stā'shun-ār), *n.* One who

sells articles used in writing. [Orig.

a bookseller, from occupying a stall

or station in a market place.] — **sta-**

tionery, *n.* Articles sold by station-

ers. [tician.]

statist (stā'tist), *n.* Statesman; poli-

statistic (sta'tistik), **statistical**, *a.*

Pertaining to or containing statistics.

— **statistically**, *adv.*

statistician (stat-is-tish'an), *n.* One

skilled in the science of statistics.

statistics (sta-tis'tiks), *n.* 1. Collec-

tion of facts and figures regarding

the condition of a people, class, etc.

2. Science which treats of the collec-

tion and arrangement of statistics.

[From *STATE*.]

statuary (stat'ū-ār-i), *n.* 1. Art of

carving statues. 2. Statue or a col-

lection of statues. 3. One who makes,

or deals in, statues. [*L. statuarus.*]

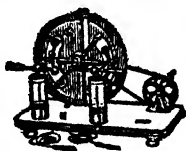
statue (stat'ū), *n.* Likeness of a living

being carved out of some solid sub-

stance; image. [*L. statua — sto.*]

statuesque (stat'ū-esk), *a.* Like a

statue. [Fr.]



Frictional electric machine, producing static electricity.

statuette (stat'ū-et'), *n.* Small statue.

stature (stat'ūr), *n.* Height. [*L. sta-*

tura.] [rank. [*L.*]

status (stā'tus), *n.* State; condition;

statutable (stat'ū-ta-bl), *a.* 1. Made

by statute. 2. According to statute.

— **statutably**, *adv.*

statute (stat'ūt), *n.* 1. Law enacted

by the legislature (as distinguished

from a customary law). 2. Act of a

corporation or its founders, intended

as a permanent rule or law. [*L. sta-*

tutum, ordained.]

statutory (stat'ū-tō-ri), *a.* Enacted by

statute; depending on statute for its

authority.

staunch. See **STANCH**.

stave (stāv), *i. n.* 1. One of the pieces

of which a cask or pall is made. 2.

Staff or part of a piece of music. 3.

Stanza. *II. vt.* [staying; staved or

stove.] 1. Break a stave or the staves

of; burst. 2. Drive off, as with a staff;

delay. 3. Furnish with staves. [By-

form of **STAB** and **STAFF**.]

staves (stāvz), *n.* Pl. of **STAFF**.

stay (stā), *i. vt.* [staying; staid or

stayed.] 1. Remain; abide; continue

in a place or state; wait. 2. Cease

acting. 3. Trust; rely; insist. *II. vt.*

1. Cause to stand; stop; restrain;

end. 2. Delay. 3. Prevent from full-

ing; prop; support. *III. n.* 1. Con-

tinuance in a place; abode for a time.

2. Stop; stand-still. 3. Prop; sup-

port. 4. Large strong rope running

from the head of one mast to another

mast or to the side of the ship. [*O. Fr.*

esteir — *L. stare*, stand.]

stead (sted), *n.* Place which another

had or might have. [*A.S. stede*—root

of **STAND**.]

steadfast (sted'fäst), *a.* 1. Firmly fixed

or established. 2. Firm; constant;

resolute; steady. — **steadfastly**, *adv.*

— **steadfastness**, *n.*

steady (sted'i), *i. a.* [stead'ier; stead-

fest.] 1. Firm in standing or in place;

fixed; stable. 2. Constant; resolute;

consistent. 3. Regular; uniform. *II.*

vt. and *vi.* [stead'ying; stead'ied.]

Make or become steady; make or

keep firm. — **stead'ily**, *adv.* — **stead-**

iness, *n.* [See **STEAD**.]

steak (stāk), *n.* Slice of meat (esp

beef) broiled, or for broiling. [*Icel.*

steik, *steikja*, broil.]

steal (stēl), *i. vt.* [steal'ing; stole,

stolen.] 1. Take by theft, or felon-

iously. 2. Move or get surreptitiously

3. Gain or win by address or by grad-

ual means. *II. vi.* 1. Practice theft

2. Pass secretly; slip in or out unper-

ceived. — **steal'er**, *n.* [*A.S. stolan.*;

stea, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōld;
mūte, hut, būrn; oīl, owl, then.

stealth (stelh), *n.* 1. Act of stealing.

2. Secret manner of bringing anything to pass. — **stealth'y**, *a.* **stealth'ly**, *adv.* — **stealth'iness**, *n.*

steam (stēm), *n.* 1. Vapor into which water is changed when heated to the boiling-point; water in the gaseous state. 2. Mist formed by condensed vapor. 3. Any exhalation. *II. vt.* 1. Rise or pass off in steam or vapor. 2. Move by steam. *III. vt.* Expose to steam. [A. S. *Cl. Dut. stoom.*]

steamboat (stēm'bōt), **steamship**, **steam-vessel**, *n.* Boat, ship, or vessel propelled by steam.

steam-engine (stēm-en'jin), *n.* Machine with changes heat into motion through the medium of steam.

steamer (stēm'r), *n.* 1. Vessel moved by steam. 2. Vessel in which articles are steamed.

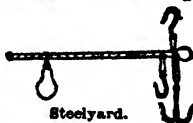
steamy (stēm'i), *a.* Consisting of or like steam; full of steam or vapor.

stearine (stē'a-rin), *n.* Solid substance of beef and mutton suet. [Gr. *stear*, suet.] — **stear**, *fat.*

soapstone (stē'a-tit), *n.* Soapstone. [Gr. *stēd* (stēd), *n.* Spirited horse. [A. S. *steel* (stēl), *n.* 1. Iron combined with a small portion of carbon. 2. Instrument of steel. 3. Instrument of steel for sharpening knives on. *II. a.* Made of steel. *III. vt.* 1. Overlay or edge with steel. 2. Harden; make obdurate. [A. S. *stēle*, Ger. *stahl*.]

steel square (stēl'skwār), *n.* Square made of steel, on which are stamped figures, lines and scales for measuring

steel yard (stēl'yārd), *n.* Weighing machine, in which a single weight is moved along a graduated beam.



Steel yard.

steep (stēp), *I. a.* 1. Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous. 2. Excessive; difficult. (*Colloq.*) *II. n.* Precipitous place; precipice. — **steeply**, *adv.* — **steepness**, *n.* — **steep'en**, *vt.*

steep (stēp), *I. vt.* Dip or soak in a liquid; imbue. *II. n.* Something steeped or used in steeping; fertilizing liquid for seed. [Low Ger. *stippen*.]

steeple (stēpl), *n.* Tower of a church or building, ending in a point. — **steep lechase**, *n.* Race over all obstacles, direct toward a distant object, orig. a steeple.

steer (stēr), *n.* Young ox, from 2 to 4 years old. [A. S. *stior*, Ger. *stier*.]

steer (stēr), *I. vt.* 1. Direct with the helm. 2. Guide; govern. *II. vt.* 1. Direct a ship in its course. 2. Be directed. [A. S. *stioran*, Ger. *stieren*.]

steerage (stēr'a), *n.* 1. Act or practice of steering. 2. Effect of a rudder on a ship. 3. Apartment in the forepart of a ship for passengers paying a low rate of fare. [steers a ship.]

steersman (stērz'man), *n.* Man who steers a ship. [steers a ship.]

steeve (stēv), *vt.* Project from the bows at an angle instead of horizontally; said of a bowsprit. [Dut. *stevig*, stiff, firm.]

steeve (stēv), *a.* Firm; compacted; not easily bent. — **steevelly**, *adv.* [Scotch. Akin to *stiff*.]

stegnosia (steg-nō'si'a), *n.* Constipation. [Gr.] [render constive. [Gr.]]

stegnotic (steg-not'ik), *a.* Tending to steln (stin), *n.* Earthenware beer-mug. [Ger.=stone.]

steinbock (stēn'bok), *n.* German name of the ibex. [Ger.=stone-buck.]

stela (stē'l'a), **stela** (stē'l'a), *n.* 1. Small column without base or capital, serving as a monument, a milestone, and the like. 2. Sepulchral slab or column. [Gr. *stela*,—*sta*,—stand.]

stellar (stē'l'ar), *a.* Relating to the stars; starry. [L. *stellaris*—*stella*, star.]

stellate (stē'l'at), **stellated**, *a.* Like a star; radiated.

stellular (stē'l'ū-l'ar), *a.* 1. Formed like little stars. 2. Spangled with little stars. [From L. *stellula*, little star.]

stellulate (stē'l'ū-l'at), *a.* Like a little star.

stema (stem), *I. n.* 1. Part of a tree between the ground and the branches; little branch supporting the flower or fruit. 2. Race or family; branch of a family. 3. Part of a derived or inflected word to which the endings, prefixes, etc. are added; base. 4. Curved piece of timber or metal, to which the sides of a ship are joined at the foremost end. *II. vt.* 1. Remove stems, as from fruits. 2. Stop; check. 3. Resist; make progress against. 4. Cut with the stem of a vessel; dash against; steer. [A. S. *stenc*.]

stench (stēnch), *n.* Offensive odor.

stencil (stēn'sil), *I. n.* Plate of metal, etc., with a pattern cut out, which is impressed upon a surface by drawing a brush with color over it. *II. vt.* Print or paint by means of a stencil. — **stenciller**, *n.* [Etyym. doubtful.]

stenograph (stēn'ō-grāf), *n.* 1. Character, or memorandum, in shorthand. 2. Machine for typewriting in shorthand. — **stenographer**, **stenographeist**, *n.*

stenography (sten-og'ra-fī), *n.* Art of writing very quickly by means of abbreviations, or short signs for whole words; shorthand. — **stenograph-ic**, **stenographical**, *as.* [Gr. *stenos*, narrow, and *grapho*, write.]

stenophyllous (ste-nof'il-lus or sten-ō'il-lus), *a.* Having narrow leaves. [Gr. *stenos*, narrow, and *phyllon*, leaf.]

stenter (sten'tēr), *1. n.* Machine for giving an elastic finish to muslin, etc., by manipulating it over a current of hot air. *II. vt.* Operate with such a machine on, as muslin.

stentorian (sten-tō'ri-an), *a.* Very loud or powerful, like the voice of *Stentor*, a herald mentioned by Homer.

step (step), *1. n.* 1. Distance crossed by the foot in walking or running; pace. 2. One remove in ascending or descending a stair. 3. One of the rests for the foot on a stair case; round of a ladder. 4. Foot print. 5. Manner of walking. 6. Action; measure. *7. pt.* Self-supporting, portable ladder with flat steps. *II. vt.* [step'ping; stepped.] Advance or retire by pacing; walk. *III. vt.* 1. Set, as a foot. 2. Fix the foot of a mast, etc. [A.S. *stæpe*. Ger. *stapfe*.]

step-, *prefix*. Denoting relation by marriage of a parent, as in *step-mother*. [A.S. *steop*, bereft. Orig. used of children only.]

steppe (step), *n.* One of the vast uncultivated plains in the S. E. of Europe and in Asia. [Russ. *stepi*.]

stepping-stone (step'ing-stōn), *n.* 1. Stone to raise the feet above the water or mud. 2. Means of advancement.

-ster. Termination as in *malster*, *gamester*, *spilster*, *songster*, denoting occupation. Orig. the sign of the feminine gender, corresponding to the masculine *-er*. In the XIV. century it gave way to the Norman ending *-ess*.

stere (stēr or stār), *n.* Unit of solid metric measure, equal to a cubic meter. [Fr.—Gr. *stereos*, solid.]

stereo-, *prefix*. Solid; firm. [Gr.]

stereo (stēr-ō-ō), *n.* Abbreviation of **STEREOTYPE**.

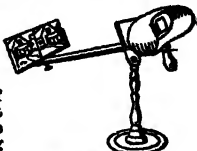
stereographic (stēr-ō-ō-gra'fik), **stereographical**, *as.* Pertaining to stereography; made according to stereography; delineated on a plane. — **stereographically**, *adv.*

stereography (stēr-ō-ō-gra'fī), *n.* 1. Art of showing solids on a plane. 2. Branch of solid geometry treating of all regularly defined solids. [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *grapho*, write.]

stereopticon (stēr-ō-ō-pti-kon), *n.* Double magic lantern producing dissolving views.

stereoscope

(stēr-ō-ō-skōp), *n.* Optical contrivance by which two flat pictures of the same object are seen as one and as having an appearance of solidity and reality. — **stereoscopic**, **stereoscopical**, *as.* — **stereoscopy**, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *skopeo*, see.]



Stereoscope.

stereotype (stēr-ō-ō-tip), *1. n.* 1. Solid metallic plate for printing; cast from an impression of movable types, taken on some plastic substance. 2. Art of making or printing with such plates. *II. a.* Pertaining to or done with stereotypes. *III. vt.* 1. Cast a stereotype plate of. 2. Prepare for printing by means of stereotype plates. 3. Fix or establish firmly or unchangeably. — **stereotyper**, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *type*.]

sterile (stēr'il), *a.* Unfruitful; barren; destitute of ideas or sentiment. — **sterility**, *n.* Unfruitfulness. [L.]

sterilize (stēr'il-iz), *vt.* 1. Deprive of fertility. 2. Render free from bacteria as by boiling.

sterling (stēr'ling), *1. a.* 1. Of the fixed or standard national value. Said of English money, as a pound sterling, a penny sterling. 2. According to a fixed standard; having a fixed and permanent value; genuine; pure; of excellent quality. *II. n.* English coin. [Etymology doubtful.]

stern (stēr'n), *a.* 1. Severe of countenance or feeling. 2. Steadfast. 3. Gloomy. — **sternly**, *adv.* — **sternness**, *n.* [A.S. *stern*, root of **STARR**.]

Syn. Austere; unrelenting; pitiless; harsh; gloomy. See **SEVERE**.

stern (stēr'n), *n.* Hindpart of a vessel. — **stern-post**, *n.* Aftermost timber of a ship that supports the rudder. [Ice. *störn*, steering.]

sternal (stēr'nal), *a.* Pertaining to the sternum.

sternalgia (stēr-nal'ji-ā), *n.* 1. Pain about the sternum or breast-bone. 2. Angina pectoris. [Gr. *sternon*, breast-bone, and *algos*, pain.]

sternmost (stēr'n-mōst), *a.* Furthest

sternsheets (stēr'n'shēts), *n.* Part of a boat between the stern and the rowers. [Gr. *sternon*.]

sternum (stēr'num), *n.* Breast-bone.

sternutation (stär-nū-tā'shun), *n.*
Act of sneezing. [L.]

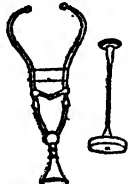
stern-way (stärn-wā), *n.* Movement of a ship backward, or with stern foremost. — *Felch stern-way*, acquire motion astern.

stertorous (stär'tō-rus), *a.* Snoring. — **stertorously**, *adv.* [L. *sterto*, snore.]

stet (stet), *n.* Word written upon proofs to signify that something which has been deleted is to remain. Often used as a verb; as, the passage was *stetted*. [L. = let it stand.]

stethometer (stethom'et-ēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the external movement in the walls of the chest during ordinary or tidal respiration. [Gr. *stethos*, breast, and *metron*, measure.]

stethoscope (steth'o-skōp), *n.* Instrument used by medical men for distinguishing sound within the thorax and other cavities of the body. — **stethoscopic**, *a.* — **stethoscopically**, *adv.* [Gr. *stethos*, breast, and *skopos*, view; examine.]



Stethoscopes for one and two ears.

stewdore (stēv'a-dōr), *n.* One who loads or unloads vessels; longshoreman. [Sp. *estivador*, wool-packer.]

stew (stū), *v.* *vt.* and *vi.* Boil slowly with little moisture. *II. n.* 1. Meat stewed. 2. Fuss; worry. [O. Fr. *estuver*. Fr. *stuve*, stove.]

steward (stū'ard), *n.* 1. One who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution. 2. One who superintends another's affairs, esp. an estate or farm. 3. Waiter on a ship. — **stewardess**, *n. fem.* — **stewardship**, *n.* 1. Office of a steward. 2. Management.

stibium (stib'i-um), *n.* Antimony.

stich (stik), *n.* 1. Verse. 2. Line in the Scriptures. 3. Row of trees. [Gr. *stichos*, line.]

stick (stik), *n.* 1. Piece of wood of indefinite size and shape, generally long and rather slender; rod; wand; staff; walking-stick. 2. Anything shaped like a stick, as a stick of sealing-wax. 3. Instrument in which types are composed in word, and the words arranged to the required length of the lines; composing-stick. 4. Thrust with a pointed instrument; stab. *II. vt.* [stick'ing; stuck.] 1. Stab; thrust in. 2. Fasten by piercing; fix in. 3. Set with something pointed. 4. Cause

to adhere; affix; attach. 5. Cause to stop; puzzle. (*Slang.*) 6. Cheat; impose upon. (*Slang.*) 7. Beat, as in a game, for a stake. — *Be stuck on*, be in love with. — *Stuck up*, conceited, proud. *III. vi.* 1. Hold to; adhere. 2. Be hindered or stopped. 3. Be embarrassed or puzzled; hesitate. [A. S. *stician*.]

stickle (stik'l), *vt.* 1. Interpose between combatants. 2. Contend obstinately. — **stick'ler**, *n.* 1. Second or umpire, in a duel. 2. Unreasonable and obstinate contender, esp. for something trifling.

stickleback (stik'l-bak), *n.* Small river-fish, so called from the spines on its back. [A. S. *stichel*, Ger. *stachel*.]

sticky (stik'i), *a.* That sticks or adheres; adhesive; glutinous. — **stick'i-ness**, *n.*

stiff (stif), *a.* 1. Not easily bent; rigid; tense. 2. Not liquid; neither hard nor soft. 3. Not easily overcome; obstinate. 4. Not natural and easy; constrained; formal. — **stiff'ly**, *adv.* — **stiff'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *stif*.]

stiff (stif), *n.* 1. Negotiable paper; forged paper. 2. Dead body; corpse. (*Slang.*)

stiffen (stif'n), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become stiff, stiffer, or more obstinate. **stiff-necked** (stif-nekt'), *a.* Obstinate; contentious; stubborn.

stifle (stifl), *v.* 1. Stop the breath of, by foul air or other means; suffocate. 2. Extinguish; suppress the sound of; deaden. *II. vt.* Suffocate; perish by suffocation or strangulation. [Icel. *stífla*, stop, dam up.]

stifle (stifl), *n.* 1. Joint of the hind leg of a horse between the hip and the hock, and corresponding to the knee in man. 2. Disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal. — **stifle-bone**, *n.* Bone in the leg of a horse, corresponding to the knee-pan in man. [From *STIFF*.]

stigma (stig'ma), *n.* [pl. stig'mas or stig'mata.] 1. Brand; mark of infamy. 2. Top of a pistil. [Gr. = prick.]

stigmata (stig'ma-ta), *n.* Latin plural of *STIGMA*.

stigmatic (stig-mat'ik), *stig'mat-ical*, *a.* 1. Marked or branded with a stigma. 2. Giving infamy or reproach. — **stigmat'ically**, *adv.*

stigmatize (stig-ma-tiz), *vt.* Brand; put the mark of infamy on.

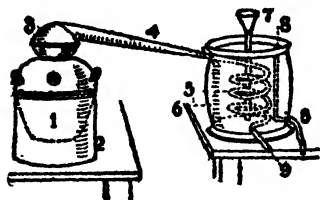
stile (stil), *n.* Step or set of steps for climbing over a wall or fence. [A. S. *stigel*—*stigan*, mount.]

stile (stil), *n.* Pin of a sun dial; style

stā, stā, stāk, stār, stail, stāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wēlf;
mūte, hut, būrn; oīl, owl, then.

stiletto (sti-let'to). I. *n.* [*pl.* stilet'tos.] 1. Small dagger. 2. Pointed instrument for making eyelet holes. II. *vt.* Stab. [*lit.* dim. of *stilo*, dagger, — *L. stilius*. See *STYL*.]

still (stil). I. *a.* 1. Silent. 2. Motionless. 3. Calm. 4. Not effervescing. II. *vt.* 1. Quiet; silence. 2. Appaise; satisfy. III. *adv.* 1. Always; constantly. 2. To this moment; yet; now. 3. In the future as till now. 4. Again, as in *still louder*; yet. 5. Nevertheless. — **stillness**, *n.* [*A.S.* *stille*.] [serene. *Syn.* Quiet; noiseless; undisturbed;



STILL.

1. Alembic, with head (2) and beak (4). 2. Heater. 3. Worm. 6. Cooler. 7. Cold water funnel, reaching to bottom of cooler. 8. Drain for warm water at surface.

still (stil). I. *vt.* Cause to fall by drops; distill. II. *n.* Apparatus for distilling liquids; large retort. [*L.* *stilla*, drop.] **still-born** (stil'-barn), *a.* Dead when born.

still-life (stil'-lif), *n.* Class of pictures representing inanimate objects, as dead game, fruit etc.

stilly (stil'i). I. *a.* Still; calm; quiet. II. *adv.* Silently; gently.

stilt (stilt). I. *n.* High support of wood with rest for the foot, used in walking. II. *vt.* 1. Raise on stilts. 2. Elevate by unnatural means. — **stilted** (stil'ted), *a.* Inflated; bombastic. [*Dut.* *stille*.]

stimulant (stim'u-lant). I. *a.* Stimulating; increasing or exciting vital action. II. *n.* 1. Anything that stimulates or excites. 2. Stimulating medicine; esp. one containing alcohol. [See *STIMULUS*.]

stimulate (stim'u-lät), *vt.* Rouse to action; excite. — **stimulation**, *n.*

Syn. Incite; prick; goad; animate; rouse; irritate; incense; urge; spur; impel; instigate; provoke; kindle; whet.

stimulative (stim'u-lä-tiv) I. *a.* Tending to stimulate. II. *n.* That which stimulates or excites.

stimulus (stim'u-lus), *n.* [*pl.* stim'uli.] Goad; anything that rouses to action; stimulant. [*L.* (for *stimulus*) — *Gr.* *stizo*, prick.]

sting (sting). I. *vt.* 1. Stick anything sharp into. 2. Pain acutely. II. *n.* 1. Sharp-pointed weapon of some animals. 2. Thrust of a sting into the flesh. 3. Anything that causes acute pain. [*A.S.*]

stingy (stin'ji), *a.* Niggardly; avaricious. — **stin'gily**, *adv.* — **stinginess**, *n.* [Possibly from *STING*.]

stink (stingkh). I. *vt.* [stinking; stunk.] Emit a strong, offensive odor. II. *n.* Disagreeable odor. [*A.S.* *stincan*.]

stint (stint). I. *vt.* 1. Limit; restrain; confine to a scanty allowance. 2. Assign a certain task to. II. *n.* 1. Limit; restraint. 2. Proportion or task allotted. [*A.S.* *astintan*. See *STUNT*.]

stipe (stip), *n.* Stalk; stem; frond; trunk, etc. [*L.* *stipes*.]

stipend (stip'end), *n.* Salary paid for services. [*L.* *stipendium* — *stips*, gift, and *pendeo*, weigh out.]

stipendiary (stip'en-di-är-i), I. *a.* Receiving stipend. II. *n.* One who performs services for a salary.

stipple (stip'pl), *vt.* Make dots (instead of lines) in engraving.

stipulate (stip'u-lät), *vt.* Contract; insert as a condition. — **stipulator**, *n.* [*L.* *stipulator* — *O.L.* *stipulus*, firm.]

stipulation (stip'u-lä'shun), *n.* Act of stipulating; contract; condition.

stir (stär). I. *vt.* [stir'ring stirred.] 1. Change the place of. 2. Agitate.

3. Rouse to action. II. *vt.* Move one's self to action; be active. III. *n.* Tumult; bustle. — **stir'rer**, *n.* [*A.S.* *styras*. Ger. *stoeren*.]

stirrup (stär'up or stir'up), *n.* Ring or hoop suspended from the saddle, for a horseman's foot while mounting or riding. [*A.S.* *stigerap* — *stigan*, mount, and *rap*, rope.]

stitch (stich). I. *n.* 1. Single pass of a needle and thread. 2. Loop of thread made by one pass of the needle. 3. Acute pain. II. *vt.* and *va.* Sew in a manner to show a regular line of stitches; sew. [*A.S.* *stioe*, stitch. Cf. Ger. *sticken*, embroider.]

stithy (stith'i), *n.* 1. Anvil. 2. Smithy; forge. [*Icel.* *stethi*.]

stiver (stiv'er), *n.* 1. Dutch coin, worth two cents. 2. Anything of little value. [*Dut.* *stiver*.]

stout (stöt), *n.* Kind of weasel in its summer pelage. It is called the ermine when in its winter dress. [Etymology doubtful.] [*fencing*. [*It.* *stoccata*.]

stoccade (stok-kä'dö), *n.* Thrust in

stock (stok). I. *n.* 1. Trunk of a tree or plant. 2. Part to which others are attached. 3. Lineage; family. 4. Fund; capital. 5. Shares of a public debt; shares of capital in railroad and other corporations. 6. Store. 7. Cattle. 8. Kind of stiff neckcloth. 9. *pl.* Instrument in which the legs of petty offenders were formerly confined. 10. The frame for a ship while building. 11. Stock-gillyflower. 12. Liquid preparation containing the juices of meat and vegetables, etc., and used in making soups, gravy, etc. II. *vt.* 1. Store. 2. Supply with stock. III. *a.* Constantly used. [A. S. *stoc.*]

Syn. Capital; store; fund; supply. **stockade** (stok-kād'). I. *n.* Breastwork formed of stakes fixed in the ground. II. *vt.* Surround or fortify with a stockade. [Fr. *estocade*—*estoc*—Ger. *stock*, stick.]

stockbroker (stok-brō-kēr), *n.* Broker who deals in stocks or shares.

stock company, *n.* 1. Company or corporation whose shares are held by individuals. 2. Company of actors and actresses regularly engaged at a local or home theater. [wild pigeon.]

stockdove (stok'duv), *n.* Species of stock-exchange (stok-eks-chānj'), *n.* Place where stocks are bought and sold.

stockfish (stok'fish), *n.* General term for cod, ling, tusk, and other fish used in a dried state.

stockholder (stok'hōl-dēr), *n.* One who holds stocks in a company, or, in England, in the public funds.

stocking (stok-in-ev'), *n.* Elastic knit fabric, of which stockings, undergarments, etc., are made.

stocking (stok'ing), *n.* Close-fitting covering for the foot and leg.

stock-jobbing (stok'-job-ing), *n.* Speculating in stock.—**stock'-jobber**, *n.*

stock-market (stok'-mär-ke't), *n.* Traffic in stocks or shares; demand for stocks. [stock or post.]

stock-still (stok'-stil'), *a.* Still as a stock-yard (stok'-yārd), *n.* Yard with pens, sheds, etc., for the temporary keeping and disposition of cattle, swine, sheep and other live stock.

stocky (stok'i), *a.* Thick and firm; stout; stumpy.

Stoic (stō'ik). I. *n.* 1. Disciple of the ancient philosopher Zeno, who taught under a porch at Athens. 2. One indifferent to pleasure or pain. II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Stoics. 2. Indifferent to pain or pleasure.—**Sto'ic-ism**, *a.*—**sto'ically**, *adv.*—**sto'ical-**

ness, *n.*—**Sto'icism**, *n.* [Gr. *Stoikos*—*stoa*, porch; colonnade.]

stoke (stōk), *vt.* and *vi.* Tend a fire.—**sto'ker**, *n.* [D. *stoken*, poke with a

stole (stōl), *pa. t.* of **STEAL**. [stick.]

stole (stōl), *n.* 1. Long garment reaching to the feet. 2. Long narrow sash with fringed ends worn by a priest. [A. S.—Gr. *stole*, robe.]

stolen (stō'ln), *pa. p.* of **STEAL**.

stolid (stō'lid), *a.* Dull; impassively stupid; foolish.—**stolid'ity**, *n.* [L. *stolidus*.]

stomach

(stum'ak).

I. *n.* 1. Sack-

like cavity

in man or

in any animal

for the

digestion

of food. 2.

Appetite. II.

vt. Brook or put up with. [Gr. *stomachos*—*stoma*, mouth.]

stomacher (stum'a-kēr), *n.* Woman's ornament or covering for the breast.

stomachic (sto-mak'ik), **stomach-**

ical, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the stom-

ach. 2. Strengthening, or promoting

the action of, the stomach.

stone (stōn). I. *n.* 1. Hard mass of

earthy or mineral matter. 2. Preci-

ous stone or gem. 3. Tombstone. 4.

Concretion formed in the bladder. 5.

Hard shell containing the seed of

some fruits. 6. Standard British

weight of 14 lbs. avoirdupois. 7. Tor-

por and insensibility.—*Philosopher's*

stone, imagined mineral, the touch of

which would turn anything into gold.

II. *vt.* 1. Pelt with stones. 2. Free

from stones. 3. Wall with stones.—

stone-blind, *a.* As blind as a stone;

perfectly blind. [A. S. *stan*, stone.]

stonechat (stōn'chat), **stonechat-**

ter (stōn'chat-ēr), *n.* Bird, allied to

the robin, so called from its chattering

and perching on large stones.

stonecutter (stōn'kut-ēr), *n.* One who

cuts or hews stone.

stone-fruit (stōn'-frōt), *n.* Fruit with

its seed inclosed in a stone or hard

kernel; drupe.

stone's-cast (stōnz'-kást), **stone's-**

throw (stōnz'thrō), *n.* Distance a

stone may be thrown by the hand.

stone-ware (stōn'wār), *n.* Coarse pot-

ter's ware made from a composition

of clay and flint.

stony (stō'ni), *a.* 1. Made of or re-

sembling stone. 2. Abounding with

stones. 3. Hard; inflexible; pitiless;

obdurate.



Human stomach.

stood (stod), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **STAND**.
[A. S. *stod*.]

steel (stöl), *n.* 1. Seat without a back.
2. Seat used in evacuating the bowels.
3. Fecal evacuation. [A. S. *stol*.]

steel-pigeon (stöl-pij-un), *n.* 1. Pigeon used as a decoy. 2. Person who acts as a decoy.

steep (stöp), *i. vt.* 1. Bend the body; lean forward. 2. Descend from rank or dignity; submit; condescend. 3. Swoop down on the wing, as a bird of prey. *II. vt.* Cause to incline downward. *III. n.* 1. Act of stooping. 2. Inclination forward. 3. Swoop. [A. S. *stupan*.]

steep (stöp), *n.* Vessel of liquor, as of wine or ale. [A. S. *stoppa*, *stap*, cup. Cf. Dut. *steop*, measure of about two quarts.]

steep (stöp), *n.* Porch with a balustrade and seats on the sides, but not roofed. [Dut. *steop*. Akin to **STEP**.]

step (stop), *i. vt.* [stop'plug; stopped.] 1. Stuff; close up. 2. Obstruct; render impassable. 3. Hinder; intercept; restrain. *II. vt.* 1. Cease from motion or action; leave off; be at an end. 2. Stay; tarry; put up. *III. n.* 1. Stopping or being stopped. 2. Hindrance; obstacle; piece which stops a door or a window. 3. Device for stopping action. 4. One of the vent-holes in a wind instrument; place on the wire of a stringed instrument, by the pressing of which certain notes are produced. 5. Mark (.) used in punctuation. [From root of Ger. *stopfen*.]

stopcock (stop'kok), *n.* Short pipe in a cask, etc., opened and closed by a cock or key.

stopgap (stop'gap), *n.* That which fills a gap, pause, or want; temporary makeshift.

stoppage (stop'aj), *n.* 1. Stopping or arresting progress or motion. 2. Deduction made from pay.

stopper (stop'ër), *i. n.* 1. One who stops. 2. That which closes a vent or hole, as the cork or glass mouth-piece for a bottle. 3. Short rope for making something fast. *II. vt.* Close with a stopper.

stop watch (stöp wöch), *n.* A watch with a hand showing fractions of a second, that can be started or stopped at will, for timing.

storage (stör'aj), *n.* 1. Placing in a store. 2. Safe keeping of goods in a store. 3. Price paid or charged for keeping goods in a store. — **Storage battery**, secondary battery for accumulating electricity.

storax (stör'aks), *n.* Fragrant gum-resin produced by the tree *styrax*. [Gr. *styrax*.]

store (stör), *i. n.* 1. Quantity gathered; abundance; provisions. 2. Storehouse. 3. In U. S., place where goods are sold. *II. vt.* 1. Gather in quantities. 2. Supply. 3. Place in a warehouse. [O. Fr. *estore* — L. *instaurare*, make; M. L. provide.]

storehouse (stör'hows), *n.* House for storing goods; repository; treasury.

storied (stör'id), *a.* 1. Told or celebrated in a story. 2. Having a history. 3. Having stories.

storiette (stör-i-et'), *n.* Short story. [Of recent coinage. Cf. *novellette*, from novel.]

stork (stark), *n.* Wading bird nearly allied to the heron. — **stork's-bill**, *n.* Kind of geranium, with the seed pod like the bill of a stork.

storm (starm), *i. n.* 1. Violent commotion of the air with rain, etc.; tempest. 2. Violent agitation of society; commotion; tumult. 3. Assault on a fortified place. *II. vt.* 1. Raise a tempest. 2. Blow with violence. 3. Be in a violent passion. *III. vt.* Attack by open force; assault. A. S.]

stormy (starm'i), *a.* 1. Having many storms; agitated with furious winds; boisterous. 2. Violent; passionate. — **storminess**, *n.*

storting (stör'ting), *n.* Legislative assembly of Norway. [Dan. *stør*, great, and *thing*, diet.]

story (stör'i), *n.* 1. Narrative of incidents. 2. Tale; anecdote. 3. Fictitious narrative; novel. 4. Falsehood. [Short form of **HISTORY**.]

story (stör'i), *n.* Division of a house on the same floor or level; floor. [O. Fr. *estores*, building, — L. *instaurare*. See **STORE**.]

stout (stowt), *i. a.* 1. Brave; proud. 2. Firm; stubborn. 3. Strong; solid. 4. Bulky. *II. n.* Name for porter. — **stoutly**, *adv.* — **stoutness**, *n.* [A. S. *stoll*. Ger. *stolz*, bold, proud.]

Syn. Bold; valiant; haughty; resolute, sturdy; hardy; doughty; substantial; thick; corpulent.

stove (stöv), *i. n.* Apparatus with a fire for warming a room, cooking, etc. *II. vt.* Heat or keep warm. [O. Ger. *stupa*, heated room. Ger. *stube*, room.]

stove (stöv), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **STAVE**.



Stork.

stee, sea, thick, fear, fall, fare, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wēt;

mīte, nut, būse; ell, owl, shen.

stow (stō), *vt.* 1. Place; arrange compactly. 2. Fill by packing things in. — **stowage** (stō'aj), *n.* [A. S. *stowigan* Ger. *stauen*.]

strabismus (strā-bis'mus), *n.* Non-coincidence of the optic axes of the eyes; squint. [Gr.—*strabōs*, twisted.]

saddle (strād'l), *l. vt.* 1. Stride or part the legs wide. 2. Stand or walk with the legs far apart. *II. vt.* Stand or sit astride of. *III. n.* Act of striding. [Freq.—root of **STRIDE**.]

straggle (strag'l), *vt.* 1. Wander from the course; ramble. 2. Stretch beyond proper limits. 3. Be dispersed. — **straggler**, *n.* [Freq. from **STRAY**.]

straight (strā't), *l. a.* 1. Direct; being in a right line; not crooked; nearest. 2. Upright; honest. *II. adv.* 1. Immediately. 2. Directly.—**straightly**, *adv.* — **straightness**, *n.* [A. S. *streht*, pa. p. of *streccan*, stretch.]

straighten (strā'tu), *vt.* Make straight. **straightforward** (strā't-far'ward), *a.* Going forward in a straight course; honest; open; downright.—**straightforwardly**, *adv.*

straightway (strā'twā), *adv.* Immediately; without loss of time.

strain (strā'n), *l. vt.* 1. Stretch; exert to the utmost. 2. Injure by overtasking. 3. Constrain; make uneasy or unnatural. 4. Filter. *II. vt.* 1. Make violent efforts. 2. Pass through a filter. *III. n.* 1. Act of straining; violent effort; injury inflicted by straining. 2. Note; sound; song; style. — **strain'er**, *n.* [O. Fr. *strandre* — L. *stringo*, stretch tight.]

strain (strā'n), *n.* Race; stock; generation; descent. [A. S. *strynd*, stock, — *stryndan*, beget.]

strait (strā't), *l. a.* 1. Difficult; distressful. 2. Strict; rigorous. 3. Narrow; tight. *II. n.* 1. Narrow pass, specifically in the ocean between two portions of land. 2. Difficulty; distress, poverty.—**straitness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *estreit* (Fr. *estreit*) — L. *strictus*, pa. p. of *stringo*, draw tight.]

straiten (strā'tin), *vt.* 1. Make strait or narrow; confine. 2. Draw tight. 3. Distress; put into difficulties.

straitlaced (strā'tlāst), *a.* Rigid or narrow in opinion.

streak (strāk), *n.* 1. Streak; strip; long rut or crack. 2. Tire of a wheel. 3. Continuous line of planks from stem to stern of a ship.

strand (strand), *l. n.* Beach of the sea or of a lake; shore. *II. vt.* Run aground. *III. vt.* Drift or be driven ashore. [A. S.]

strand (strand), *l. n.* One of the strings or twists that compose a rope. *II. vt.* 1. Break a strand. 2. Twist into a strand. [O. Ger. *streno* (Ger. *strahn*), rope.]

strange (strā'n), *a.* 1. Foreign. 2. Not formerly known, heard or seen. 3. Causing surprise or curiosity; marvelous; unusual; odd. 4. longing to another. — **strange**, *adv.* — **strangeness**, *n.* — **strange** (Fr. *étrange*) — L. *e extra*, beyond.]

stranger (strā'njēr), *n.* 1. Foreigner. 2. One unknown or unacquainted. 3. Guest; visitor. 4. Outsider. [O. Fr. *estrangier*. See **STRANGE**.]

strangle (strang'gl), *l. vt.* Draw tight the throat of, so as to prevent breathing and destroy life; choke; hinder from emergence or appearance; suppress. *II. vt.* Be choked or strangled. — **strangler**, *n.* [L. *strangulo* — Gr. *straggo*, draw tight.]

strangled (strang'gū-lā'ted), *a.* Having the circulation stopped by compression.

strangulation (strang'gū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Strangling. 2. Compression of the throat and partial suffocation.

strangury (strang'gū-ri), *a.* Painful retention of, or difficulty in discharging, water. [Gr.]

strap (strap), *l. n.* 1. Narrow strip of cloth or leather. 2. Razor strop. 3. Iron plate secured by screw-bolts, for connecting two or more timbers. *II. vt.* [strapping; strapped.] 1. Beat or bind with a strap. 2. Strop.—**strapping**, *a.* Tall and strong. [A. S. *stropp*.]

strata (strā'ta), *pl.* of **STRATUM**.

stratagem (strā'ta-jem), *n.* Artifice, esp. in war; plan for deceiving an enemy or gaining an advantage. [Gr. *strategem a* — *strategos*, general — *stratos*, army, and *ago*, lead.]

strategic (strā-tē'jik or -tē'jik), *utrage'ical*, *as.* Pertaining to or done by strategy. — **strategically**, *adv.*

strategist (strā'te-jist), *n.* One skilled in strategy.

strategy (strā'te-jī), *n.* 1. Art of conducting a campaign and manoeuvring an army; generalship. 2. Use of a stratagem.

strath (strath), *n.* Extensive valley through which a river runs. [Scotch.] **stratiform** (strā'ti-farm), *a.* Formed in or like strata.

stratify (strā'ti-fi), *vt.* Form or lay in strata or layers.—**stratification**, *n.* **stratosphere** (strā'to-sfēr), *n.* Outer belt of the earth's atmosphere.

stō, fā, tāk, fār, fāil, fāre, above; mē, met, hār; mīte, mit; aśte, not, mēve, wpld; mīte, hut, būrn; eil, owl, shen.

strident (strī'dent), *a.* Creaking; grating; harsh. [*L. stridens.*]
strife (strīf), *n.* Contention for superiority; emulation. [See STRIVE.]

Syn. Contest; conflict; struggle; fight; quarrel; battle; war.

strike (strīk). I. *vt.* [striking; struck; struck or stricken.] 1. Give a blow to; hit with force; dash against. 2. Stamp; coin. 3. Cause to sound. 4. Let down, as a sail or flag. 5. Affect strongly; affect with alarm or surprise. 6. Make, as a compact or agreement. 7. Hit upon; find. II. *vt.* 1. Give a quick blow; dash. 2. Sound; indicate the time by sounds. 3. Touch; run aground. 4. Pass quickly; dart. 5. Lower the flag in token of respect or surrender. 6. Give up work in order to exact some advantage from the employer. III. *n.* 1. Act of striking for higher wages. 2. Sudden discovery; lucky stroke or venture.—**striker**, *n.*—**Strike off**. 1. Erase from an account. 2. Print.—**Strike out**, in baseball, be put out of play for failing to hit the ball. [*A. S. strican.*]

striking (strī'king), *a.* Prominent; surprising; impressive.—**strikingly**, *adv.*

string (strīng). I. *n.* 1. Small cord or strip for tying. 2. Nerve; tendon. 3. Chord of a musical instrument. 4. Cord on which things are filed. 5. Series of things. II. *vt.* [stringing; strung.] 1. Supply with strings. 2. Put in tune. 3. Put on a string. 4. Make tense or firm. 5. Take the strings off. [*A. S. streng.*]

stringed (strīngd), *a.* Having strings.
stringent (strīn'jēt), *a.* 1. Binding strongly; urgent. 2. Constrained; tight.—**stringency**, *n.*—**stringently**, *adv.* [See STRICT.]

stringer (strīng'ēr), *n.* Horizontal beam connecting two uprights.

stringy (strīng'ī), *a.* 1. Consisting of small threads; fibrous. 2. Viscid; ropy.—**stringiness**, *n.*

strip (strīp). I. *vt.* [stripping; stripped.] 1. Pull off in strips or stripes; tear off. 2. Deprive of a covering; skin; make bare; expose. 3. Plunder. II. *vt.* Undress. III. *n.* Long narrow piece. [*A. S. strypian.*]

stripe (strīp). I. *n.* 1. Blow, as one made with a lash, rod, etc. 2. Discolored mark made by a lash or rod. 3. Long narrow division of a different color from the ground. 4. Kind or character. II. *vt.* 1. Make stripes upon. 2. Form with lines of different colors. [From root of STRIP.] [of STRIP.]

stripling (strī'pling), *n.* Youth. [Dim.

strive (strīv), *vt.* [striving; strove; striven.] 1. Make efforts; labor hard. 2. Struggle; contend. 3. Compete; vie.—**striver**, *n.* [*O. Fr. strive*—root of Ger. *streben*.]

strobile (strō'bīl), *n.* Cone, as of a pine.

stroke (strōk). I. *n.* 1. Blow. 2. Sudden attack; calamity. 3. Sound of a clock. 4. Dash in writing or drawing. 5. Sweep of an oar in rowing. 6. Movement of a piston of a steam-engine. 7. Strong effort. 8. Act; performance. 9. Act of stroking. II. *vt.* Rub gently in one direction.—**stroker**, *n.* [From *A. S. strac*, *pa. t.* of *strican*, strike.]

strokesman (strōks'man), *n.* Aftermost rower, whose stroke leads.

stroll (strōl). I. *vt.* Ramble idly or leisurely; wander on foot. II. *n.* Leisurely walk; wandering on foot.—**stroller**, *n.* [Etymology unknown.]

strong (strang), *a.* 1. Having physical power. 2. Hale; healthy; able to endure; solid. 3. Well fortified. 4. Having wealth or resources. 5. Moving with rapidity; impetuous. 6. Valid; forcible; affecting the senses, or the mind, forcibly. 7. Containing a large proportion of something, esp. alcohol; intoxicating. 8. Bright; intense.—**strongly**, *adv.* [*A. S. strang*,—root of STRING.]

Syn. Vigorous; robust; stout; solid; powerful; firm; sound; violent.

stronghold (strang'hōld), *n.* Fastness; fortified place; fortress.

strop (strop). I. *n.* Strip of leather, or of wood covered with leather, etc., for sharpening razors. II. *vt.* [stropping; stropped.] Sharpen on a strop. [Older form of STRAP.]

strophe (strō'fē), *n.* In the ancient drama, the song sung by the chorus while moving towards one side of the orchestra, to which its reverse, the *antistrophe*, answers.—**strophic**, *a.* [*Gr. stropho*, turn.]

strond (strōnd), *n.* Kind of coarse blanket, worn by N. Amer. Indians.

strove, *pa. t.* of STRIVE.

strow (strō), *vt.* [*pa. p.* strowed or strown.] Same as STRAW. [STRIKE. struck (struk), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of structure (struk'tūr), *n.* 1. Manner of building; construction. 2. Building. 3. Arrangement of parts or particles in a substance or body.—**structural**, *a.* [*L. structura*—*struo*, build.]



Strobile of pine, in section.

struggle (strug'l). I. *vt.* 1. Make great efforts with contortions of the body. 2. Make great exertions. 3. Contend; labor in pain. II. *n.* 1. Violent effort with contortions of the body. 2. Great labor. 3. Contention; fight. 4. Agony. [Etymology doubtful.]

strum (strum), *vt.* [strum'ming; strummed.] Play on (as a musical instrument) in a coarse, noisy manner. [From the sound.]

struma (strö'ma), *n.* 1. Swelling in a plant. 2. Scrofula. 3. Goiter. [L.]

strumpet (strump'et), *n.* Dissolute woman. [STRING.]

strung (strung), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **strut** (strut). I. *vt.* [strut'ting; strutted.] Walk in a pompous manner. II. *n.* Proud step or walk. [Ger. *strotzen*, be swollen or puffed up.]

strychnia (stri'kni-a), **strychnine** (stri'kni-ni), *ns.* Poisonous vegetable alkaloid, a powerful neurotic stimulant. [Gr. *strychnos*, nightshade.]

strychnic (stri'kni-k), *a.* Of, pertaining to, obtained from, or containing, strychnine.

stump (stub). I. *n.* 1. Stump left after a tree is cut down. 2. Short remaining piece. 3. Anything stumpy. II. *vt.* [stub'bing; stubbed.] 1. Remove stumps or roots from soil. 2. Strike the toes against a stump or other object. [A. S. *styp*.]

stubbed (stubd), *a.* Short and thick like a stub or stump; blunt; obtuse.—**stubbedness**, *n.*

stubble (stub'bl), *n.* Stubs of corn and other grain, left when the stalk is cut. [Dim. of STUB.]

stubborn (stub'börn), *a.* Immovably fixed in opinion; unreasonably firm; obstinate.—**stubbornly**, *adv.*—**stubbornness**, *n.* [From STUB.]

Syn. Obdurate; headstrong; intractable; unyielding; uncompromising; inflexible; refractory; stiff; steady.

stubby (stub'bi), *a.* 1. Abounding with stubs. 2. Short and thick; stubbed.

stucco (stuk'ö). I. *n.* 1. Plaster of lime and fine sand, etc., used for decorations, etc. 2. Work done in stucco. II. *vt.* 1. Face or overlay with stucco. 2. Form in stucco. [It.—O. Ger. *stuecht*, crust.]

stuck (stuk), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **stick**. **stuck-up** (stuk-up), *a.* Haughty; insolent; overbearing; snobbish.

stud (stud), *n.* 1. Collection of breeding horses and mares. 2. The place where they are kept. 3. Collection of fine horses. [A. S. *stod*.]

stud (stud). I. *n.* 1. Nail with a large head. 2. Removable, ornamental but-

ton. 3. Upright beam or scantling. II. *vt.* [stud'ding; stud'ded.] Set or adorn with studs, knobs, or other prominent objects. [A. S. *studu*, post, nail.]

studding (stud'ing), *n.* 1. Studs or joists collectively. 2. Material for studs or joists.

student (stü'dent), *n.* 1. One who studies; learner; scholar. 2. One devoted to learning, esp. to books.

stodfish (stud'fish), *n.* American kind of minnow.

Studfish.

studhorse (stud'hars), *n.* Breeding-horse; stallion.

studied (stud'id), *a.* 1. Qualified by, or versed in, study; learned. 2. Planned with deliberation; premeditated.

studio (stü'di-ö), *n.* [pl. *studios*.] Workshop of an artist. [It.]

studious (stü'di-us), *a.* 1. Given to study; thoughtful; diligent. 2. Careful (with of). 3. Studied; deliberately planned.—**studiously**, *adv.*—**studiousness**, *n.*

study (stud'i), I. *vt.* Apply the mind to; try to learn thoroughly. II. *n.* 1. Setting of the mind upon a subject; absorbed attention. 2. Application to books, etc. 3. Object of attentive consideration; branch of learning. 4. Room devoted to study. [O. Fr. *estudier*, Fr. *étudier*—L. *studeo*, be eager.]

stuff (stuf). I. *n.* 1. Material of which anything is made. 2. Textile fabrics, cloth, esp. woolen. 3. Worthless matter. II. *vt.* 1. Fill by crowding. 2. Fill very full. 3. Press in; crowd. 4. Fill with seasoning, etc., as a fowl. 5. Fill the skin of a dead animal, so as to reproduce its living form. III. *vt.* Feed gluttonously. **stuffing**, *n.* That with which anything is, or is to be, filled or stuffed. [O. Fr. *estoffe*, Fr. *toffe*—L. *stippa*, coarse part of flax.]

stultify (stul'ti-fi), *vt.* Make a fool of; destroy the force of one's argument by self-contradiction.—**stultification**, *n.* [L. *stultus*, foolish, and *facto*, make.]

stump (stum), *n.* Unfermented grape-juice; must; new wine. [Dut. *stom*, mute, still.]

stumble (stum'bl), I. *vt.* 1. Strike the feet against something and come near falling; trip in walking. 2. (with upon) Find by accident. 3. Fall into crime or error. II. *n.* 1. Trip in walking or running. 2. Blunder; fall into sin. [From root of STAMMER.]

stumbling-block (stum'bling-blok), *n.* Obstruction; cause of error.

stump (stump). I. *n.* 1. Part of a tree left in the ground after the trunk is cut down. 2. Part of a body remaining after a part is cut off or destroyed. 3. One of the three sticks forming a wicket in cricket. 4. Stub. II. *vt.* 1. Reduce to a stump. 2. Cut off a part of. 3. Knock down the wicket in cricket when the batsman is out of his ground. 4. Bring to a halt; non-plus. 5. Make a canvas of, as a stump-speaker. III. *vi.* Make stump-speeches. [Dut. *stomp*.]

stump-speaker (stump-spē'kēr), *n.* Political speaker who travels from place to place during an election campaign.

stump-speech (stump-spēch'), *n.* Speech made from a stump or temporary platform; speech made by a stump-speaker.

stum (stum), *vt.* [stum'ning; stunned.] 1. Stupefy with a loud noise, or with a blow. 2. Surprise completely; amaze. [A. S. *stunian*.]

stung (stung), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of STING.

stunk (stungk), *pa. p.* of STINK.

stunt (stunt). I. *vt.* 1. Hinder from growth. 2. Check in growth. II. *n.* 1. Task allotted to one; short performance, as on the stage. 2. Any short or stunted thing. [A. S. *stunt*, blunt, stupid. See STUNT.]

stupa (stū'pə), *stupa* (stūp), *n.* Flannel, flax, or other such articles wrung out of hot water, plain or medicated, and applied to a sore. [L. *stupa*, tow.]

stupe (stūp), *vt.* Apply a stupa; foment.

stupefaction (stū-pe-fak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of making stupid or senseless. 2. Insensibility; stupidity.

stupefactive (stū-pe-fak'tiv), *a.* Causing stupefaction.

stupefy (stū-pe-fi), *vt.* Deprive of sensibility; make stupid. [L. *stupeo*, am struck senseless, and *facio*, make.]

stupendous (stū-pen'dus), *a.* Of wonderful magnitude; amazing. — *stupendously*, *adv.* — *stupendousness*, *n.* [L. *stupendus*.]

stupid (stū'pid), *a.* 1. Insensible. 2. Deficient or dull in understanding. 3. Formed or done without reason or judgment. — *stupidly*, *adv.* — *stupidity*, *stupidness*, *ns.* [L. *stupidus*.] [skillful.]

Syn. Sluggish; obtuse; foolish; un-stupid (stū'pūr), *n.* 1. Suspension of feeling; lethargy. 2. Insensibility, intellectual or moral.

sturdy (stūr'di), *a.* 1. Resolute; firm; forcible. 2. Strong; robust; stout. — *sturdily*, *adv.* — *sturdiness*, *n.* [O. Fr. *estourdi*, astonished.]



Sturgeon.

sturgeon (stūr'jun), *n.* Large cartilaginous fish yielding caviare and fish-glass, and used for food. [Fr. *esturgeon*. Ger. *stör*.]

stutter (stut'ēr). I. *vt.* Hesitate in speaking; stammer. II. *n.* Act of stuttering; hesitation in speaking. — *stutterer*, *n.* — *stuttering*, *a.* — *stutteringly*, *adv.* [Ger. *stottern*.]

sty (sti), *n.* Small inflamed tumor on the eyelid. [A. S. *stigend*, swelling up, — *stigan*, rise.]

sty (sti), *n.* Inclosure for swine; extremely filthy place. [A. S. *stige*, high place.]

Stygian (stī'gi-an), *a.* In Greek myth. Relating to Styx, the river of Hades, over which departed souls were said to be ferried; infernal.

style (stil). I. *n.* 1. Anything long and pointed, esp. a pointed tool for engraving or writing. 2. Manner of writing; mode of expressing thought in language. 3. Characteristic or peculiar mode of expression and execution (in the fine arts). 4. Title; mode of address. 5. Manner; form; fashion. 6. Pin of a dial. 7. Middle portion of the pistil, between the ovary and the stigma. — *New Style*, modern mode of reckoning the years, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, and adopted in England in 1751: every year divisible by 4 is a leap-year, unless it is also divisible by 100, but not by 400. II. *vt.* Entitle; name; designate. See OLD STYLE. [L. *stilus*.]

stylish (stil'ish), *a.* Displaying, or pretending to, style; fashionable. — *stylishly*, *adv.* — *stylishness*, *n.*

stylograph (stil'ō-grāf), *n.* Pen with a conical point and an ink reservoir feeding it.

stylus (stil'us), *n.* Pointed instrument, esp. for writing in duplicate; style.

styptic (stiptik). I. *a.* That contracts, or stops bleeding. II. *n.* Application which checks the flow of blood. [Gr. — *stypho*, contract.]

Styx (stiks), *n.* See **STYGIAN**.

suaſion (swā'zhun), *n.* Act of persuading or advising; advice. [*L. suasio* — *suaſeo*, advise.]

suaſive (swā'siv), *a.* Persuasive. — **suaſively**, *adv.* — **suaſiveness**, *n.*

suave (swāv or swāv), *a.* Pleasant; bland. — **suavely**, *adv.* — **suavity** (swā'vi-ti), *n.* [*L. suavis*, sweet.]

sub, *prefix*. Under; less; secret. [*L.*]

subacid (sub-as'id), *a.* Slightly acid.

subaltern (sub-al'tern or sub-al'tern), *n.* *a.* Inferior; subordinate. *II. n.* Subordinate; commissioned officer in the army under the rank of captain. [*L. sub*, under, and *alter*, another.]

subalternate (sub-al'ternāt), *a.* 1. Succeeding by turns. 2. Subordinate. — **subalternation**, *n.*

subaqueous (sub-ā'kwe-us), *a.* Lying under water.

subconscious (sub-kon'shūs), *a.* 1. Feebly conscious. 2. Occurring in the mind, but not in consciousness.

subcutaneous (sub-kū-tā'né-us), *a.* Situated under the skin.

subdivide (sub-di'vid'), *vt.* and *vi.* Divide into smaller divisions.

subdivision (sub-di'viz'h'un), *n.* 1. Act of subdividing. 2. Part made by subdividing.

subdual (sub-dū'al), *n.* Act of subduing.

subdue (sub-dū'), *vt.* [subdu'ing; subdued'] 1. Conquer; render submissive. 2. Soften; tone down. — **subduable**, *a.* — **subducer**, *n.* [*O. Fr. subduer* — *L. sub*, under, and *ducere*, lead.]

Syn. Overpower; vanquish; defeat; reduce; overcome; surmount.

subfamily (subfam'il-i), *n.* Sub-division of a family. [*of a genus.*]

subgenus (sub-jē'nus), *n.* Sub-division of a genus.

subjacent (sub-jā'sent), *a.* Lying under or below; being in a lower situation. [*L. sub*, under, and *jacere*, lie.]

subject (sub-jekt'), *n.* 1. Under the power of another. 2. Liable; exposed.

II. a. 1. One under the power of another. 2. That on which an operation is performed; that which is treated or handled. 3. That of which anything is said; topic. [*L. subjectus* — *sub*, under, and *jacere*, throw.]

subject (sub-jekt'), *vt.* 1. Make subject or subordinate; bring under. 2. Expose; make liable. 3. Cause to undergo. — **subjectation**, *n.*

subjective (sub-jek'tiv), *a.* 1. Relating to the subject. 2. Derived from one's own consciousness or feelings. 3. Pertaining to the mind. — Opposed to *objective*. — **subjectively**, *adv.* — **subjectiveness**, *n.*

subjectivity, *n.*

subjoin (sub-join'), *vt.* Add at the end or afterward; affix; append.

subjugate (sub-jō-gāt), *vt.* Bring under control; conquer. — **subjugator**, *n.* — **subjugation**, *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and *jugo*, yoke.]

subjunctive (sub-junk'tiv), *n.* 1. *a.* 1. Subjoined; added to something. 2. Denoting that form of a verb which refers to something not as a fact, but as in the mind of somebody. In 'support her, lest she fall', the speaker expresses his fear that she may fall. *II. n.* Subjunctive mood. [*L. sub*, under, and *jungo*, join. See **JOIN**.]

sublease (sub-lē's), *n.* Lease by one tenant to another.

sublet (sub-lē't'), *vt.* Let or lease, as a lessee to another tenant.

sublieutenant (sub-lū-ten'ant), *n.* Lowest commissioned officer.

sublimate (sub-lim'āt), *n.* 1. *vt.* 1. Evaporate by heat and consolidate by cold. 2. Refine, exalt. *II. n.* Product of sublimation. — **sublimation**, *n.*

sublime (sub-lim'), *n.* 1. *a.* 1. High; lofty. 2. Majestic; awakening feelings of awe or veneration. *II. n.* 1. That which is sublime, lofty, or grand, in thought or style. 2. Emotion produced by sublime objects. *III. vt.* Sublimate. *IV. vi.* Be sublimated; evaporate without melting, as ice. — **sublimely**, *adv.* [*L. sublimis*]

subliminal (sub-lim'i-nāl), *a.* Pertaining to subconsciousness.

sublimity (sub-lim'i-ti), *n.* Loftiness. *Syn.* Grandeur; elevation; nobility; excellence; magnificence; climax.

sublunar (sub-lō'nār), *n.* Sublunary (sub-lō-nār-i), *a.* Under the moon; earthly; belonging to this world.

submarine (sūb-mā-rēn'), *a.* In or under the sea. — **Submarine boat**, vessel capable of travelling below the surface of the water for a considerable time.

submerge (sub-mērj'), *submerge* (sub-mārs'), *vt.* and *vi.* Plunge under water; overflow with water; drown. — **submergence**, **submergism**, **submersed** (sub-mērst'), *a.* Being or growing under water; submerged.

submission (sub-mish'un), *n.* 1. Act of submitting or yielding; acknowledgment of inferiority or of a fault. 2. Humble behavior; resignation.



Submarine boat.

šte, šat, šak, šir, šil, šir, šve; **mš, met, hšr;** **mitš, mš;** **nšte, not, mšve, wšf;** **mšte, hut, būrn;** **oil, owl, than.**

s. machine for bringing a liquid to a higher level by exhausting the air in a tube.

sudatory (sū'dā-tō-ri). I. *a.* Sweating. II. *n.* Sweating-bath. [*L. sudatorius* — *sudo*, sweat.]

sudden (sud'en), *a.* Unexpected; hasty; abrupt. — **sud'denly**, *adv.* — **sud'denness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *sudain* — *L. subitus*, — *sub*, and *eo*, go.]

sudorific (sū-dūr-ī-fik). I. *a.* Causing sweat. II. *n.* Medicine producing perspiration. [*L. sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, make.]

suds (sudz), *n. pl.* Frothy, soapy water. [From A. S. *sooþan*, see 'he.]

sue (sū), *v.* [suing; sued.] I. *vt.* Prosecute at law. II. *vt.* Make legal claim; plead; entreat; woo. [O. Fr. *suir* — *L. sequor*, follow.]

suet (sū'et), *n.* Fatty tissue, particularly that about the kidneys. — **suet'y**, *a.* [O. Fr. *seu* — *L. sebum*, fat.]

suffer (suf'er), *vt.* 1. Undergo; feel. 2. Bear up under. 3. Permit. II. *vi.* Feel pain or punishment; sustain loss; be injured. — **suf'ferer**, *n.* [*L. suffero* — *sub*, under, and *fero*, bear.]

Syn. Endure; sustain; experience; tolerate; allow; stand; bear.

sufferable (suf'er-a-bl), *a.* That may be suffered; allowable.

sufferance (suf'er-ans), *n.* State of suffering; endurance; misery; submission; toleration; permission.

suffering (suf'er-ing), *n.* Distress; loss; injury.

suffice (suf-fis'). I. *vt.* Be enough; be equal to the end in view. II. *vi.* Satisfy. [*L. sufficio*, take the place of, meet the need of.]

sufficiency (suf-fish'en-si), *n.* 1. State of being sufficient. 2. Competence. 3. Ability. 4. Conceit; self-sufficiency.

sufficient (suf-fish'ent), *a.* 1. Enough; equal to the end or purpose; ample. 2. Competent; qualified. — **suffi'ciently**, *adv.* [full.]

Syn. Satisfactory; adequate; fit;

suffix (suf-iks), *n.* Particle (letter or syllable) added to the end of a word.

suffix (suf-iks), *vt.* Add to the end of a word. [*L. sub*, and *ago*, fix.]

suffocate (suf'ō-kāt), *vt.* Choke by stopping the breath; stifle; asphyxiate. — **suffoca'tion**, *n.* [*L. suffoco* — *sub*, and *fauces*, throat.]

suffragan (suf-ra-gan). I. *a.* Assisting. II. *n.* Assistant bishop. [*L. suffragans*, voting in favor of.]

suffrage (suf-radj), *n.* 1. Vote; formal approval. 2. Right to vote. 3. Attestation. 4. Intercessory prayer. [*L. suffragium* — *suffragor*, vote for.]

suffuse (suf-fūz'), *vt.* Underspread, cover. — **suffu'sion**, *n.* [See *fusion*.]

sugar (sho-gar).

I. *n.* Sweet crystalline substance obtained from sugar cane, sorghum, sugar-bet, rock maple, etc. II. *vt.* 1. Sweeten, season, coat, or sprinkle with sugar. 2. Make pleasant. III. *vt.* Boil down maple syrup to the proper consistency for crystallizing. — **sugar-cane**, *n.* Perennial plant yielding sugar. [*Fr. sucre* — Low *L. zucara* — Arab. *sakkar*.]



Sugar-cane.

suggest (sud-jest' or sug-jest'), *vt.* Introduce indirectly to the thoughts; hint. — **suggestion**, *n.* 1. Act of suggesting. 2. Hint. 3. In *hypnotism*, means by which a belief or impulse is insinuated into the mind of a subject or patient. 4. Idea thus suggested. — **suggestive**, *a.* Containing a suggestion or hint. — **suggestive-ly**, *adv.* [*L. sub*, and *gero*, carry.]

suicidal (sū-i-sī'dal), *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, the crime of suicide. — **suicid'ally**, *adv.*

suicide (sū-i-sīd), *n.* 1. One who dies by his own hand. 2. Self-murder. [*L. sui*, of himself, and *caedo*, kill.]

suit (sūt). I. *n.* 1. Act of suing. 2. Action at law. 3. Petition. 4. Number of things of the same kind or made to be used together, as clothes, rooms, cards, etc. 5. Courtship. II. *vt.* 1. Fit. 2. Befit. 3. Please. III. *vt.* Agree; correspond.

suitable (sū'tā-bl), *a.* That suits; fitting; agreeable. — **suitably**, *adv.* — **suitability**, **suitableness**, *n.*

suite (swēt), *n.* 1. Train of attendants. 2. Regular set, esp. of rooms; suit. [*Fr. Seesue*.]

suitor (sūt'ūr), *n.* One who sues in love or in law; petitioner; wooer.

sulcate (sul'kāt), **sulcated** (sul'kāt-ed), *as.* Grooved with regular furrows. [*L. sulcus*, furrow.]

sulk (sul'k), *vt.* Be sullen. — **sulks**, *a.* Fit of sullenness.

šūa, šat, šak, šir, šal, šira, šove; mā, met, hār; mīte, mīt, nōte, not, mōve, wāte, mōte, šat, būn; oil, owl, shen.

sunburned (sun'búrd), **sunburnt**, (sun'búrt), *a.* Burned or discolored by the sun.

sunburst (sun'búrst), *n.* Brooch set with diamonds radiating from a center.

Sunday (sun'dá), *I.* *n.* First day of the week, so called in honor of the sun; Christian Sabbath; Lord's Day. *II.* *a.* Pertaining to, or observed on, the Lord's Day.

sunder (sun'dér), *vt.* Separate; divide. [*A. S. sundrian. Ger. sondern.*]

sun-dial (sun'di-al), *n.* Instrument to show the time of day, by means of the shadow of a style on a plate or dial.

sun-dog (sun'dog), *n.* Luminous spot occasionally seen a few degrees from the sun.

sundown (sun'down), *n.* Sunset.

sundries (sun'dris), *n. pl.* Various unclassified small articles or accounts.

sundry (sun'dri), *a.* More than one or two; several; divers. [*A. S. syndrig.*]

sunfish (sun'fish), *n.* Flat fish having a nearly circular form.

sunflower (sun'flov-ér), *n.* Plant whose flower is a large disc with yellow petals like rays, and which turns toward the sun.

sung (sung), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of SING.

sunk (sungk), **sunk'-en** (sung'k'n), *pa. p.* of SINK.

sunless (sun'les), *a.* Without the sun; deprived of the sun or its rays; shaded.

sunns (sun), *n.* East Indian material similar to hemp; Madras hemp.

sunna, sunnah (sun's), *n.* Traditional portion of the Mohammedan law. [*Ar. = tradition.*]

sunny (sun'i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, coming from, or like the sun. 2. Exposed to, warmed, or colored by the sun's rays.—**sun'niness**, *n.*

sunrise (sun'riz), *n.* 1. First appearance of the sun above the horizon. 2. Time of this rising. 3. The east.

sunset (sun'set), *n.* 1. Going down of the sun. 2. The west.

sunshine (sun'shin), *n.* 1. Shining light of the sun. 2. Place on which it shines. 3. Warmth; brightness; cheerfulness.—**sun'shiny**, *a.* 1. Bright with sunshine. 2. Pleasant; cheery.

sunstroke (sun'strók), *n.* Sudden and often fatal prostration caused by exposure to the sun or its heat.

sunstruck (sun'struk), *a.* Prostrated by the sun's heat.



Sunfish.

sup (sup), *I. vt.* [sup'ping; supped.] Take into the mouth, with the lips, as a liquid. *II. vt. I.* Eat the evening meal. 2. Sip. [*A. S. supan.*]

supe (süp), **super** (sü'pér), *n.* Abbr. of SUPERNUMERARY, used mostly in reference to a supernumerary actor. [*Colloq.*] [*LA.*]

super-, prefix. Over; above; beyond.

superabound (sü-pér-a-bownd'), *vt.* Abound exceedingly; be more than enough.

superabundant (sü-pér-a-bun'dant), *a.* Abundant to excess; more than enough; copious.—**superabundantly**, *adv.*—**superabundance**, *n.*

superadd (sü-pér-ad'), *vt.* Add over and above.—**superaddition**, *n.*

superadventent (sü-pér-ad-vent-ent), *a.* Coming to the increase or assistance of something.

superannuate (sü-pér-an'u-ät), *vt.* 1. Impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity. 2. Allow to retire from service on a pension, on account of old age or infirmity.—**superannuation**, *n.*

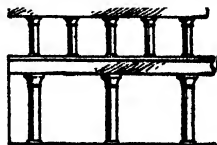
superb (sü-pér'b'), *a.* Proud; magnificent; grand; stately.—**superbly**, *adv.* [*L. superbus = super, above.*]

supercargo (sü-pér-kär'gö), *n.* Officer in a merchant-ship tending to all the commercial transactions while on a voyage. [*Above the eyebrow.*]

superciliary (sü-pér-sil'i-är-i), *a.*

supercilious (sü-pér-sil'i-us), *a.* Disdainful; haughty; dictatorial; overbearing.—**superciliously**, *adv.*—**superciliousness**, *n.* [*L. superciliosus = supercilium, eyebrow, = super, above, and ciliu, eyelid.*]

supercoluniation (sü-pér-kö-lum-ni-ä'shun), *n.* The placing of one row of columns above another.



Supercoluniation.

supereminent (sü-pér-em'i-nent), *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; excellent beyond others.—**supereminently**, *adv.*—**supereminence**, *n.*

supererogation (sü-pér-er-ö-gä'shun), *n.* Doing more than duty requires.—**supererogatory**, *a.* [*L. super, above, and ergo, pay out.*]

superexcellent (sü-pér-eks'el-ent), *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree.—**superexcellence**, *n.*

Sübe, fat, taak, fär, fäll, färe, above; mü, met, hër; mite, mit; nôte, not, müve, wëlf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, stan.

superficial (sü-pär-fish'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or being on, the surface. 2. Shallow; slight; containing or reaching only what is apparent and simple; not learned or profound. — **superficially**, *adv.* — **superficialness**, **superficiality**, (sü-pär-fish'-al'i-ti), *ns.* [See **SUPERFICIES**.]
superficies (sü-pär-fish'ez), *n.* Surface. [L. *super*, above, and *facies*, face.] [ordinary.]
superfine (sü-pär-fin), *a.* Finer than
superfluity (sü-pär-fü'ü-ti), *n.* 1. Larger quantity than required. 2. State of being superfluous.
superfluous (sü-pär-fü'us), *a.* More than enough. — **superfluously**, *adv.* [L. *superfluus*, — *super*, and *fluo*, flow.]
Syn. Excessive; superabundant; unnecessary; useless; needless.
superhuman (sü-pär-hü'man), *a.* 1. Above what is human; gigantic; enormous. 2. Divine. [above.]
superimpose (sü-pär-im-pöz'), *vt.* Lay
superincumbent (sü-pär-in-kum-bent), *a.* Lying above.
superinduce (sü-pär-in-düs'), *vt.* Bring in, over and above something else.
superintend (sü-pär-in-tend'), *vt.* Have the oversight or charge of; control. — **superintendence**, *n.* — **superintendent**, *I. a.* Superintending. *II. n.* One who superintends; overseer. [L. *super*, above, and *intendo*. See **INTEND**.]
superior (sü-pär'i-ür), *I. a.* 1. Higher in place, rank, or excellence. 2. Beyond the influence of. *II. n.* 1. One higher in rank than others. 2. Chief of a monastery, abbey, etc. [L. *comp.* of *superus*, high.]
superiority (sü-pär-i-ür'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being superior; pre-eminence; advantage.
Syn. Preponderance; odds; predominancy; excellence; ascendancy.
superlative (sü-pär-la-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Carried above others or to the highest degree; superior to all others; most eminent. 2. In *gram.* Expressing the highest degree of a quality. *II. n.* In *gram.* Form of the highest degree of adjectives and adverbs. — **superlatively**, *adv.* [L. *superlatus*, *pa. p.* of *superfero*, — *super*, above, and *fero*, carry.]
supernal (sü-pär-nal), *a.* Relating to things above; celestial. [L. *supernus*.]
supernatural (sü-pär-nat'ü-ral), *a.* 1. Being beyond the laws, or exceeding the powers, of nature. 2. Miraculous.
supernumerary (sü-pär-nü'mär-är-i), *I. a.* Over and above the number

stated, or which is usual or necessary. *II. n.* 1. Person or thing beyond the usual, necessary, or stated number. 2. Substitute. [L. *supernumerarius* — *super*, over, and *numerus*, number.]
superpose (sü-pär-pöz'), *vt.* Place over or upon; lay two congruent geometrical figures upon each other, so that all lines coincide. — **superposition**, *n.*
superscribe (sü-pär-scrib'), *vt.* and *vi.* Write or engrave over, on the outside or top. [L. *super*, and *scribo*, write.]
superscription (sü-pär-scrip'shun), *n.* 1. Act of superscribing. 2. That which is written or engraved above or on the outside.
supersede (sü-pär-séd'), *vt.* 1. Make useless by superior power. 2. Come in the room of; replace. 3. Suspend. [L. *super*, above, and *sedeo*, sit.]
supersedeas (sü-pär-séd'é-as), *n.* In law. Writ having in general the effect of a command to stay, on good cause shown, some ordinary proceedings. [L. 2d *pers. sing. pres. subj.* of *supersedeo*. See **SUPERSEDE**.]
supersensible (sü-pär-sen'si-bl), *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses.
supersensitive (sü-pär-sen'si-tiv), *a.* Morbidly sensitive.
supersensual (sü-pär-sen'shō-äl), *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses.
superserviceable (sü-pär-serv'is-ä-bl), *a.* Over serviceable; over officious. [of setting aside.]
supersession (sü-pär-sesh'un), *n.* Act
superstition (sü-pär-stish'un), *n.* 1. Irrational reverence or fear. 2. Excessive exactness in religious opinions or practice. 3. False worship or religion. 4. Ignorant and irrational belief in supernatural agency. [L. — *super* and *sto*, stand, from the idea of "standing and wondering over a thing."] *vi.*
superstitious (sü-pär-stish'us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or proceeding from superstition. 2. Addicted to superstition. — **superstitiously**, *adv.*
superstructure (sü-pär-strukt'ür), *n.* Structure above or on something else; anything erected on a foundation.
supervene (sü-pär-vën'), *vt.* Occur, or come, in addition; take place, closely following. — **supervention**, *n.* Act of supervening. [L. *super*, and *venio*, come.]
supervial (sü-pär-vi'al), **supervision** (sü-pär-viz'h'un), *ns.* Act of supervising; inspection; control.
supervise (sü-pär-viz'), *vt.* Oversee; superintend. [L. *super*, over, and *video*, *visum*, see.]

šše, šak, šar, šal, šare, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; mōte, not, mōve, wāld; mūte, hut, būre; ell, owl, ščen.

supervisor (sū-pār-vī-zūr), *n.* One who supervises; overseer.

supine (sū-pin'), *a.* 1. Lying on the back; leaning. 2. Negligent; indolent.

supine (sū-pin'), *n.* Latin noun form of the verb, ending in *um* and *u*. [*L. supinum.*]

supper (sup-ēr), *n.* Meal taken at the close of the day. [*Fr. souper.* See *sup.*]

supplant (sup-plant'), *vt.* 1. Displace by stratagem; take the place of. 2. Undermine. — **supplanter**, *n.* [*L. supplantō*, trip up one's heels, — *sub*, and *planta*, sole of the foot.]

supple (sup'l), *i. a.* 1. Pliant; lithe. 2. Yielding to the humor of others; fawning. *II. vt. and vi.* Make, or become, pliable, soft or compliant. — **suppleness**, *n.* [*Fr. souple* — *L. suplex*, bending the knees, — *sub*, under, and *plico*, fold.]

supplement (sup'le-ment), *i. n.* That which supplies or fills up; any addition by which defects are supplied. *II. vt.* Supply or fill up; add to. — **supplemental**, **supplementary**, *as*. [*See SUPPLY.*]

suppliant (sup'li-ant), *i. a.* Supplicating; asking earnestly; entreating. *II. n.* Humble petitioner. — **suppliantly**, *adv.* [*L. supplico.*]

supplicant (sup'li-kant), *i. a.* Supplicating; asking submissively. *II. n.* One who supplicates. [*L. supplicans.*]

supplicate (sup'li-kāt), *vt.* Entreat earnestly; address in prayer. — **supplication**, *n.* — **supplicatory**, *a.* [*L. supplico*, — *atum* — *supplex*, kneeling down, — *sub*, under, and *plico*, fold.]

Syn. Beseech; invoke; appeal to.

supply (sup-plī'), *vt.* 1. Fill up, esp. a deficiency; add what is wanted; furnish. 2. Fill a vacant place; serve instead of. [*O. Fr. supplier* — *L. suppleo* — *sub*, and *plico*, fill.]

supply (sup-plī'), *n.* 1. Act of supplying. 2. That which is supplied, or supplies a want. 3. (Generally in *pl.*) Amount of food or money provided.

support (sup-pōrt'), *i. vt.* 1. Bear up; sustain. 2. Endure. 3. Assist; patronize; defend. 4. Act or assume a part or character. 5. Supply with means of living. 6. Corroborate; make good. *II. n.* 1. Act of supporting or upholding. 2. That which supports, sustains, or maintains. 3. Maintenance; assistance. — **supporter**, *n.* [*L. sub*, and *porta*, bear.]

Syn. Uphold; carry; maintain; second; help; represent; nourish; substantiate; verify.

supportable (sup-pōrt'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being supported or main-

tained. 2. Endurable. — **supportably**, *adv.* [*may be supposed.*]

supposable (sup-pō'z-a-bl), *a.* That **suppose** (sup-pōz'), *vt.* 1. Assume as true; imagine as existing. 2. Imply; require necessarily. — **supposer**, *n.* [*Fr. — L. sub*, and *Fr. poser*, place.]

supposition (sup-pō'zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of supposing. 2. Thing supposed; assumption; hypothesis. [*Fr. — L.*]

suppositious (sup-pōz-i-tish'us), *a.* Put by trick in the place of another; spurious; imaginary.

suppositive (sup-pōz-i-tiv'), *i. a.* 1. Supposed. 2. Implying supposition. *II. n.* Word denoting or implying supposition, as *if*, *granted*, *provided*, etc. — **suppositively**, *adv.* With, by, or upon, supposition.

suppository (sup-pōz-i-tō-ri), *n.* 1. Medicine in the form of a cone or cylinder introduced into a duct of the body, where it dissolves. 2. Plug to hold back hemorrhoidal protrusions. **suppress** (sup-pres'), *vt.* 1. Put down; crush. 2. Keep in; retain; conceal. 3. Stop. — **suppressor**, *n.* [*L. suppressum*, pa. p. of *supprimo* — *sub*, and *premo*, press.]

Syn. Subdue; overcome; repress; restrain; smother; stifle; swallow.

suppression (sup-pres'h'un), *n.* Act of suppressing; stoppage; concealment.

suppressive (sup-pres'iv'), *a.* Tending to suppress; subduing.

suppurate (sup'ū-rāt), *vt.* Gather pus or matter. — **suppuration**, *n.* 1. Suppurating. 2. Pus. [*See PUS.*]

suppurative (sup'ū-rā-tiv'), *i. a.* Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration. *II. n.* Medicine that promotes suppuration. [*L.*]

supra, *prefix.* Above; over; beyond.

supralunar (sū-prā-lō'nar), *a.* 1. Beyond the moon. 2. Very lofty; of very great height. [*L. supra*, and *luna*, the moon.]

supramaxillary (sū-prā-maks'il-ār-i), *i. a.* Pertaining to the upper jaw. *II. n.* Upper jawbone. [*See cut under TOOTH.*]

supramundane (sū-prā-mun'dān), *a.* Being or situated above our world; celestial. [*L. — supra*, and *mundus*, the world.]

supra-orbital (sū-prā-ōr'bī-tal), *a.* In *anat.* Being above the orbit of the eye. — **Supra-orbital artery**, artery sent off by the ophthalmic artery, along the superior wall of the orbit.

suprarenal (sū-prā-rē'nal), *a.* Situated above the kidneys. [*L. supra*, over, and *ren*, kidney.]

supremacy (sü-prem-ä-si), *n.* State of being supreme. [Coined from SUPREMACY.]

supreme (sü-prēm'), *a.* Highest; greatest; most excellent. — **supremely**, *adv.* [L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, high, — *super*, above.] [—L. SUPER.]

sur-, *prefix.* Over; upon; beyond. [Fr. *surah* (sü'ra), *surah* silk, *n.* Soft twilled silk stuff for women's garments. [From *Surat*, in India.]

surcease (sür-sēs'), *i. vt.* Cease. *II. vt.* Cause to cease. *III. n.* Cessation. [Fr. *surcis*, pa. p. of *sur-seoir*, leave off. Doublet SUPERSEDE.]

surcharge (sür-chärj'), *i. vt.* Overload; overcharge. *II. n.* Excessive load. **surcingle** (sür-sing-l), *n.* Belt; girdle, esp. for a horse. [O. Fr. *surcingle* — L. *super*, over, and *cingulum*, belt.]

surd (sürd), *i. a. 1.* In *algebra*. Involving surds. 2. Produced by breath (not the voice), as *t*, *p*, *f*, etc. *II. n.* In *alg.* Quantity inexpressible by rational numbers, or which has no root. [L. *surdus*, deaf.]

sure (shör), *a.* Secure; confident beyond doubt; fit to be depended on. — **sure**, **surely**, *adv.* [Fr. *sur* — L. *securus*. Doublet SECURE.]

surety (shörti), *n.* 1. State of being sure; certainty. 2. He who or that which makes sure. 3. Security against loss. 4. One who becomes bound for another. — **suretyship**, *n.* [Doublet SECURITY.]

surf (sürf), *n.* Foam made by the dashing of waves. — **surf'y**, *a.* [Etymol. doubtful.]

surface (sür-fäs), *n.* Exterior part of anything; outward appearance. — **surface-chuck**, *n.* Face-plate chuck in a lathe to which an object is fixed for turning. — **surface-road**, *n.* Railroad on the surface of the ground as distinguished from an elevated or underground railroad. [O. Fr.]

surfeit (sür-fit), *i. vt.* Fill to satiety and disgust. *II. n.* Excess in eating and drinking; sickness or satiety caused by overfulness. — **surfeiting**, *n.* Eating overmuch; gluttony. [Fr. *sur-fait*, overdone. — L. *super*, and *factum*.]

surge (sürj), *i. n.* Rising or swelling of a large wave. *II. vt.* Rise high; swell. [L. *surgo*, rise.]

surgeon (sür-jun), *n.* One who manually treats injuries or diseases by operating upon them. [O. Fr. *serurgien*. Fr. *chirurgie* — Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *ergon*, work.]

surgery (sür-jär-i), *n.* 1. Treatment of a disease by manual operations. 2. Place for surgical operations.

surgical (sür-jik-äl), *a.* Pertaining to surgeons or to surgery; done by surgery. — **surgically**, *adv.* [waves.]

surgy (sür-j), *a.* Full of surges or surloin. Same as SURLIN.

surly (sürli), *a.* Morose; uncivil; churlish. — **surlyly**, *adv.* — **surliness**, *n.* [From A. S. *sur*, sour, and *lic*, like, like.]

surmise (sür-miz'), *i. n.* Suspicion; conjecture. *II. vt.* Imagine; suspect. [O. Fr. *surmise*, accusation.]

surmount (sür-mownt'), *vt.* Mount above; surpass. — **surmountable**, *a.* That may be surmounted. [Fr. — *sur* (L. *super*), and *monter*. See MOUNT.]

surname (sür-nām), *i. n.* Additional name; name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name; family name. *II. vt.* Name or call by an appellation added to the original name; give a surname to.

surnominal (sür-nom'in-äl), *a.* Relating to surnames.

surpass (sür-päs'), *vt.* Pass beyond; exceed; excel. — **surpassable**, *a.* That may be surpassed or excelled. [Fr. *surpasser*.]

surplice (sür-plis), *n.* White outer garment worn by the clergy. [Fr. *surplis* — Low L. *superpellicium*, overgarment. See PELISSE.]

surplus (sür-plus), *n.* Excess above what is required. [Fr.]

surplusage (sür-plus-aj), *n.* Excess; matter not needed.

surprise (sür-priz'), *i. n.* 1. Act of taking unawares. 2. Emotion caused by anything sudden; amazement. 3. That which causes the emotion of surprise. *II. vt.* 1. Come upon suddenly or unawares. 2. Strike with wonder or astonishment; confuse. [Fr. — *surpris*, pa. p. of *surprendre* — L. *super*, and *prehendo*, take, catch.]

surprising (sür-priz'ing), *a.* Exciting surprise; wonderful; unexpected. — **surprisingly**, *adv.*

surrender (sur-ren'dér), *i. vt.* Render or deliver over; resign. *II. vt.* Yield up one's self to another. *III. n.* Act of yielding. [O. Fr. *surrendre*. See RENDER.]

surreptitious (sur-rep-tish'us), *a.* Done by stealth or fraud. — **surreptitiously**, *adv.* [L. — *surripio*, *sur-reptum* — *sub*, and *rapio*, seize.]

surrogate (sur-rö-gät), *n.* 1. Substitute. 2. Probate judge who presides over the settlement of estates, wills, etc. [L. *surrogo* — *sub*, in the place of, and *rego*, ask.] [pass; encircle.]

surround (sur-rownd'), *vt.* Encom-

surtout (sūr-tō'), *n.* Close-bodied frock-coat. [Fr.=over all.]

surveillance (sūr-vā'lāns or -āns), *n.* Supervision; inspection. [Fr.—*surveiller*—*L. vigilare*. See **VIGIL**.]

survey (sūr-vā'), *vt.* Look over; view at large; inspect; examine; measure and estimate, as land. [O. Fr. *surveoir*—*L. super*, over, and *videre*, see.]

survey (sūr-vā'), *n.* 1. General view. 2. Examination. 3. Measuring of land with determination of the contour of the surface, etc.

surveyor (sūr-vā'ūr), *n.* 1. Overseer; examiner. 2. Measurer of land. 3. Public officer who does, and keeps records of, surveying in counties, states, etc. **surveyorship**, *n.*

survival (sūr-vī'val), *n.* A surviving or living after.

survive (sūr-vīv'), *I. vt.* Exist longer than; outlive *II. vt.* Remain alive. [Fr.—*L. super*, beyond, and *vivere*, live.]

survivor (sūr-vīv'ūr), *n.* One who survives or lives after another.—**survivorship**, *n.*

susceptibility (sus-sep-tī-bil'i-tī), *n.* Quality of being susceptible.

susceptible (sus-sep-tī-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of receiving; impressible. 2. Sensitive.—**susceptibly**, *adv.* [Fr.—*L. suscipio*, *susceptum*, take up.]

susceptive (sus-sep-tīv), *a.* Capable of receiving or admitting.

suspect (sus-pekt'), *I. vt.* 1. Mistrust; doubt; surmise. 2. Imagine to be guilty. *II. n.* One suspected of a crime. [*L. suspicio*, *spectrum*, look at secretly, —*sub*, and *specio*, look at.]

suspend (sus-pend'), *vt.* 1. Hang one thing beneath another. 2. Make to depend on. 3. Make to stop for a time; delay. 4. Debar.—**suspend'er**, *n.* 1. One who or that which suspends. 2. One of a pair of straps for supporting trousers. [*L. —sub*, and *pendo*, hang.]

suspense (sus-pens'), *n.* 1. State of being suspended. 2. Act of withholding judgment. 3. Uncertainty; indecision. 4. Stop bewixt two opposites.

suspension (sus-pen'shun), *n.* 1. Act of suspending. 2. Interruption; delay. 3. Temporary privation of office or privilege. 4. Conditional withholding.—**suspension-bridge**, Bridge supported by chains or wire cables, which pass over high piers.

suspensory (sus-pen'sor-i), *I. a.* 1. That suspends. 2. Doubtful. *II. n.* That which suspends.

suspicion (sus-pish'un), *n.* Act of suspecting; imagining of something without evidence or on slender evidence; mistrust.

suspicious (sus-pish'us), *a.* 1. Full of suspicion. 2. Showing suspicion. 3. Inclined to suspect. 4. Liable to suspicion.—**suspiciously**, *adv.*—**suspiciousness**, *n.*

sustain (sus-tān'), *vt.* 1. Hold up; endure; prolong; maintain; relieve. Prove; sanction.—**sustain'er**, *n.* [*sustineo*—*sub*, and *teneo*, hold.]

sustainable (sus-tān-ā-bl), *a.* That may be sustained.

sustenance (sus-tā-nans), *n.* That which sustains; maintenance; provisions.

sustentation (sus-ten-tā'shun), *n.* That which sustains; support.

sutler (sut'lēr), *n.* Person who follows an army and sells provisions, etc. to the soldiers; camp hawk. [O. Dut. *soeteler* small trader. Cf. Ger. *sudler*, dabbler.]

suttee (sut-tē'), *n.* 1. In India, the sacrifice of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. 2. Widow so sacrificed. [*Sans. suddhi*, voluntary sacrifice.]

utural (sūt'ūr-āl), *a.* Relating to a suture.

suture (sūt'ūr), *n.* 1. A sewing together of a wound. 2. Seam uniting the bones of the skull. 3. Seam at the union of two margins in a plant. [*L. sutura*—*suo*, sew.] [*by*, sutures.]

sutured (sūt'ūrd), *a.* Having, or united **suzerain** (sō'zer-ān), *n.* Feudal lord; supreme or paramount ruler.—**suzerainty**, *n.* Dominion of a suzerain; paramount authority. [Fr. *sus*—Late *L. susum*, for *cursum*—*sub*, over, above.]

swab (swob), *I. n.* 1. Mop for cleaning or drying floors or decks. 2. Instrument for cleaning a gun after discharge. 3. Bit of sponge on the end of a handle for cleaning the mouth. *II. vt.* [swabb'ing; swabbed.] Clean or dry with a swab.—**swab'ber**, *n.* 1. One who uses a swab. 2. Officer who sees that the ship is kept clean. [From the sound.]

swaddle (swod'l), *vt.* Swathe or bind tight with clothes, as an infant. [*A.S. swæthel*, swaddling-band. See **SWATH**.]

swaddling-band (swod'ling-band), **swad'dling-cloth**, *ns.* Band or cloth formerly used for swaddling an infant.

swag (swag), *I. vt.* Sway; sag. *II. a.* 1. Swaying motion. 2. Bundle; booty. (*Slang*.) [*driving it into a mold*.]

swage (swā), *vt.* Shape, as iron, by **swagger** (swag'ēr), *I. vt.* 1. Sway or swing the body in bluster. 2. Brag; boast; bluster. *II. n.* Insolent manner.—**swag'gerer**, *n.* [From **SWAG**.]

Sute, fat, tuck, fūr, fūl, fūre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; mūte, not, mōve, wplē; mūte, hūt, būra; oī, oīl, thēa.

swain (swän), *n.* 1. Young man. 2. Country lover. [A. S. *swan*, servant.]

swallow (swol'ô), *n.* Migratory bird with long wings, which seizes its insect food on the wing. [A. S. *swalewe*.]

swallow (swol'ô), *vt.* 1. Receive through the gullet into the stomach. 2. Inguist; consume; absorb; exhaust. 3. Take back; recant. 4. Tolerate; put up with. [A. S. *swelgan*, swallow. Cf. Ger. *schuelgen*.]

swam (swam), *pa. t.* of **swim**.
swamp (swomp), *n.* 1. Low ground saturated with water. II. *vt.* 1. Sink in, or as in a swamp. 2. Overset, or cause to fill with water, as a boat. — **swampy**, *a.* Consisting of swamp; wet and spongy. [A. S. *swamm*, sponge.]

swan (swon), *n.*

Large, long-necked, web-footed bird larger than the goose. — **swans-down**, *n.* 1. Small soft feathers of the swan. 2. Thick fluffy fabric of wool and cotton or silk. — **swan-skin**, *n.* Thick soft flannel. [A. S.]

swap (swop), *n.* Same as **swop**.

sward (sward), *n.* 1. Grassy surface of land; green turf. II. *vt.* Cover with sward. — **swarded**, **swardy**, *as.* Covered with sward. [A. S. *swearð*. Ger. *schwarte*, thick, tough skin.]

sware (swär), *pa. t.* of **swear**.

swarm (swarm), *n.* 1. Large body or cluster of insects or other small animals, esp. of bees. 2. Great number; throng. II. *vt.* 1. Gather as bees do, esp. when leaving a hive. 2. Appear in a crowd; throng; abound. 3. Breed multitudes. [A. S. *swearm*.]

swarthy (swar'hi), *a.* Of blackish complexion; dark-skinned. — **swarthy**, *adv.* — **swarthy**, *n.* [A. S. *swearð*. Ger. *schwars*, black.]

swerve (swärv), *n.* 1. Swerve. II. *vt.*

swash (swosh), *n.* 1. Flow or dash noisily; splash; spill; swish. 2. Bluster; swagger. II. *n.* Dirty water; narrow channel through sand. — **swash-buckler**, *n.* Swaggerer, braggadocio; bully.



Swallow,



Swan.

swash-plate (swosh'plät), *n.* Flat disc fixed at an angle on a revolving axis. It gives an up and down motion to a friction wheel, the descent being effected by gravity or a spring.

swath (swäth), *n.* 1. Line of grass or grain cut by the scythe. 2. Sweep of a scythe. [A. S. *swætha*. Ger. *schwaden*.]

swathe (swäth), *n.* 1. Bind with a band or bandage. II. *n.* Bandage. [A. S. *swætha*, band.]

sway (swä), *n.* 1. *vt.* and *vt.* 1. Wield with the hand. 2. Incline to one side, or first to one side and then to the other. 3. Influence by power or moral force. II. *n.* 1. Sweep of a weapon. 2. That which moves with power; preponderance; power. [Dan. *svale*. Akin to **swing**.]

swear (swär), *n.* 1. *vt.* [swearing; swore; sworn.] 1. Affirm, calling God to witness. 2. Give evidence on oath. 3. Utter the name of God or of sacred things profanely. II. *vt.* 1. Affirm, calling God to witness. 2. Administer an oath to. 3. Declare on oath. — **swearer**, *n.* [A. S. *swarian*. Ger. *schwören*.]

sweat (swet), *n.* 1. Moisture from the skin; perspiration. 2. Labor; drudgery. II. *vt.* 1. Give out sweat or moisture. 2. Toil. III. *vt.* 1. Give out, as sweat. 2. Cause to sweat. — **sweat-gland**, *n.* One of the innumerable glands in the skin, secreting the moisture which exudes through the pores. [A. S. *swat*.]

1. 2. 3. Layers of skin. 4. Sweat duct. 5. Sweat gland. 6. Subcutaneous fat. 7. Sweat pore.

sweaty (swet'i), *a.* 1. Wet with perspiration; consisting of sweat. 2. Laborious. — **sweatiness**, *n.*

Swede (swéd), *n.* Native of Sweden.

Swedenborgian (swé-den-bor'ji-an), *n.* One who holds the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church as taught by Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish noble, born at Stockholm in 1688.



SWASH-PLATE.

1. Swash-plate. 2. Axis. 3. Friction wheel. 4. Shaft. 5. Guide.

šwä, šat, šlak, šär, šäl, šäre, šöwe; mš, met, hšr; mšte, mšt; mšte, not, mšve, wšl; mšte, but, bšra; öll, öwł, then.

Swedenborgianism (swē-den-bor'ji-an-izm), *n.* Doctrines and practice of the Swedenborgians.

Swedish (swē'dish), *I. a.* Pertaining to Sweden. *II. n.* Language of the Swedes.

sweep (swēp), *I. vt.* [sweep'ing; swept.] 1. Wipe or rub over with a brush or broom. 2. Carry along or off by a long, brushing stroke or force. 3. Carry with pomp. 4. Pass rapidly over. *II. vt.* 1. Pass swiftly and forcibly. 2. Pass with pomp. 3. Move with a long reach. *III. n.* 1. Act of sweeping. 2. Extent of a stroke, or of anything turning or in motion. 3. Direction of a curve. 4. Chimney-sweeper. 5. Pole supported by a high post on which it turns, used for raising water from a well.—**sweeper**, *n.* [A. S. *swapan*. Low Ger. *swepen*. Ger. *schweifen*.]

sweepings (swēp'ingz), *n. pl.* Whatever is collected by sweeping; rubbish.

sweepstakes (swēp'staks), *n.* 1. All the money or other things staked at a horse-race, or in gaming, all going to the winner. 2. Race for all the stakes. 3. A winning of all the money at stake.

sweet (swēt), *I. a.* 1. Of a pleasant taste like sugar. 2. Pleasing to any one of the five senses. 3. Not sour, foul, or rancid. 4. Not salty, as water. 5. Pleasing to the mind; lovable. *II. n.* 1. Sweet substance. 2. *pl.* Sweetmeats.—**sweetly**, *adv.*—**sweetness**, *n.* [A. S. *swea*.]

sweetbread (swēt'bred), *n.* 1. Pancress of an animal (stomach sweetbread), used for food. 2. Thymus gland (neck sweetbread), used for food.

sweet-brier (swēt'bri-ēr), *n.* Thorny shrub of the rose kind, the leaves of which smell sweet.

sweet-corn (swēt'karn), *n.* Variety of maize of sweet taste.

sweeten (swēt'n) *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become sweet, wholesome, fertile, or pure.—**sweetener**, *n.*

sweetening (swēt'ning), *n.* 1. Act of sweetening. 2. That which sweetens.

sweet-flag (swēt-flag), *n.* Aromatic plant with sword-shaped leaves; also called *calamus*. [person beloved]

sweetheart (swēt'härt), *n.* Lover, sweetish (swēt'ish), *a.* Somewhat sweet to taste.—**sweetishness**, *n.*

sweetmeat (swēt'mēt), *n.* Confections made wholly or chiefly of sugar.

sweet-pea (swēt-pē), *n.* Pea cultivated for the fragrance and beauty of its blossoms.

sweet-potato (swēt'pō-tā'tō), *n.* Creeping plant having tubers resembling the potato.

sweet-william (swēt-wil'yam), *n.* Species of pink of many colors and varieties.



sweet-potato vine

swell (swel) *I. vt.* [swelled; swelled or swollen (swōln).] 1. Grow larger; expand. 2. Rise into waves; heave. 3. Grow louder. 4. Be bombastic; strut; become elated, arrogant. *II. vt.* 1. Increase the size of. 2. Aggravate. 3. Increase the sound of. 4. Raise to arrogance. *III. n.* 1. Act of swelling. 2. Increase in size or sound. 3. Gradual rise of ground. 4. Wave; waves or tides of the sea, esp. after a storm. 5. Strutting foppish fellow; dandy. *IV. a.* Handsome; showy. (*Slang*) [A. S. *swellan*.]

swell-dum (swel'dum), *n.* The fashionable world.

swelling (swel'ing), *I. a.* Inflated, pompous; haughty. *II. n.* 1. Protruberance; tumor. 2. Rising, as of passion. 3. Inflation by pride.

swelter (swel'tēr), *vi.* Be faint or oppressed with heat. [A. S. *swellan*, die.]

swept (swēpt), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **SWEEP**.

swerve (swērv), *vt.* Turn; depart from any line, duty, or custom. [A. S. *swerfan*. Dut. *swerven*. Akin to **WARP**.]

swift (swift), *n.* 1. Bird bearing an outward resemblance to the swallows but differing much from them in various structural points. The American swift is commonly called the chimney swallow. 2. Newt or eft, species of lizard. 3. Small prairie wolf of western U. S.

swift (swift), *a.* and *adv.* 1. Moving with great speed. 2. Ready; prompt coming suddenly or without delay. 3. Of short continuance; rapidly passing.—**swiftly**, *adv.*—**swiftness**, *n.* [A. S. Cf. Ger. *schweifen*.]

Syn. Fleet; rapid; speedy; quick.

swig (swig), *n.* Large draught, as of liquor. *II. vt.* [swig'ging; swigged.] Drink by large draughts; greedily; gulp. (*Colloq.*)

swill (swil), *I. vt.* or *vi.* Drink greedily or largely. *II. n.* 1. Large draught of liquor. 2. Liquid mixture given to swine.—**swiller**, *n.* [A. S. *swilian*.]

swim (swim). I. *vt.* [swim'ming; swam; swam or swum.] 1. Float. 2. Move on or in water by natural means, as a fish, duck, etc. 3. Be borne along by a current. 4. Be dizzy. 5. Be drenched or overflowed. II. *vt.* 1. Pass by swimming. 2. Make to swim or float. III. *n.* 1. Act of swimming; any motion like swimming. 2. Air bladder of a fish.—*In the swim*, in the current of fashionable society. [A. S. *swimman*.]

swimmer (swim'ēr), *n.* 1. One who swims. 2. Web-footed aquatic bird.

swimmingly (swim'ming-li), *adv.* In a gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; successfully.

swindle (swin'dl), I. *vt.* Cheat under the pretence of fair dealing. II. *n.* Act of defrauding. [From Ger. *schwindler*, dishonest promoter; cheat.]

swindler (swin'dl'ēr), *n.* One who defrauds by imposition; cheat; rogue. [From SWINDLE.]

swine (swin), *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* Any animal of the hog kind. [A. S. *swin*. Ger. *schwein*.]

swine-bread (swin'bred), *n.* Truffle.

swine-herd (swin'hērd), *n.* Herd or keeper of swine.

swine-oat (swin'ōt), *n.* Kind of oats cultivated for the use of pigs.

swine-pox (swin'poks), *n.* Variety of the chicken-pox.

swing (swing). I. *vt.* [swing'ing; swung.] 1. Sway; move to and fro, as a body hanging in air; vibrate. 2. Practice swinging. 3. Turn round at anchor. 4. Be hanged. II. *vt.* 1. Move to and fro; cause to wave or vibrate. 2. Whirl; brandish. III. *n.* 1. Act of swinging; motion to and fro; waving motion. 2. Anything suspended for swinging in. 3. Sweep or compass of a swinging body. 4. Power of anything swinging. 5. Free course. [A. S. *swingan*.]

swinge (swing), *vt.* 1. Beat soundly. 2. Forge; weld. [A. S. *swengan*, shake.]

swingle-tree (swing'gl-trē), *single-tree* (sing'gl-trē), *n.* Cross-piece of a carriage, plow etc., to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed. [From SWING.]

swinish (swin'ish), *a.* Like or befitting swine; gross; brutal.—*swinishly*, *adv.*—*swinishness*, *n.*

swipe (swip). I. *vt.* and *vt.* 1. Strike with a sweeping blow. 2. Purloin; carry off. II. *n.* 1. Sweeping stroke or blow, as with the full swing of the arms in golf. 2. Sweep used in drawing water from a well. [A. S. *swipian*, move swiftly.]

swirl (swērl), I. *vt.* Sweep along with a whirling motion. II. *n.* Whirling motion as of water. [Imitative.]

swish (swish), I. *n.* Rushing or rustling sound as of the swashing of waves on the shore or the swinging of a switch through the air. II. *vt.* and *vt.* Move or cause to move with such a sound. [Imitative.]

Swiss (swis), I. *a.* Of or belonging to Switzerland. II. *n.* 1. Native of Switzerland. 2. Language of Switzerland.

switch (switch), I. *n.* 1. Small flexible twig. 2. Lock of false hair. 3. Movable rail and its appendages used for transferring a car or train from one track to another; shunt of any kind. II. *vt.* 1. Strike with a switch. 2. Shunt. [Low Ger. *swische*, *switsche*.]

switchback (switch'bak), I. *a.* Of an alternate motion. II. *n.* Railway curving back and forth, or ascending by momentum.

switchboard (switch'bōrd), *n.* Device for controlling an electric current.

swivel (swiv'l), *n.* 1. Something fixed in another body so as to turn around in it. 2. Ring or link that turns on a pin. 3. Small cannon turning on a swivel.

swollen (swōln), *pa. p.* of SWELL.

swoon (swōn), I. *vt.* Faint; fall into a fainting-fit. II. *n.* Fainting-fit. [A. S.]

sweep (swōp), I. *vt.* 1. Sweep down upon and catch. 2. Catch while on the wing. II. *vt.* Descend with a sweep. III. *n.* Seizing, as of a bird on its prey. [Form of SWEEP.]

swop (swop), I. *vt.* [swopp'ing; swopped.] Exchange; barter. II. *n.* Exchange.

sword (sōrd), *n.* 1. Offensive weapon with a long blade for cutting or thrusting. 2. Destruction by war.

sword-bayonet (sōrd'bā'on-et), *n.* Bayonet shaped like a sword.

sword-cane (sōrd'kān), *n.* Cane containing a sword.

swordfish (sōrd'fish), *n.* Large sea-fish having the upper jaw elongated so as to resemble a sword.



Swordfish.

swordsman (sōrdz'mān), *n.* Man skilled in the use of the sword.—*swordsman-ship*, *n.*

swore, **sworn**. See SWEAR.

swum (swum), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of SWIM.

Sybarite (sib'ar-it), *n.* One devoted to luxury.—*sybaritic*, *sybaritical*, *as*. [From *Sybaris*, a Greek town in ancient Italy.]

sycamine (sik'a-min), *n.* Black mulberry tree.

sycamore (sik'a-mör), *n.* 1. Fig-mulberry, growing in Egypt and other Eastern countries. 2. In England, large maple. 3. In America, plane-tree, esp. the buttonwood.

[Gr. *sykomoros*—*sykon*, fig, and *moron*, black mulberry.]



Leaves of Egyptian Sycamore.

sycophancy (sik'ö-fan-si), *n.* Behavior of a sycophant; mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; base servility.

sycophant (sik'ö-fant), *n.* Tale-bearer; servile flatterer; parasite.—**sycophantic**, **sycophant'sh**, *as*. [Gr. *sycophantes*.]

syenite (sien-it), *n.* Rock composed of hornblende and mica, similar to granite. [From *Syene*, in Egypt.]

syllabic (sil-lab'ik), **syllabical**, *as*. Relating to, or consisting of, a syllable or syllables.—**syllabically**, *adv*.

syllabicate (sil-lab'i-kät), *vt.* Form into syllables.—**syllabication**, *n.*

syllabify (sil-lab'i-fi), *vt.* Form into syllables.—**syllabification**, *n.* [From SYLLABLE, and *L. facio*, make.]

syllable (sil'a-bl), *n.* Letter, or several letters taken together, forming one sound; word, or part of a word, uttered by a single effort of the voice. [Gr. *syllabe*—*syn*, and *lab*, take.]

syllabub. Same as SYLLABUB.

syllabus (sil'a-bus), *n.* 1. Abstract; compendium. 2. Table of contents. [L.]

sylogism (sil'ö-jizm), *n.* Logical form of every argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the premises, and the last which follows from them, the conclusion. [Gr.—*syn*, together, and *logosmat*, reckon.]

sylogistic (sil'ö-jis'tik), **sylogistical** (sil'ö-jis'tik-al), *as*. Pertaining to, or in the form of, a syllogism.—**sylogistically**, *adv*. [isms.]

sylogize (sil'ö-jiz), *vt.* Reason by syllogism.

sylyph (sil'f), *n.* 1. Imaginary being inhabiting the air, of graceful form and light and nimble movement. 2. Sylph-like girl or woman. [Fr. *syphs*. Cf. Gr. *syphs*, kind of moth.] [of SYLPH.]

sylyphid (sil'fid), *n.* Little sylph. [Dim.]

sylyph-like (sil'fik), *a.* Like a sylph; light and graceful in form and movement.

sylyan. Same as SILVAN. [ment.]

symbol (sim'bul), *n.* 1. Representation of an idea by an object. 2. Object representing an idea; letter representing

a mathematical quantity, operation, etc. 3. Creed; compendium of doctrine.—**symbolic**, **symbolical**, *as*. Emblematic; figurative; typical.—**symbolically**, *adv*. [Gr.—*symbolo*, put together, compare, infer,—*syn*, together and *ballo*, throw.]

Syn. Emblem; type; sign; token.

symbolism (sim'bul-izm), *n.* 1. Representation by symbols. 2. System of symbols.

symbolize (sim'bul-iz), *I. vt.* 1. Be symbolical. 2. Resemble in qualities; agree. *II. vt.* 1. Represent by symbols. 2. Make emblematic.—**symbolizer**, **symbolist**, *n.*

symbolology (sim-bol'o-jl), *n.* Art of expressing by symbols.

symmetrical (sim-met'rik-al), *a.* 1. Having symmetry or due proportion in its parts; harmonious. 2. Composed of two parts corresponding to each other; regular.—**symmetrically**, *adv*. With symmetry.

symmetrize (sim'e-triz), *vt.* Make symmetrical.

symmetry (sim'e-tri), *n.* State of one part being proportionate to another; harmony of parts. [Gr.—*syn*, together, and *metron*, measure.]

sympathetic (sim-pa-thet'ik), **sympathetical**, *as*. 1. Pertaining to sympathy. 2. Having common feeling with another; capable of compassion. 3. Harmonious.—**sympathetically**, *adv*.

sympathize (sim'pa-thiz), *vi.* Have sympathy; feel with for another; agree.

sympathy (sim'pa-thi), *n.* 1. Feeling with another; agreement of inclination, feeling, or sensation. 2. Compassion; pity. 3. Related state; influence producing an analogous state in another body. [Gr.—*syn*, with, and root of PATHOS.] [tion; harmony.]

Syn. Fellow-feeling; commiseration.

symphonious (sim'fö-ni-us), *a.*

Agreeing in sound; harmonious.

symphonist (sim'fö-nist), *n.* Composer of symphonies.

symphony (sim'fö-ni), *n.* 1. Harmony of sound. 2. Elaborate composition for a full orchestra, generally in three movements. [Gr.—*syn*, together, and *phos*, sound.]

symposium (sim-pö-z'ium), *n.* 1. Banquet; feast. 2. Magazine discussion in which several authors write on the same subject in the same number, and usually in reply one to another; collection of opinions or comments. [Gr. *symposion*—*syn*, together, and *posis*, a drinking.]

symptom (sim'tum), *n.* 1. That which attends and indicates the existence of something else. 2. That which indicates disease. [Gr.—*syn*, together, and *ptō*, fall.]
symptomatic (sim-tum-at'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to symptoms. 2. Indicating the existence of something else. 3. In *med.* Proceeding from some prior disorder. — **symptomatically**, *adv.*
syn-, *prefix.* With; together. Before *l* it becomes *syl*, and before *b*, *p* and *m*, it becomes *sym*. [Gr.]
syneresis (sin-er'e-sis), *n.* P. nouncing of two vowels together. pp. to *diacresis*. [Gr.—*syn*, and *hairei*, take.]
synagogue (sin'a-gog), *n.* 1. A assembly of Jews for worship. 2. Jewish place of worship. [Gr. *synagoge*—*syn*, and *ago*, lead.]
synchronous (sing'krō-nal), **synchronous** (sing'krō-nus), *a.* 1. Happening or being at the same time; simultaneous. 2. Lasting for the same time. [Gr. *syn*, and *chronos*, time.]
synchronism (sing'krō-nizm), *n.* 1. Concurrence of events in time. 2. Tabular arrangement of contemporary events, etc., in history. [Gr.]
syncope (sing'kō-pāt), *vt.* Contract, as a word, by taking away letters from the middle. — **syncope**, *n.*
syncope (sing'kō-pē), *n.* 1. Omission of letters from the middle of a word, as *ne'er* for *never*. 2. Fainting-fit. 3. Sudden pause. [L.—Gr. *sygkōpe*—*syn* and *kōpto*, cut.]
syndic (sin'dik), *n.* 1. Magistrate; advocate; government official. 2. One chosen to transact business for others. [Gr.—*syn* and *dika*, justice.]
syndicate (sin'di-kāt), *n.* 1. Body of syndics; council. 2. Office of a syndic. 3. Body of men chosen to watch the interests of a company, or to manage a bankrupt's property. 4. Combination of capitalists for the promotion of some enterprise; trust.
synecdoche (sin-ek'do-kē), *n.* Figure of speech by which a part is made to stand for the whole, or the whole for a part. — **synecdochical**, *a.* Expressed by, or implying, synecdoche. [Gr.—*syn*, and *ekdechomai*, receive.]
syneresis. See **SYNERESIS**.
synod (sin'od), *n.* 1. Ecclesiastical council. 2. Among Presbyterians, a church court consisting of several presbyteries. — **synodic**, **synodical**, *ad.* — **synodically**, *adv.* [Gr. *synodos*—*syn* and *hodos*, way.]
synonym, **synonymy** (sin'o-nim), *a.* Word having, exactly or nearly, the

same meaning with another. — **synonymous** (sin-on'i-mus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to synonyms. 2. Having the same meaning. — **synonymously**, *adv.* — **synonymy** (sin-on'i-mi), *n.* 1. Quality of being synonymous. 2. Rhetorical figure of amplification. [Gr.—*syn*, and *onoma*, name.]
synopsis (sin-op'sis), *n.* [*pl.* *synopses* (sēs).] Review; a summing up [Gr. *syn*, and *opsis*, view.]
synoptic (sin-op'tik), **synoptical**, *ad.* Affording a general view of the whole.
synovia (sin-ō'vi-a), *n.* Fluid secreted in the cavity of joints to lubricate them. — **synovial**, *a.* [From Gr. *syn* and *L. ovum*, egg.]
syntactic (sin-tak'tik), **syntactical**, *ad.* Pertaining to syntax; according to the rules of syntax. — **syntactically**, *adv.*
syntax (sin'taks), *n.* In *gram.* Correct construction of, and arrangement of words in, sentences. [Gr.—*syn* and *tasso*, put in order.]
synthesis (sin'thē-sis), *n.* 1. [*pl.* *syntheses* (-sēs).] Composition; making a whole out of parts. 2. Combination of separate elements of thought into a whole; reasoning from principles previously established to a conclusion. Opp. to *analysis*. 3. In *gram.* The uniting of ideas into a sentence. [Gr. *syn* and *thesis*, placing.]
synthetic (sin-thet'ik), **synthetical**, *ad.* 1. Pertaining to synthesis. 2. Consisting in synthesis or composition. — **synthetically**, *adv.* [REX.]
syphon, **syren**. Same as **SIPHON**.
syrringa (si-ring'ga), *n.* 1. Mock-orange. 2. Liliac. [Gr. *syrtax*, reed.]
syringe (sir'ini), *n.* 1. Tube with a piston, or rubber ball, by which liquids are sucked up and ejected. 2. *vt.* Inject or clean with a syringe. [Gr. *syrinx*, reed.]
syrup. Same as **SIRUP**.
system (sis'tem), *n.* 1. Assemblage of bodies as a connected whole; organization. 2. Method; plan; order. 3. Full and connected view of some department of knowledge. 4. The universe. [Gr.—*syn*, and *histemi*, place.]
systematic (sis'te-mat'ik), **systematical**, *ad.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of system. 2. Formed or done according to system; methodical. — **systematically**, *adv.*
systematize (sis'te-ma-tiz), *vt.* Reduce to a system. — **systematizer**, *n.*
syntole (sis'to-lē), *n.* 1. Contraction of the heart for expelling the blood. 2. Shortening of a long syllable. [Gr.—*syn*, and *stello*, set.]

šīte, šat, šak, šār, špil, šāre, šbove; mš, met, hār; mite, mit; nšte, not, māva, wšqš
mšte, but, būra; oš, owi, šāan.

t (tā), *n.* Twentieth letter of the English alphabet. In the arts it is used as an adjective prefix, as a *T* square, used for drawing; a *T* rail, etc.—*To a T*, exactly.

tab (tab), *n.* 1. Latchet of a shoe. 2. End of a lace. 3. Tag. 4. (*Collog.*) Tally; check; account.

tabard (tab'ard), *n.* Ancient garment, open at the sides, with wide sleeves, reaching to the elbows, worn over the body armor, and generally emblazoned with the arms of the wearer or of his lord. [*Fr.*—Low *L. tabar-rus*, cloak.]

tabaret (tab-a-ret'), *n.* Stout satin-striped silk, used for furniture.

tabbinet (tab'i-net), *n.* Delicate kind of tabby, resembling damask, used for window-curtains.

tabby (tab'i), *n.* 1. Coarse kind of waved or watered silk. 2. Artificial stone, a mixture of shells, gravel, stones, and water. 3. Brindled cat; any cat. 4. Old maid; gossip. *II.* *cf.* Brindled; diversified in color. *III.* *cf.* Water, or cause to look wavy. [*Fr. tabis*—*Ar. atabi*.]

tabernacle (tab'ér-nā-kl), *n.* 1. Lightly constructed temporary habitation; tent; pavilion. 2. Movable building, used by the Israelites in the wilderness. [*L. tabernaculum*, tent, *dim. of taberna*, tavern,—root of *tabula*, table.]

tabes (tā'bēz), *n.* Wasting away of the body; atrophy; emaciation.—*tabetic* (ta-bet'ik), *tab'id*, *a.* Affected with tabes. [*L.*—*tabeo*, melt away.]

tablature (tab'la-tūr), *n.* 1. Painting, esp. on a wall or ceiling. 2. Ancient mode of writing music by letters etc. [*Fr.*—*L. tabula*, board.]

table (tā'bl), *n.* 1. Smooth, flat slab or board, with legs, used as an article of furniture. 2. Supply of food; entertainment. 3. Company at a table. 4. Board for backgammon or checkers. 5. Surface on which something is written or engraved; that which is cut or written; inscription. 6. Condensed statement; syllabus; index. *II.* *cf.* 1. Make into a table or catalogue. 2. Lay on the table; postpone consideration of. [*Fr. table*—*L. tabula*, board.]

tableau (tā-blō or *E. tab'lō*), *n.* [*pl. tableaux* (tā-blō'), or *tableaux* (tā-blōz').] Living picture. [*Fr.*]



Tabard.

table-d'hôte (tā'bl-dōt), *n.* Meal for several persons at the same hour and at fixed prices. [*Fr.*—table of the host.]

table-land (tā'bl-land), *n.* Extensive elevated land; plateau.

tablet (tab'let), *n.* 1. Small table or flat surface. 2. Something flat, which to write, paint, etc.; writing pad. 3. Confection or medicine in a form of a small flat disk. [*Dim. TABLE.*]

table-turning (tā'bl-tūr'ing), *n.* Movements of tables or other objects, attributed by spiritualists to the agency of spirits.

taboo (ta-bō), *n.* 1. Institution among the Polynesians by which certain things are consecrated. 2. Prohibition; interdiction. *II.* *cf.* Forbid approach to, or the use of.

tabor (tā'būr), *n.* Small drum played with one stick. *II.* *cf.* Play on a tabor; beat lightly and often. [*Fr. tambour*—*Pers. tambur*, kind of zither.]

tabouret (tab'ō-ret), **tabret** (tab'ret), *n.* Small tabor.

tabular (tab'ū-lar), *a.* Of the form of, or pertaining to, a table.

tabulate (tab'ū-lāt), *vt.* 1. Arrange in, or reduce to, tables or synopses. 2. Shape with a flat surface.

tace (tā'sē), *n.* In music. Direction that a voice, instrument or part is to be silent for a certain specified time. [*L.* = be silent!] [*L.* = is silent]

tacet (tā'set), *v.* In music. Same as *TACE*. **tachometer** (ta-kom'et-ēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring velocity. [*Gr. tachos*, speed, and *metron*, measure.]

tacit (tas'it), *a.* Implied, but not expressed by words.—*tac'itly*, *adv.* [*L. tacitus*, silent.]

taciturn (tas'i-tūr'n), *a.* Habitually silent; not fond of talking.—*taciturn'ity*, *n.*—*tac'iturnly*, *adv.* [*L. taciturnus*.] [*reserved*; mute.]

Syn. Uncommunicative; reticent;

tack (tak), *n.* 1. Short, sharp nail, with a broad head. 2. Rope to fasten the corner of a sail. 3. Course of a ship in reference to the position of her sails. *II.* *cf.* Fasten, esp. in a slight manner, as by tacks. *III.* *cf.* Change the course of a ship by shifting the position of the sails. [*Low Ger. tak-en*, sharp point.]

tackle (tak'l), *n.* 1. Ropes, rigging, etc., of a ship. 2. Tools; weapons; angler's outfit. 3. Ropes, pulleys, etc., for raising heavy weights. 4. One who tackles, as in foot-ball. *II.* *cf.* 1. Provide with tackle. 2. Attach; hitch. 3. Seize; attack. [*Dut. takel*.]

Sto, fat, task, fār, spā, shove; mō, met, hār; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wāgh; mūte, hut, būr'n; oil, owl, thān.

tackling (tak'ling), *n.* 1. Furniture or apparatus belonging to the masts, yards, etc., of a ship. 2. Harness for drawing a carriage; tackle.

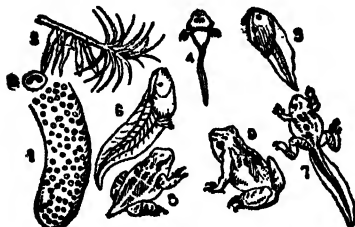
tact (takt), *n.* 1. Touch; feeling. 2. Peculiar skill or faculty based on nice perception and a knowledge of human nature. 3. Stroke in beating time in music. [Fr.—*L. tactus*, touch.]

tactician (tak-tish'yan), *n.* One skilled in tactics.

tactics (tak'tiks), *n.* 1. Science or art of maneuvering military or naval forces in the presence of the enemy. 2. Method of proceeding. [Gr. *taktike*, (techné, art),—*tasso*, *tazo*, arrange.]

tactile (tak'til), *a.* That may be touched or felt. [L. *tango*, touch. See TACT.]

taction (tak'shun), *n.* Act of touching, **tactual** (tak'tü-äl), *a.* Relating to, or derived from, the sense of touch.



TADPOLES OF TOAD.

1. Eggs. 2. Single egg. 3. Young tadpole hanging to a plant. 4-9. Successive stages of development.

tadpole (tad'pöl), *n.* Young toad, or frog; polliwog. [A. S. *lodi*, toad, and *FOLL*, head.]

tael (täl), *n.* 1. Chinese ounce. 2. Unit of Chinese monetary system. Value varies, about = \$1.05 U. S. gold.

taffarel (taf'er-el), **taffrail** (taf'räl), *n.* Upper part of a ship's stern timbers. [Dut. *taferel*, panel.]

taffeta (taf'e-ta), **taffety** (taf'e-ti), *n.* 1. Silk fabric plainly woven. 2. Thin glossy silk stuff, having a wavy luster. [It. *taffeta*—Pers. *taftah*, woven.]

taffy (tafi), *n.* 1. Sweetmeat made of molasses boiled down. 2. (Colloq.) Flattery.

tag (tag), *n.* 1. Point of metal at the end of a string. 2. Any small thing tacked or attached to another. 3. Rabble; ravel. *II. vt.* [tag'ging; tagged.] 1. Fit a tag to. 2. Tack or fasten to. — **tag'rag**, *n.* Rabble. [Weaker form of TACK.]

tag (tag), *I. n.* Game in which the person gains who *tags* or touches another. *II. vt.* Touch, as in the game of tag; follow closely.

tail (täl), *n.* 1. Appendage at the end of the backbone of an animal, as in quadrupeds, birds, and fishes. 2. Anything resembling a tail in appearance, position, etc., as a catkin, train of a comet, train of attendants, part opposed to the head, etc. [A. S. *taegel*.]

tail (täl), *n.* Estate which is limited to certain heirs. [Fr. *taille*, cutting. See ENTAIL.]

tailor (tä'lür), *I. n.* One who cuts out and makes men's clothes. — **tailor-ess**, *fern. II. vt.* Work as a tailor. — **tailoring**, *n.* Business or work of a tailor. [Fr. *tailleur*—*tailleur*, cut.]

tailor-bird (tä'lür-bärd), *n.* Bird that constructs its nest at the extremity of a twig, taking one large or two small leaves and sewing their edges together, using its bill as a needle and vegetable fiber as thread.



Tailor-bird and its nest.

taint (tänt), *I. vt.* Impregnate with anything noxious; infect; stain. *II. vt.* Be affected with something corrupting. *III. n.* 1. Infection; corruption. 2. Spot; moral blemish. [O. Fr. *taint*, Fr. *teint*, pa. p. of *teindre*, dye,—*L. tingo*, *tingere*, wet. See RINGE.]

Syn. Pollute; vitiate; defile; contaminate; corrupt; stain; sully; infect; pervert.

take (täk), *I. vt.* [tak'ing; tak'en.] 1. Lay hold of; get into one's possession; catch; capture; choose. 2. Receive; allow; endure; understand; agree to; become affected with. *II. vt. I.* Have the intended effect. 2. Gain reception; please. 3. Be favorably disposed. 4. Have recourse to. — **taker**, *n.* [Iscl. *taka*.]

taking (täk'ing), *a.* Captivating; alluring.—**tak'ingly**, *adv.*

talc (täk), *n.* Mineral occurring in thin flakes, of a white or green color, and a soapy feel. — **talck'y**, **talck-ous**, *as.* Containing, consisting of, or like talc. [Fr.—Ar. *talag*.]

tale (täl), *n.* 1. Narrative; story; fable. 2. Number; reckoning. [A. S. *tal*, Ger. *sahl*.]

täte, fat, thak, fär, fäl, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nöte, not, növe, wäfi; mite, hut, büra; oil, owl, shen.

tale-bearer (tāl'bār-ēr), *n.* One who maliciously bears or tells tales.

tale-bearing (tāl'bār-ing), *i. a.* Given to telling tales, or officiously spreading scandal. *II. n.* Act of telling secrets.

talent (tal'ent), *n.* 1. Ancient weight or sum of money = \$1,650 to \$1,925. 2. Faculty; natural or special aptitude. [*L. talentum* — *Gr. talanton*, weight, — *tlao*, bear, weigh.]

talented (tal'ent-ed), *a.* Possessing talents or mental gifts.

tales (tāl'ēz), *n. pl.* 1. Persons in court from whom selections are made to supply the place of jurors who are on the panel, but fail to appear. 2. Pleading or writ for the purpose of supplying the place of jurors. [From first word of the Latin phrase *tales de circumstantibus*, such of the bystanders.]

talesman (tāl'ēz-man or tälz'man), *n.* Person summoned to act as a juror from among the bystanders at court.

talipes (tal'i-pēz), *n.* Club-foot; deformed foot. [*L.*]

talisman (tal'is-man), *n.* [*pl. tal'ismans.*] Charm engraved on metal or stone, to which wonderful effects are ascribed; something that produces extraordinary effects. — **talisman'ic**, *a.* [*Ar. talisman* — *Late Gr. telema*, consecration.]

talk (tāk), *vt.* 1. Speak; converse; confer. 2. Prattle; chatter. 3. Utter words, as a parrot, or a mechanical contrivance. *II. vt.* 1. Express in words; enunciate. 2. Discuss; discourse about. 3. Use as one's language. 4. Accomplish or affect by speaking. *III. n.* 1. Familiar conversation. 2. That which is uttered in familiar intercourse. 3. Subject of discourse. 4. Rumor. — **talk'er**, *n.* [*Ice. tala*, talk. *Akin to TELL.*]

talkative (tāk'a-tiv), *a.* Given to much talking; prating. — **talk'ative-ly**, *adv.* — **talk'ativeness**, *n.*

Syn. Loquacious; garrulous; communicative.

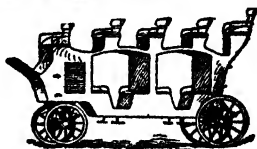
tall (tāl), *a.* 1. Seemly; brave. 2. High; long. 3. Extravagant; great. — **tall'mess**, *n.* [*Etymology doubtful.*]

tallith (tal'ith), *n.* Mantle or scarf, worn by Jews, at prayer. [*Heb.*]

tallow (tal'ō), *i. n.* 1. Fat of animals melted. 2. Any coarse, hard fat. *II. vt.* Grease with tallow. [*Ger. talg.*]

tally (tal'i), *i. n.* [*pl. tal'lies.*] 1. One of two sticks notched alike to keep account by. 2. Anything corresponding to another as duplicate. *II. vt.* Score with notches. *III. vt.* Correspond; suit. [*F. tailler*, cutting.]

tally-ho (tal'i-hō), *I. interj.* Huntsman's cry betokening that a fox has been started. *II. n.* In the U. S. Four-in-hand pleasure coach.



Tally-ho.

Talmud (tal'mud), *n.* Body of Hebrew laws, comprising the written law (Mishnah) and the traditions and comments (Gemara) of the Jewish doctors. — **Talmud'ic**, **Talmud'ic-al**, *as.* [*Heb.* = instruction.]

talon (tal'un), *n.* 1. Claw of a bird of prey. 2. Cards remaining in the pack after dealing. [*Fr.* — *L. talus*, heel.]

tamable (tām'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being tamed. — **tam'ableness**, *n.*

tamandua (ta-man'dū-a), *n.* So. American ant-bear. [*Native name.*]

tamarack (tam'a-rak), *n.* 1. American larch, furnishing heavy strong timber; hackmatack. 2. Black or ridge-pole pine of the Pacific coast.

tamarind (tam'a-rind), *n.* E. Indian tree, with a sweet, pulpy fruit in pods, much used as food and in medicine. [*Ar. tamar hindī*, Hindu date.]

tamarisk (tam'ar-isk), *n.* Shrub with small white or pink flowers. [*L. tamariscus.*]

tambour (tam'bör), *i. n.* 1. Small, shallow drum. 2. Circular frame for embroidering. 3. Rich kind of gold and silver embroidery. *II. vt.* Embroider on a tambour. [*Fr.* — root of **TABOUR.**]

tambourine (tam-bör'en), *n.* Shallow drum with one skin and bells, and played on with the hand. [*Fr. tambourin*, dim. of *tambour.*]

Tambourine.

tame (tām), *i. a.* 1. Having lost native wildness and shyness; domesticated. 2. Gentle. 3. Spiritless; without vigor; dull. *II. vt.* Reduce to a domestic state; make gentle; civilize. — **tame'ly**, *adv.* — **tame'mess**, *n.* [*A. S. tam*. *Ger. sahm.*]

tamin (tam'in), **tamis** (tam'is), **tammy** (tam'i), *as.* Strainer of hair or cloth. [*Fr.*]

Site, fat, thick, fair, fall, fare, above; mō, met, hōr; mite, mit; mōte, not, mōve, right; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

Tamil (tam'li), *n.* 1. One of a race of Ceylon and Southern India, belonging to the Dravidian people. 2. Language of the race.

tamp (tamp), *vt.* 1. Plug up, as a hole drilled in a rock for blasting, after the explosive has been introduced. 2. Force or beat down by repeated light strokes. [From same root as TAP.]

tamper (tam'pér), *vt.* 1. Try little experiments without necessity. 2. Meddle. 3. Practice secretly and unfairly. [A by-form of TEMPER.]

tamping (tam'ping), *n.* Material used as packing in ramming down a charge in a blast-hole.

tampion (tam'pi-un), *n.* Plug for the mouth of a cannon, when not in use. [See TAP.]

tam-tam. See TOM-TOM.

tan (tan). I. *n.* 1. Bark bruised and broken for tanning. 2. Yellowish brown color. II. *vt.* [tan'ning; tanned.] 1. Convert skins and hides into leather by steeping in vegetable solutions containing tannin. 2. Make brown or tawny. 3. Thrash. III. *vt.* Become tanned. [Fr. Cf. Ger. *tanne*, fr. Bret. *tana*, oak.]

tanager (tan'a-jér), *n.* Brilliant colored singing bird of many species.

tandem (tan'dem). I. *a.* Harnessed singly one before the other. II. *n.* 1. Team of horses so harnessed. 2. Bicycle for two or more riders one behind another. [Originated in university slang, in a play on the L. adv. *tandem*, at length.]

tang (tang), *n.* Strong or offensive taste, esp. of something extraneous. [Low Ger. *tanger*, biting.]

tang (tang), *n.* Tapering part of a knife or tool which goes into the haft. [By-form of TONG. See TONGS.]

tangency (tan'jen-si), *n.* State of being tangent; contact or touching.

tangent (tan'jent), *n.* Line which touches a curve, and which when produced does not cut it. — **tangen-tial**, *a.*

tangerine (tan-jér-én'), *n.* Variety of Chinese seedless orange. [Fr. — *Tanger*, Tangiers.]

tanghin (tan'gin), *n.* Deadly poison obtained from the seeds of *Tanghinia venenifera*, a tree of Madagascar. [Native name in Madagascar.]

tangible (tan'ji-bl), *a.* 1. Perceptible to the touch. 2. Capable of being possessed or realized. — **tangibly**, *adv.* — **tangibility**, *n.* [L. *tangibilis* — *ago*.]

tangle (tang'l). I. *n.* 1. Knot of things united confusedly. 2. Edible

seaweed. II. *vt.* 1. Unite together confusedly; interweave. 2. Insure.

tanistry (tan'ist-ri), *n.* Mode of tenure that prevailed among various Celtic tribes, according to which the tanist or holder of honors or lands held them only for life, and his successor was fixed by election.

tank (tangk), *n.* 1. Large basin; cistern; reservoir. 2. Armored "caterpillar" motor truck.

tankard (tang'hard), *n.* Large vessel for holding liquors; drinking vessel with a lid. [Etymology unknown.]

tanner (tan'ér), *n.* One who tans. — **tannery**, *n.* Place for tanning.

tannic (tan'ik), *a.* Of, or from, tan.

tannin (tan'in), *n.* Astringent vegetable substance found largely in oak-bark or gall-nuts, in tea, coffee, etc., of great use in tanning; tannic acid. [Fr. *tanta*.]

tansy (tan'zi), *n.* 1. Bitter, aromatic plant with rayless yellow flowers. 2. Formerly, a pudding flavored with tansy juice. [Fr. *tanaisie* — Gr. *athanasia*, immortality.]

tantalize (tan'ta-liz), *vt.* Torment by presenting something to excite desire, but keeping it out of reach. [Tantalus, a mythical Phrygian king, was made to stand up to his chin in water, with branches of fruit hung over his head, the water receding when he wished to drink, and the fruit when he desired to eat.]

Tantalus (tan'ta-lus), *n.* Voracious genus of wading birds of the heron family, including the wood-ibis of America.

tantamount (tan'ta-moun't), *a.* Equivalent, in value, force, effect, or signification. [Fr. *tant* — L. *tantus*, so much, and Eng. AMOUNT.]

tantivy (tan'tiv'i), I. *adv.* Swiftly. II. *n.* 1. Rapid, violent gallop. 2. Adherent of the court in time of Charles II. III. *vt.* Hurry off. [From the notes of a hunting-horn.]

tantra (tan'tra), *n.* Section of certain Sanskrit sacred works of the worshippers of the female energy of Siva. Each tantra has the form of a dialogue between Siva and his wife. [Sans. — *tan*, believe.]



Tantalus
(Wood-ibis).

tantrum (tan'trum), *n.* Fit or burst of ill-humor. [Wel. *tant*, burst of passion.]

tan-yard (tan'yård), *n.* Enclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

tap (tap). I. *n.* Gentle blow or touch. II. *vt.* [tap'ping; tapped.] I. Strike with something small; touch gently; rap; pat. 2. Put a thickness of leather on. [Ger. *tappen*, grope; strike.]

tap (tap). I. *n.* 1. Faucet or short pipe through which liquor is drawn. 2. Place where liquor is drawn. 3. Boring tool; reamer. II. *vt.* [tap'ping; tapped.] Pierce, so as to let out fluid; open a cask and draw off liquor. [A. S. *tappan*.]

tape (tāp), *n.* Narrow band of woven-work, used for strings, etc. — **tape-lime**, *n.* Instrument for measuring, often made of steel ribbon, from 20 to 50 feet long. — **tape-measure**, *n.* Piece of tape for measuring, from one yard to two yards in length.

taper (tā'pēr), I. *n.* Small wax-candle or light. II. *a.* Narrowed towards one end. III. *vt. and vt.* Become, or make, gradually smaller towards one end.

tapestry (tap'es-trī), *n.* Woven hangings of wool and silk. — **Tapestry carpet**, two-ply carpet, the warp or weft being printed before weaving so as to produce a figure in the cloth. [Fr. *tapisserie*. See TAPIS.]

tapeworm (tāp'würm), *n.* Worm often of great length, found in the intestines. The "head" is really the whole worm, the other parts being generative buds, issuing from the head one after the other.

tapioca (tap-i-ō'ka), *n.* Glutinous and granular substance obtained from the roots of the cassava plant of Brazil. [Brazilian.]

tapir (tā'pēr), *n.* Thick-skinned, short-necked animal, having a short, flexible proboscis, found in Sumatra and South America. [Brazilian.]

tapis (tā'pis), *n.* Tapestry; cover of a council table. — *On the tapis*, under consideration. [Gr. *tapes*, figured cloth.]

tappet (tap'et), *n.* Small projecting lever giving intermittent motion to a part of a machine.

taproom (tap'rōm), *n.* Room where beer or liquor is served.

taproot (tap'rōt), *n.* Root striking directly downward without dividing, and tapering, as that of the carrot.

tapper (tap'stēr), *n.* One who taps or draws off liquor.

tar (tār). I. *n.* 1. Thick, dark-colored, viscid product obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances and bituminous minerals, as wood, coal, peat, etc. 2. Sailor. II. *vt.* [tar'ring; tarred.] Smear with tar. — *Tar and feather*, pour heated tar over, and then cover with feathers. [A. S. *teru*. Dut. *teer*. Akin to *trap*.]

tarantula (tar-an'tū-lā), *n.* Poisonous large spider. [It. *tarantola* — L. *Tarentum*, a town in S. Italy.]



Tarantula.

taraxacum (tar-aks'a-kum), *n.* Root of the dandelion, used in medicine. [Botanical word, coined—Gr. *taraxis*, trouble, and *akeomat*, cure.]

tarboosh (tār-bōsh'), *n.* Red cap of felt or cloth, often with a tassel, worn by the Turks, etc. [Ar.]

tardy (tār'dī), *a.* 1. Slow. 2. Late; dilatory; out of season. — **tardily**, *adv.* — **tardiness**, *n.* [Fr. *tardif* — L. *tardus*, slow.]

tare (tār), *n.* Plant, like the vetch, sometimes cultivated for fodder. [Etym. doubtful.]

tare (tār), *n.* 1. Weight of the vessel or package in which goods are contained. 2. Allowance made for it. [Fr. — It. *tara* — Ar. *tarah*, throw away.]

target (tār'get), *n.* 1. Small buckler or shield. 2. Mark or butt to shoot at. [O. Fr. *target*, shield.]

targeteer (tār'get-ēr'), *n.* One armed with a target.

tarheel (tār'hēl), *n.* Inhabitant of the pine-barrens of N. Carolina, or of that State.

tariff (tar'if), *n.* 1. List of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same. 2. Any system of rates. [Ar. *tarf*, information.]

tarlatan (tār'lā-tan), *n.* Gauzy cotton fabric, used in ladies' dresses. [Perhaps — Milanese *tarlantanna*, linsey-woolsey.]

tarn (tār'n), *n.* Small mountain lake or pool, especially one which has no visible feeders. [Icel. *tiörn*.]

tarnish (tār'nish). I. *vt.* 1. Spoil by exposure to the air, etc. 2. Diminish the lustre or purity of. II. *vt.* Become dull; lose lustre. [Fr. *ternir*, (pr. p. *ternissant*) — O. Ger. *ternn*, covered.]

tare (tā'rō or tārō), *n.* Stemless plant with tuberous starchy roots from which poi is made.

tarpaulin (tār-pā'lin), **tarpauling** (tār-pā'ling), *n.* 1. Water-proof cover of coarse canvas. 2. Sailor's broad brimmed water-proof hat. 3. Sailor. [From **TAR**, and **PAIL**.]

tarry (tār'i), *a.* Consisting of, covered with, or like tar.

tarry (tār'i), *vt.* 1. Be tardy or slow. 2. Loiter; stay; delay. [O. Fr. *targier* — *L. tardus*, slow.]

tarsal (tār'sal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the tarsus or instep. 2. Pertaining to, the tarsi of the eyelids.

tarsus (tār'sus), *n.* [*pl.* tarsi (tār'si).] 1. All the bones between the tibia and the metatarsus. 2. Insect's foot. 3. Small plate or cartilage along the edge of the eyelid.

tart (tār't), *a.* 1. Sharp or sour to the taste. 2. Sharp; severe. — **tartly**, *adv.* — **tartness**, *n.* [A. S. *teart* — *tearan*, tear.]

tart (tār't), *n.* Small pie, containing fruit or jelly. [Fr. *tarte*, *tourte* — *L. tortus*, twisted.]

tartan (tār'tan), *n.* 1. Woolen stuff, checked with various colors, worn in the Scottish Highlands. II. *a.* Woven in a tartan pattern. [Fr. *écarlatine*, linsey-woolsey.]

tartan (tār'tan), *n.* Small one-masted vessel of the Mediterranean.

tartar (tār'tar), *n.* 1. Salt which forms on the insides of casks containing wine (when pure, called cream of tartar). 2. Concretion which sometimes forms on the teeth. [Fr. *tartré* — *Low L. tartarum* — *Ar. doudr*.]

Tartar (tār'tar), **Tatar** (tār'tar), *n.* Native of Tataria. — **Catch a Tartar**, lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant. [Pers. *Tatar*.]

tartaric (tār-tār'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from, tartar.

tartarus (tār'ta-rus), *n.* (*In ancient myth.*) Lower world; place of punishment for the wicked. [Gr. *tartaros*.]

tartish (tār'tish), *a.* Somewhat tart.

tartarate (tār'tarāt), *n.* Salt of tartaric acid.

tasimeter (ta-sim'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument invented by Mr. Edison for measuring extremely slight variations of pressure, and by means of them other variations, as of temperature, moisture, etc. — **tasimeteric**, *a.* [Gr. — *tasis*, tension, and *metron*, measure.]

task (tāk), *n.* 1. Set amount of work, esp. of study, imposed by another.

2. Work; drudgery. II. *vt.* 1. Impose a task on; burden with severe work. 2. Charge; accuse. — **task'er**, *n.* — **Take to task**, reprove. [O. Fr. *tasque* — *Low L. tasca* — *L. tazo*, rate, tax.]

taskmaster (tāk'mās-tēr), *n.* Master who imposes a task; one whose office is to assign tasks.

tassel (tā'sel), *n.* Ornament consisting of a bunch of fringe hanging from a roundish mold. — **tasselled** (tā'seld), *a.* Adorned with tassels. [O. Fr. *tasel* — *L. tassillus*, dim. of *talus*, die.]

tastable (tā'svā-bl), *a.* That may be tasted.

taste (tāst), *I. vt.* 1. Try or perceive by the touch of the tongue or palate. 2. Try by eating a little; eat a little of. 3. Partake of; experience. II. *vt.* 1. Take food. 2. Have a flavor. III. *a.*

1. Act of tasting; gustation. 2. Sensation caused by a substance on the tongue. 3. Sense by which we perceive the flavor of a thing. 4. Quality, flavor, or savor. 5. Small portion; specimen; bit. 6. Intellectual relish or discernment. 7. Faculty by which the mind perceives the beautiful; nice perception. 8. Choice; predilection. — **taster**, *n.* [O. Fr. *taster* (Fr. *étier*), — *L. tazo*, touch.]

Syn. Smack; sensibility; judgment; relish; sample; liking.

tasteful (tāst'fōl), *a.* 1. Having a high relish. 2. Showing good taste. — **taste'fully**, *adv.* — **taste'fulness**, *n.* **tasteless** (tāst'les), *a.* Without taste; insipid. — **taste'lessly**, *adv.* — **taste'lessness**, *n.*

tasty (tāst'i), *a.* 1. Having a good taste or nice perception of excellence. 2. Conforming with good taste; elegant. — **tastily**, *adv.*

Tatar. See **TARTAR**.

tatter (tāt'ēr), *n.* Torn piece; loose hanging rag. [Icel. *tetr*, torn garment.]

tatterdemalion (tāt'ēr-dē-mā'l'i-un), *n.* Ragged fellow. [From **TATTAR**.]

tattling (tāt'ing), *n.* Knotted kind of lace. [From Hind. *tatta*, mat.]

tattle (tāt'l), *I. n.* Trifling talk or chat. II. *vt.* 1. Prate; chatter. 2. Tell tales or secrets. — **tattler**, *n.* [Low Ger. *tatein*.]

tattoo (tat'tō), *n.* Beat of drum or bugle-call to warn soldiers to repair to their quarters. [Dut. *tap toe*, close the tap! Cf. Ger. *sapfenstrich*.]

tattoo (tat'tō), *I. vt.* Mark permanently (as the skin) with figures, by pricking in coloring matter. II. *n.* Indelible marks thus made.

taube (tow'be), *n.* German type of monoplane aircraft.

take, **tak**, **tāk**, **tā**, **tāll**, **tāre**, **shove**; **mā**, **met**, **hār**; **mīte**, **mīt**; **nūte**, **not**, **mūve**, **wōlf**; **mūte**, **hut**, **būrn**; **oil**, **owl**, **than**.

taught (təʊt), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **TEACH**.
taunt (təʊnt or tɔːnt), *v. t.* Reproach with cutting words; censure sarcastically; tease spitefully; twit insultingly. *II. n.* Upbraiding; sarcastic words; bitter reproach; insulting invective. — **taunter**, *n.* — **tauntingly**, *adv.* [Fr. *taunter*, try, provoke.]

Syn. Ridicule; deride; chaff; mock; scout.

Taurus (tə'rus), *n.* The Bull, one of the signs of the Zodiac. — **tau'rine**, *a.* [Gr. *tauros*.]

taut (təʊt), *a. 1.* Stretched out; not slack. *2.* Prepared against emergency. [From root of **TIGHT**.]

tautog (tə'tog), *n.* Large food fish found on the coast of New England; black-fish. [Plural of *taut*, the Indian name.]

tautology (tə'tolə'jɪ), *n.* Needless and faulty repetition of the same thing in different words. [Gr. *tautos*, the same, and *logos*, word.]

tavern (tə'vern), *n.* Licensed house for the sale of liquors with accommodation for travelers; inn. [Fr. *tavern*—*L. taberna*, hut.]

taw (tə), *vt.* Dress with alum and make into white leather, as the skins of sheep and kids. [A. S. *tawian*, prepare.]

taw (tə), *n.* 1. Large marble to be played with. 2. Game at marbles.

tawdry (tə'dri), *a. 1.* (Formerly), fine, showy, elegant. 2. Showy without taste or elegance. — **taw'driness**, *n.* [Corr. from *St. Audrey*, the name of a cheap fair.]

tawny (tə'ni), *a.* The color of tanned things; yellowish brown. — **taw'ni-ness**, *n.* [Dut. *tanig*. Fr. *tané*.]

tax (taks), *I. n.* 1. Rate imposed on property or persons for the benefit of the state. 2. Anything imposed; burdensome duty. *II. vt.* 1. Lay a tax on. 2. Burden. 3. Accuse. — **taxa'tion**, *n.* [Fr. *taxe*—*L. taxo*,—*tango*, touch.]

Syn. Toll; assessment; charge; rate; contribution; tribute; impost.

taxable (taks'ə-bl), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, taxed.

taxidermy (taks'i-dér-mi), *n.* Art of preparing and stuffing the skins of animals.—**tax'idermist**, *n.* [Fr.—Gr. *taxis*, arrangement, and *derma*, skin.]



Taurus. (8)

tea (tə), *n.* 1. Dried leaves of a shrub in China, Japan and Ceylon. 2. Infusion of the leaves in boiling water. 3. Any vegetable infusion. 4. Supper. [So. Chinese *tsé*, the common form being *tscha*.]

teach (téch), *I. vt.* [teach'ing; taught.] 1. Show; point out; impart the knowledge of. 2. Impart knowledge to; guide the studies of; instruct. 3. Accustom; train. *II. vi.* Practice giving instruction.—**teach'er**, *n.* [A. S. *tecan*, show. Ger. *zeigen*.]
teachable (téch-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being taught; apt or willing to learn. — **teach'-ableness**, *n.*



Branch of Teak-tree.

teak (tèk), *n.* Tree in the E. Indies and Africa, remarkable for its hard and durable wood. [Malabar *tekka*.]

teal (təl), *n.* Web-footed water fowl allied to the duck, but smaller. [Dut. *teeling*.]



Teal.

team (tēm), *n.* 1. Number of animals moving together. 2. Two or more oxen or other animals harnessed to the same vehicle. 3. Number of persons associated for the performance of a definite piece of work, etc. [A. S. *team*, offspring. See **TEAM**.]

teamster (tēm'stēr), *n.* One who drives a team.

tear (tēr), *n.* Drop of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and appearing in the eye or flowing from it. [A. S. *taher*, *tear*. Ger. *sahre*.]

tear (tār), *I. vt.* [tear'ing; tore; torn.] 1. Draw asunder or separate with violence. 2. Make a violent rent in; lacerate. 3. Sunder; rend. *II. vt. 1.* Move or act with violence; rage. 2. Berent. *III. n.* Something torn; rent.—**tear'er**, *n.* [A. S. *teran*. Ger. *seh-ren*. Gr. *dero*, day.]

tearful (tēr'fəl), *a.* Abounding with or shedding tears; weeping. — **tear'-fully**, *adv.* — **tearfulness**, *n.*

tearless (tēr'les), *a.* Without tears; unfeeling.

tease (tēz), *vt.* 1. Comb or card, as wool. 2. Scratch, as cloth; raise a nap. 3. Vex with importunity, jests, etc.; torment; irritate. [A. S. *teasan*, pluck, tease.]

teasel, **teazel** (tā'z'l), *I. n.* 1. Plant with large heads or burs, employed in dressing woolen cloth. 2. Bur of the plant. *II. vt.* Subject to the action of teasels in the dressing of woolen cloth; raise a nap on by the action of the teasel. [A. S. *tāsl*, teasel, — *teasan*, pluck, tease. See TEASE.]



Teasel.

teaseler, **teasler** (tā'z'l-ēr), *ns.* One who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth.

teat (tēt), *n.* Nipple of the female breast or udder. [A. S. *tūt*. Ger. *sitze*.]

tease (tēz'l). Same as TEASEL. [*It.* *teche* (tek). *n.* Short for Technical Institute.]

technic (tek'n'ik), **technical** (tek'n'ik-əl), *as. i.* Pertaining to the useful arts. 2. Belonging to a particular art or profession. — **technically**, *adv.* [Gr. — *technē*, art, — *tekō*, produce.]

technicality (tek-ni-kal'i-ti), *n.* 1. State or quality of being technical. 2. That which is technical, or peculiar to a trade, profession, etc.

technics (tek'n'iks), *n. pl.* 1. Doctrine of arts in general. 2. Branches that relate to the arts.

technique (tek-n'ēk), *n.* Technical skill in the fine arts. [Fr.]

technology (tek-nol'o-jī), *n.* 1. Systematic and scientific knowledge of the industrial arts. — **technologist**, *n.* — **technological**, *a.* [Gr. *technē*, and *logos*, discourse.]

techy (tech'i), *a.* Peevish; fretful; irritable. — **techily**, *adv.* — **techiness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *tache*, blemish.]

tectonic (tek-ton'ik), *a.* Pertaining to building or construction. [G. *tektonikos* — *tekton*, builder.]

tectonics (tek-ton'iks), *n. sing. or pl.* Science of the art by which implements, vessels, dwellings, and other edifices are constructed.

tecum (tē'kum), *n.* Fibrous produce of a palm-leaf resembling green wool, imported from Brazil.

ted (ted), *vt.* Spread to the air after being reaped or mown; turn (as mowed grass) from the swath and scatter for drying. — **tedder** (ted'ēr), *n.* 1. One who teds. 2. Machine that spreads grass or hay for the purpose of drying.

Te Deum (tē dē'um), *n.* Latin hymn of praise beginning "Te Deum laudamus," (we praise thee, God) usually ascribed to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine.

tedious (tē'di-us), *a.* Wearisome; tiresome. — **tediously**, *adv.* — **tediousness**, *n.* [L. *tediosus*.]

Syn. Fatiguing; irksome; slow. **tedium** (tē'di-um), *n.* Wearisomeness. [L. *tedium* — *lædet*, it wearies.]

tee (tē), *I. n.* 1. Mark set up in playing at quoits. 2. Mark made in the ice, in the game of curling, towards which the stones are pushed. 3. Nodule of earth from which a ball is struck off at the hole in the play of golf. *II. vt.* In golf-playing, place (a ball) on the tee preparatory to striking off. [Scotch. Cf. *Icei. tja*, point out.]

teem (tēm), *vt.* 1. Bring forth; bear; be full or prolific. [A. S. *tyma*, produce.]

teens (ēnz), *n. pl.* Years of one's age from thirteen to nineteen.

teeth, *n. pl.* of TOOTH.

teething (tē'h'ing), *n.* First growth of teeth; process by which teeth make their way through the gums; dentition.

teetotaler (tē-tō'tal-ēr), *n.* One pledged to entire abstinence from intoxicating drink. — **teetotal**, *a.* — **teetotalism**, *n.*

tee-totum (tē-tō'tum), *n.* Small four-sided top used by children in a game of chance. [Named from *T*, for *totum*.]

teg, **tegg** (teg), *n.* 1. Female fallow-deer; doe in the second year. 2. Young sheep, older than a lamb.

tegmen (teg'men), **tegumen** (teg'ū-men), *n.* [pl. *tegmina* (teg'mi-nā), *tegumina* (teg'ū-mi-nā).] Covering; esp. the inner skin which covers the seed.

tegumentum (teg-ū-men'tum), **tegumentum** (teg'ū-men'tum), *ns.* [pl. *tegumenta* (teg-men'tā), *tegumenta* (teg'ū-men'tā).] 1. Scaly coat which covers the leaf-buds of deciduous trees. 2. One of these scales. [L. — *tego*, cover.]

teguexin (te-gek'sin), *n.* Large lizard of Brazil and Guiana, over five feet long, said to give notice of the approach of an alligator by hissing.

tegument (teg'ū-ment), *n.* Integument; covering; skin. [L. *tegumentum* — *tego*, cover.]

teleautograph (tel-ē'to-grāf), *n.* Telegraph that reproduces hand-writing or drawing at a distance. [Gr. — *tele*, at a distance, *autos*, self, and *grapho*, write.]

telegram (tel-ē-gram), *n.* Message sent by telegraph. [Gr. *tele*, far, and *gramma* — *grapho*, write.]

telegraph (tel'e-gráf). I. *n.* Apparatus for giving signals from a distance, through the medium of a wire, esp. by means of electricity. II. *vt.* Convey, inform, instruct or announce by telegraph.—



Telegraph sounder and key.

telegraph'ic, *a.*—**telegraphist**, *n.* **telegraphy** (tel'e-grá-fí or tel'eg'-), *n.* Science or art of making or using telegraphs.

telemeter (tel'em'et-ér), *n.* Instrument used by artillery-men for determining the distance from the gun to the object fired at. [Gr. *tele*, far, and *metron*, measure.]

telengiscope (tel-en'j-i-sköp), *n.* Instrument which combines the powers of the telescope and of the microscope. [Gr. *tele*, at a distance, *engys*, near, and *skopeo*, view.]

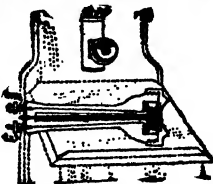
teleological (tel'e-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to teleology.

teleologist (tel'e-o-l'o-jist), *n.* One versed in teleology; one who investigates the purpose of phenomena.

teleology (tel'e-o-l'o-jí), *n.* Science or doctrine of final cause; doctrine that every thing was created for, and adapted to, a purpose. [Gr. *telos*, purpose, and *logos*, doctrine.]

telepathy (tel'e-pá-thí), *n.* Transference of mental impressions without visible agency.

telephone (tel'e-fón), *n.* Instrument transmitting sound, esp. of the voice, by means of electricity.



Telephone receiver (in section) and transmitter.

—**telepho'mograph**, *n.* Instrument that records and repeats telephone messages. [Gr. *tele*, at a distance, and *phono*, sound.]

telescope (tel'e-sköp). I. *n.* 1. Optical instrument which makes distant objects appear nearer and larger. 2. Valve composed of two cases, one fitting into the other. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Drive together in the manner of the joints of a telescope. [Fr.—Gr. *tele*, at a distance, and *skopeo*, see.]

television (tel'e-vish-un), *n.* Process by means of which photographic images are transmitted and reproduced by radio.

tell (tel). I. *vt.* [tel'ling; told.] 1. Number; count. 2. Utter; narrate. 3. Disclose. 4. Discern. 5. Explain. 6. Inform. 7. Order; bid. 8. Assure. II. *vt.* 1. Talk; blab. 2. Produce, or take, effect. [A. S. *tellan* Ger. *sachien*.]

teller (tel'ér), *n.* 1. One who tells or counts. 2. Clerk whose duty it is to receive and pay money.

tell-tale (tel'täl). I. *a.* 1. Telling tales. 2. Officiously or heedlessly revealing; blabbing. 3. Indicating. II. *n.* 1. One who tells what is supposed to remain secret. 2. One who tells what prudence should suppress. tattler. 3. Indicator. 4. Name of grallatorial bird common in America; tattler.

telluric (tel-ló'rik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the earth. [L. *tellus*.] 2. Pertaining to tellurium.

tellurium (tel-ló'ri-um), *n.* Element, by some classed as a metal, brittle and crystalline, chiefly found in a gold ore associated with selenium.

telpherage (tel'fër-aj), *n.* System of electric transportation by means of carriages suspended from electric cables. [Gr. *tele*, afar, and *phero*, bear.]

temerity (te-mér'i-tí), *n.* Unreasonable contempt for danger. [L. *temeritas*—*temere*, by chance, rashly.]

Syn. Rashness; foolhardiness; precipitancy; venturesomeness; boldness; daring; audacity; recklessness.

temper (tem'pér). I. *vt.* 1. Modify by mixture. 2. Adjust; fit. 3. Moistened and knead, as clay. 4. Moderate; soften. 5. Bring to a proper degree of hardness and elasticity, as a metal. Steel is tempered by being repeatedly heated to a certain temperature and cooled quickly. For razors the temperature is 450° for axes 510° for table knives 530° for hand saws 600°. II. *n.* 1. Due mixture or balance of different or contrary qualities or ingredients. 2. State of a metal as to hardness, etc. 3. Constitution of the body. 4. State of mind; humor; mood. 5. Passion; irritation. 6. Calmness; moderation. [A. S. *tempan*—L. *tempero*, combine properly.]

temperament (tem'pér-a-ment), *n.* 1. Condition arising from mixture of blending. 2. Peculiar nature controlling one's thoughts and actions.

temperance (tem'pér-ans), *n.* 1. Moderation. 2. Act of tempering. 3. Abstinence from intoxicating liquors [L. *temperantia*.]

contained. 3. Not very cold or very hot, applied to climate. — **temperately**, *adv.* — **temperateness**, *n.*
temperature (tem'pə-rə-tūr), *n.* 1. Mixture; temper; constitution. 2. Moderation. 3. Intensity of the sensible heat of a body. — The absolute zero of temperature is computed at -273° C. at which all molecular action ceases. [*L. temperatura.*]
tempest (tem'pest), *n.* 1. Wind rushing with great velocity, usually with rain or snow; violent storm. 2. Any violent commotion. [*O. Fr. tempeste — L. tempestas*, weather, — *tempus*, time.]
tempestuous (tem'pest-u-us), *a.* Very stormy; turbulent. — **tempestuously**, *adv.* — **tempestuousness**, *n.*
templar (tem'plar), *n.* 1. Student or lawyer living in the Temple, London. 2. (T.) One of a religious military order first established at Jerusalem in favor of pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land. — *Good Templar*, one of a society pledged by certain rites to teetotalism. — *Knights Templars*, branch of the order of Freemasons in the U. S. [*L. templum*, temple.]
temple (tem'pl), *n.* 1. Edifice erected to a deity or for religious purpose. 2. Place of worship. [*L. templum*, space marked out.]
temple (tem'pl), *n.* Flat region on either side of the head above the cheekbone. [*O. Fr. temple — L. tempus.*]
templet (tem'plet), *n.* Pattern or mold used by masons, machinists, smiths, shipwrights, etc. [*Fr. templet*, stretcher. *L. templum*, small timber.]
temple-oil (tem'plīn-oil), *n.* Oil of pine-cones.
tempo (tem'pō), *n.* Rate of movement or degree of quickness with which a piece of music is to be executed; time. [*It.* = time.]
temporal (tem'pō-ral), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the temples. 2. Pertaining to time. 3. Worldly; secular. — **temporally**, *adv.* [*Fr. — tempus*, time.]
temporality (tem'pō-rāl-ī), *n.* 1. Latency. 2. *pl.* Secular possessions; revenues of an ecclesiastic, proceeding from lands, etc., under civil jurisdiction.
temporary (tem'pō-rār-ī), *a.* For a time only; transient. — **temporarily**, *adv.* — **temporariness**, *n.*
temporize (tem'pō-rīz), *vi.* Comply with the time or occasion; yield to circumstances; humor the opinion of another.

tempt(tempt), *vt.* 1. Try to persuade, esp. to do evil; entice. 2. Provoke; act presumptuously toward. — **temptation**, *n.* — **tempter**, *n.* — **tempting**, *a.* Adapted to tempt or entice. — **temptingly**, *adv.* [*O. Fr. tempter* (*Fr. tenter*) — *L. tento*, handle.]
Syn. Bait; bribe; decoy; inveigle; lure; induce; attract; invite; dispose.
ten (ten), *i.* *a.* Twice five. *II.* *a.* Figure denoting ten units, as 10 or x. [*A. S. ten*, *syn.* Ger. *zehn*.]
tenable(ten'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being retained, kept or defended. — **tenableness**, *a.* [*Fr. tenable — tenir — L. teneo*, hold.]
tenacious(te-nā'shus), *a.* 1. Holding fast; apt to stick; stubborn. 2. Retentive, as a good memory. 3. Strongly adhesive, or cohesive. — **tenaciously**, *adv.* — **tenaciousness**, *n.* [*L. tenax — teneo*, hold.]
tenacity (te-nas'it-ī), *n.* Quality of being tenacious. [*L. tenacitas — tenax.*]
tenaculum (te-nak'ū-lum), *n.* Surgical hooked instrument for seizing and drawing out bleeding arteries.
tenancy (ten'an-sī), *n.* Temporary holding of land or property.
tenant (ten'ant), *I.* *n.* One who holds or possesses land or property under another; one who has possession of any place; occupant. *II.* *vt.* Hold as a tenant. [*Fr. tenant — L. teneo*, *pa. p.* of *teneo*, hold.]
tenantable (ten'ant-a-bl), *a.* Fit to be tenanted; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant. [*a tenant.*]
tenantless (ten'ant-less), *a.* Without tenantry (*ten'an-trī*). 1. Tenancy. 2. Body of tenants on an estate.
tench (tench), *n.* Fresh-water fish of the carp family, very tenacious of life. [*O. Fr. teneche. Fr. tanche — L. tinea.*]
tend (tend), *vt.* 1. Wait upon as assistant or protector. 2. Take care of. [*From ATTEND.*]
tend (tend), *vt.* 1. Aim at; move; be directed. 2. Be apt to operate; trend. 3. Contribute; serve; conduce. [*Fr. tendre — L. tendo*, aim.]
tendency (ten'den-sī), *n.* Inclination to move, in some direction; drift. [*Fr. tendance.*]
tender (ten'dər), *n.* 1. Small vessel that attends a larger one with stores, etc. 2. Car attached to locomotives, carrying a supply of fuel and water.
tender (ten'dər), *I.* *vt.* Offer; present for acceptance. *II.* *n.* 1. Offer or proposal, esp. of some service. 2. Thing offered. — *Legal tender currency*, currency which cannot be lawfully refused in payment: In U. S., all the gold

coins not below a certain weight; the silver dollar of 412½ grains; silver coin smaller in value than one dollar, up to ten dollars; nickels and pennies up to 25 cents in one payment.

tender (ten'dēr), *a.* 1. Soft; delicate; easily impressed or injured; not hardy; fragile; weak and feeble. 2. Easily moved to pity, love, etc. 3. Careful not to injure (followed by *of*); unwilling to cause pain. 4. Apt to cause pain; ticklish. 5. Expressive of the softer passions, as love and pity.—**ten'derly**, *adv.* — **ten'derness**, *n.* [Fr. *tendre*—*L. tener*, thin.]

tenderfoot (ten'dēr-fōt), *n.* New-comer, esp. in a mining district or pioneer region; novice; greenhorn. (*Collog.*)

tender-hearted (ten'dēr-hārt'ed), *a.* Having great susceptibility; full of feeling.

tender-loin (ten'dēr-loin), *n.* Part of the loin of beef, pork, etc., tenderer than the rest.

tendon (ten'dun), *n.* Strong band or cord of fibres by which a muscle is attached to a bone; sinew. [Fr.—*L. tendo*, stretch.]

tendrill (ten'drīl), *n.* 1. Slender, spiral shoot of a plant by which it attaches itself for support. II. *a.* Clasp; climbing. [From Fr. *tendre*, tender.]

tenebrous (ten'ē-brūs), *a.* Dark; gloomy. [*L. tenebræ*, darkness.]

tenement (ten'e-ment), *n.* 1. Anything held or that may be held by a tenant. 2. Dwelling or part of it, used by one family.—**tenemental**, *a.*

tenement-house (ten'e-ment-hōws), *n.* House or block of buildings divided into dwellings occupied by separate families.

tenet (ten'et), *n.* Any opinion, principle or doctrine which a person, or sect, etc., maintains as true. [*L.*=he holds.]

tenfold (ten'fōld), *a.* and *adv.* Ten times folded; ten times as much or as many. [*TEN* and *FOLD*.]

tennis (ten'is), *n.* Game in which a ball is kept in motion by rackets. Lawn tennis and ping-pong are modifications of this game.

tenon (ten'un), *n.* I. *a.* Projection at the end of a piece of wood inserted into a corresponding socket or mortise in another. II. *vt.* Fit with, or join by, tenons. [Fr. *tenir*, hold.]

tenor (ten'ūr), *n.* 1. Prevailing course; general purport. 2. True intent. 3. Higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males. 4. One who sings tenor. [*L. tenor*, holding on, *teneo*, hold.]

tenpenny nail (ten'pen-i-nāl), *n.* Kind of nail, 1000 of which weigh 10 pounds. [*Penny* corr. from *pound*.]

tempins (ten'pinz), *n.* Game of being played with ten wooden pins in long alley.

tense (tens), *n.* Form of a verb indicating the time of the action. [*O. tens*, (Fr. *temps*)—*L. tempus*, time.]

tense (tens), *a.* Strained to stiffness; rigid.—**tense'ly**, *adv.*—**tense'ment**, *n.* [*L. tensus*, stretched. See *TEND*.]

tensile (ten'sil), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to tension. 2. Capable of being stretched. 3. Producing tones by means of stretched strings.

tension (ten'shun), *n.* 1. Act of stretching. 2. State of being stretched or strained. 3. Strain; effort; stress, physical, mental, or mechanical. [*L.*]

tensity (ten'si-ti), *n.* Tenseness.

tensor (ten'sūr), *n.* Muscle that tightens a part.

tent (tent), *n.* Portable lodge or shelter, generally of canvas stretched on poles. [Fr. *tente*—*L. tendo*, stretch.]

tent (ten), *v.* I. *a.* 1. Plug or roll of lint or the like used to keep open a wound or other opening. 2. Probe. II. *vt.* Try; probe. [Doublet of *TENT*.]

tentacle (ten'ta-k'l), *n.* Threadlike organ of certain insects for feeling or motion; feeler.—**tentac'ular**, *a.* [Fr. *tentacule*—*L. tentio*, feel.]

tentative (ten'ta-tiv), *a.* Trying; experimental. [Fr.—*L. tento*, handle, try.]

tented (ten'ted), *a.* Covered with tents.

tenter (ten'tēr), *n.* Machine or frame with hooks, for extending cloth. II. *vt.* Stretch on hooks.—*Be on tenter-hooks*, be in suspense or anxiety.

tenth (tent), *n.* I. *a.* Last of ten; next in order after the ninth. II. *n.* One of ten equal parts. [*Place*.]

tenthly (tent'hli), *adv.* In the tenth

tenuity (ten'ū-i-ti), *n.* 1. Thinness; slenderness; rarity. 2. Poverty; plainness. [*L. tenuitas*—*tenuis*, thin.]

tenuiroster (ten'ū-i-rostēr), *n.* Bird with a slender bill.

tenuous (ten'ū-us), *a.* Thin; small; slender; rare; subtle.

tenure (ten'ūr), *n.* Manner or right of holding, esp. land or tenements. [Fr. *tenure*—*L. teneo*, hold.] [*Indian*.]

tepee (tē'pē), *n.* Wigwam. [*American*]

tepefy (tep'e-fi), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become tepid.—**tepefaction**, *n.* [*L. tepefactio*—*tepeo*, am warm, and *facio*, make.]

tepid (tep'id), *a.* Lukewarm.—**tepid'ity**, **tepidness**, *ns.* [*L. tepidus*—*tepeo*, am warm.]

tēn, *tāt*, *tāk*, *tāz*, *tāl*, *tāre*, above; *mē*, *met*, *hār*; *mīte*, *mit*; *nōte*, *not*, *mōve*, *wōld*; *māte*, *bat*, *būrn*; *oll*, *owl*, *shen*.

teraphim (ter'a-fim), *n. pl.* Images or household gods, consulted as oracles by the ancient Jews. [Heb.]

teratological (tê-rat'i-kal), *a.* Marvelous; incredible; prodigious. [Gr.—*teras*, sign; wonder; monster.]

teree (têrs), *n.* Same as **TIERCE**.

tercentenary (têr-sen'te-nâr-i), *i. a.* Including, or pertaining to, a period of 300 years. *II. n.* 300th anniversary.

terebinth (ter'e-binth), *n.* Turpentine-tree.—**terebinthine**, *a.* [Gr.]

teredo (tê-rê-dô), *n.* Ship-worm, very destructive by boring into wood and through the sheathing of submarine cables. See cut under **SHIPWORM**. [Gr. *teredon*—*tero*, wear away.]

terete (tê-rê-tê), *a.* Cylindrical or slightly tapering, and slender. [*L. teres*.]

tergiversation (têr-jî-vêr-sâ'shun), *n.* 1. Shuffling or shifting; subterfuge. 2. Fickleness of conduct or opinion. [*L. tergum*, the back, and *verso*, turn.]

tergum (têr'gum), *n.* Back. [*L.*]

term (têrm), *i. a.* 1. Limit. 2. Limited period, as a session of a court. 3. That by which a thought is expressed; word; expression. 4. (gen. in *pl.*) Condition; arrangement. 5. In *alg.* Member of a compound quantity. *II. vt.* Apply a term to; name. [Fr. *terms*—*L. terminus*, boundary.]

Syn. Expression; phrase; word; stipulation; condition; duration. **termagant** (têr-mâ-gant), *n.* Boisterous, bold woman; virago; scold. [*Ter-magant*, an imaginary Mohammedan god, represented in the old plays as of a most violent character.]

terminable (têr'mi-nâ-bl), *a.* That may cease or be limited.

terminal (têr'mi-nal), *a.* Pertaining to, or growing at, the end or extremity. [*L. terminalis*.]

terminate (têr'mi-nât), *vt.* and *vi.* Set a limit to; finish; be limited; close; end. [*L. terminus*.]

termination (têr'mi-nâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act of terminating or ending. 2. Limit; end; result. 3. Ending of words as varied by their signification.

terminative (têr'mi-nâ-tiv), *a.* Tending to terminate or determine; absolute.

terminology (têr-min-ol'o-jî), *n.* 1. Doctrine of terms. 2. Terms used in any art, science, etc. [*L. terminus*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.]

terminus (têr'mi-nus), *n.* [*pl. termini*.] 1. End or extreme point. 2. One of the extreme points of a railway. [*L.*]

termite (têr'mit), *n.* Very destructive white ant in tropical countries. [*L. termes*, *termis*, ant.]

tern (têrn), *n.* Long-winged aquatic fowl allied to the gull. [Dan. *terne*. Icel. *therna*.]

ternary (têr'nâr-i),

i. a. Proceeding by, or consisting of, threes. *II. n.* Number three. [*L. ternarius*—*terni*, three each,—*tres*, three.]



Tern.

ternate (têr'nât), *a.* Threefold; arranged in threes. [See **TERNARY**.]

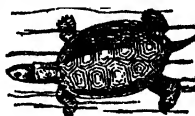
terrace (ter'ās), *i. n.* 1. Raised level bank of earth; any raised flat place. 2. Flat roof of a house. 3. Balcony; open gallery. 4. Short street or range of houses. [Fr. *terrasse*—*L. terrazzo*—*L. terra*, earth.]

terra-cotta (ter-a-kot'a), *n.* Composition of clay and sand used for statues, pottery, building material, etc., hardened like bricks by fire. [*It.*—*L. terra cotta*, baked earth.] [[*L.*]

terra firma (ter-a-têr'mâ), *n.* Dry land.

terrapin (ter'a-pîn),

n. Name given to several species of freshwater and tide-water tortoises. [Am. Ind.]



Diamond-backed terrapin.

terraqueous (ter-a'kwê-us), *a.* Consisting of land and water. [Coined from *L. terra*, earth, and *agua*, water.]

terreen (ter-rên'), *n.* See **TURREN**.

terrene (ter-rên'), *a.* Pertaining to the earth; earthly. [*L. terrenus*—*terra*, the earth.]

terrestrial (ter-res'tri-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or existing on the earth. 2. Earthly; worldly. 3. Representing the earth. 4. Living on the ground. [*L. terrestris*—*terra*, the earth.]

terrible (ter'i-bl), *a.* Fitted to excite terror or awe; awful; dreadful.—**terribly**, *adv.*—**terribleness**, *n.* [*L. terribilis*—*terreo*, frighten.]

terrier (ter'i-âr), *n.* Small dog, remarkable for the sagacity and courage with which it pursues burrowing animals, rats, etc. [Fr. *terrier*—*terre*, the earth.]

terrific (ter-rif'ik), *a.* Creating terror; fitted to terrify; dreadful.

terrify (ter'i-fi), *vt.* Cause terror in; frighten greatly; alarm. [*L. terreo*, and *facio*, make.]

territorial (ter-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to territory. 2. Limited to a district.—**territorially**, *adv.*

territory (ter-i-tō'ri), *n.* 1. Extent of land around or belonging to a city or state; domain. 2. [T.] In the United States, an organized portion of the country not yet admitted as a State in the Union, and still under a provisional government. [*L. territorium*—*terra*, earth, land.]

terror (ter'ūr), *n.* 1. Extreme fear. 2. Object of fear or dread. [*L. terror*—*terreo*, frighten.]

terrorism (ter'ūr-izm), *n.* 1. State of terror. 2. State which impresses terror. 3. Organized system of intimidation.

terse (tērs), *a.* Compact or concise, with smoothness or elegance; neat.—**tersely**, *adv.*—**terseness**, *n.* [*L. tersus*,—*tergeo*, *tersum*, scour.]

tertian (tēr'shi-an), *i. a.* Occurring every third day. *II. n.* Ague or fever with paroxysms every third day. [*L. tertianus*—*tertius*, third,—*tres*, three.]

tertiary (tēr'shi-ār-i), *a.* 1. Of the third degree, order, or formation. 2. Pertaining to the series of sedimentary rocks or strata lying above the chalk and other secondary strata, and abounding in organic remains. [*L. tertarius*—*tertius*.]

tessellate (tes'e-lāt), *vt.* Form into squares or lay with checkered work.—**tessellation**, *n.* [*L.*—*tessella*—*tessera*, square piece,—*Gr.* *tessara*, four.]

test (test), *i. n.* 1. Formerly, pot in which metals were tried and refined. 2. Any critical trial. 3. Means of trial. 4. In *chem.* Anything used to distinguish substances or detect their presence; reagent. 5. Standard; distinction; proof. *II. vt.* 1. Put to proof. 2. Examine critically. [*O. Fr. test*—*L. testa*, earthen pot.]

testable (tes'ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being given by will. [*L. testabilis*.]

testaceous (tes-tā'shūn), *a.* Consisting of, or having, a hard shell. [*L. testaceus*—*testa*, baked clay.]

testament (tes'ta-ment), *n.* 1. That which testifies, or in which an attestation is made. 2. Solemn declaration in writing of one's will; will. 3. One of the two great divisions of the Bible. [*L.*—*testor*, am a witness.]

testamentary (tes-ta-men'ta-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a testament or will. 2. Bequeathed or done by will.

testate (tes'tāt), *a.* Having made and left a will. [*L. testatus*.]

testator (tes-tā'tōr), *n.* One who leaves a will.—**testatrix**, *fem.* [*L.*]

tester (tes'tēr), *n.* Flat canopy, esp. over the head of a bed. [*O. Fr. teste* (Fr. *tête*), head.]

tester (tes'tēr), *n.* English sixpence. [*O. Fr. teston*—*teste* (Fr. *tête*), head. From the head on the coin.]

testes. See **TESTIS**.

testicle (tes'ti-kli), *n.* Gland which secretes the spermatozoa in males. [*L. testiculus*.]

testify (tes'ti-fi), *vt.* and *vi.* Bear witness; give testimony; make a solemn declaration; protest or declare a charge (with *against*).—**testifier**, *n.* [*L. testificor*—*testis*, witness, and *facio*, make.]

testimonial (tes-ti-mō'n-i-al), *i. a.* Containing testimony. *II. n.* 1. Writing or certificate bearing testimony to one's character or abilities. 2. Gift presented as a token of respect.

testimony (tes'ti-mō-ni), *n.* 1. Evidence; proof. 2. Declaration to prove some fact. [*L. testimonium*.]

testis (tes'tis), *n.* [*pl.* testes (tes'tēz).] 1. Testicle. 2. Anything likened to a testicle; as the *testes* of the brain. [*L.*]

testy (tes'ti), *a.* Easily irritated; fretful; peevish.—**testily**, *adv.*—**testiness**, *n.* [From *O. Fr. teste* (Fr. *tête*), head.]

tetradinal (tes-tē'di-nal), *a.* Of, or like, a tortoise. [*L. testudo*, tortoise.]

tetanus (tet'a-nus), *n.* Spasm of the voluntary muscles; lockjaw.—**tetanic**, *a.* Pertaining to or producing tetanus. [*Gr. tetanos*, stretched.]

tête-à-tête (tā'tā-tāt), *i. adv.* Face to face in familiar conversation. *II. a.* Confidential. *III. n.* 1. Private interview. 2. Sofa designed for two persons sitting face to face. [*Fr.*=head to head.]

tether (teth'ēr), *i. n.* Rope or chain for tying a beast to a stake. *II. vt.* Confine with a tether. [*Low Ger. tider*. Icel. *thóðr*. Conn. with *rim*.]

tetra—*prefix*. Four. [*Gr.*]

tetragon (tet-ra-gon), *n.* Figure of four angles.—**tetragonal**, *a.* [*Gr. tetra*, four, and *gonia*, angle.]

tetrahedral (tet-ra-hē'drai), *a.* Having four sides; bounded by four triangles.

tetrahedron (tet-ra-hē'dron), *n.* Solid figure inclosed by four triangles. [*Gr. tetra*, four, and *hedra*, seat, base.]

tetrarch (tet'rārk or tē-), *n.* Ruler of the fourth part of a Roman province.—**tetrarchate**, **tetrarchy**, *ns.* Office or dominion of a tetrarch. [*Gr.*—*tetra*, four, and *arches*, ruler.]

tetrasyllabic (tet-ra-sil-lab'ik), *a.* Consisting of four syllables.

tēte, fat, tāk, tār, fāl, täre, above; mē, met, hār; mite, mit; nūte, not, möve, wēlf; müte, but, būm; oil, owl, tēan.

tetrasyllable (tet'ra-sil-a-bl), *n.* Word of four syllables.

tetter (tet'ér), *n.* Popular name for several eruptive diseases of the skin. [A. S. *teler*.]

Teuton (tū'ton), *n.* 1. One of an ancient German tribe. 2. One of the race comprising the Germans, Dutch, English, Scandinavians, etc., distinguished from the Latin, Celtic or Slave race.

Teutonic (tū-ton'ik), *a.* Belonging to the Teutons or their language. [L. *-Teuto*—root of A. S. *thead*, people.]

text (tekst), *n.* 1. Original words of an author. 2. That on which a comment is written, or a sermon preached, etc. 3. Main body of matter in a book, as distinguished from the notes, illustrations, etc. 4. Kind of writing or type. [L. *textus*—*texo*, *texus*, weave.]

text-book (tekst'-bok), *n.* Schoolbook. [Orig. a book with wide spaces for comments on the text.]

textile (tekst'il), *a.* 1. Woven. 2. Capable of being woven. 3. Pertaining to weaving. [L. *-textilis*—*texo*, weave.]

textual (tekst'ū-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or contained in, the text. 2. Serving for a text.—*textually*, *adv.*

textualist (tekst'ū-əl-ist), *n.* 1. One ready in citing Scripture texts. One who adheres to the text.

texture (tekst'ūr), *n.* 1. Anything woven; web. 2. Manner of weaving or connecting; arrangement of interwoven parts. [L. *textura*—*texo*.]

-th, *suffix*.
Used to form:
1. Abstract nouns from adjective or verb stems, as *filth* from *filth*, *from* *four*.
2. Ordinals from cardinals, as *sixth* from *six*.
3. The *3d* pers. sing. as *doth*.

thaler (tāl'ér), *n.* Former German monetary unit and silver coin worth about 78 cts. [Ger. See DOLLAR.]

tham (thān), *conj.* and *adv.* Compared with. [A. S. *thonne*. Ger. *denn*.]

thame (thān), *n.* Dignitary under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, of the rank of a baron.—*thame'dom*, *n.* [A. S.

thegn, servant, nobleman. O. Ger. *degen*, soldier, servant,—root of A. S. *thian*. Ger. (*ge-*) *deihen*, thrive.]

thank (thank), *v.* *vt.* Express gratitude for a favor. II. *n.* [usually in pl.] Expression of gratitude for favor received. [A. S. *thanc*—root of *THINK*.]

thankful (thank'fōl), *a.* Grateful.—**thank'fully**, *adv.*—**thank'fulness**, *n.*

thankless (thank'les), *a.* 1. Not expressing thanks for favors. 2. Not gaining thanks; not deserving thanks.

thank-offering (thank'of-er-ing), *n.* Offering made to express thanks.

thanksgiving (thank's-giv-ing), *n.* 1. Act of giving thanks. 2. Public acknowledgment of divine goodness.—**Thanks-giving day**, *a.* Day set apart for this. [Deserving thanks.]

thankworthy (thank'wū-thi), *a.* **that** (that), *I. pron.* *demon.* and *rel.* As a *demon.* (pl. *those*) it points out a person or thing; the former or more distant thing; not this but the other. As a *rel.* who or which. II. *conj.* Used to introduce a clause; because; for; in order that. III. *adv.* So. [A. S. *thæt*, neut. of article *the*. Ger. *das*, *dass*.]

thatch (thach), *v.* *vt.* Cover, as a roof, with straw, reeds, etc. II. *n.* Straw etc., used to cover the roofs of buildings and stacks.—**thatch'er**, *n.*—**thatch'ing**, *n.* 1. Act or art of covering with thatch. 2. Materials used for thatching.

thaumaturgy (tha'ma-tūr-jī), *n.* Art of working wonders or miracles.—**thaumaturgical**, *a.* [Gr. *-thauma*, wonder, and *ergon*, work.]

thaw (thā), *v.* *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Melt or grow liquid, as ice. 2. Become so warm as to melt ice. 3. Cause to melt. II. *n.* 1. Melting of ice or snow by heat. 2. Change of weather which causes it. [A. S. *thawan*.]

the (thē or (when emphatic) thēs), *definite article*, used to denote a particular person or thing; also to denote a species. [A. S.]

the (thē), *adv.* Used before comparatives, as "the more the better." [A. S. *thi*, by that much, instrumental case of *THE*, *demon.* *pron.*]

theater, **theatre** (thē'a-tēr), *n.* 1. Place where public representations, chiefly dramatic or musical, are seen. 2. Any place rising by steps like the seats of a theater. 3. Scene of action. 4. Drama; stage. [Gr. *theatron*—*theasthai*, see.]

theatric (thē-a'tr'ik), **theat'rical**, *ca.* 1. Relating or suitable to a theater or to actors. 2. Pompous; stilted.



Prussian Thaler of 1868.
Reverse. Actual size.

theatricals (thē-ā'trīk-ālz), *n. pl.* Dramatic performances.

thee (thē), *pron.* Objective of THOU. [A. S. *the*, dative and accus. of *thu*.]

theft (thēft), *n.* Act of stealing. [A. S. *theofth*.] [tea. [Fr.—*thē*, tea.]

theism (thē'in), *n.* Active principle of their (thār), *poss. a.* Of, or belonging to, them. [A. S. *thara*, gen. pl. of the definite article.]

theirs (thā'rz), *poss. pron.* Of, or belonging to, them. [From THEIR.]

theism (thē'izm), *n.* Creed of a theist. **theist** (thē'ist), *n.* One who believes in a God who rules the world and sustains a personal relation to man.—**theistic**, **theistical**, *as.*

them (thēm), *pron.* Objective case of THEY. [A. S. *tham*, dative pl. of the definite article.]

theme (thēm), *n.* Subject or topic of discussion, or on which a person speaks or writes. [Fr. *thème*,—L. *thema*—Gr. *tithēmi*, set. See THESIS.] **themselves** (thēm-selvz), *pron. Pl.* of HIMSELF, HERSELF, and ITSELF.

then (thēn), *adv.* 1. At that time. 2. Afterward; immediately 3. At another time; at the other time stated; again. 4. In that case; therefore. [A. S. From THAN.]

thence (thēns), *adv.* 1. From that time or place. 2. For that reason. [M. E. *thenna*—A. S. *thanon*.]

thenceforth (thēns'fōrth), *adv.* From that time forth or forward.

thenceforward (thēns-far'ward), *adv.* From that time forward or onward.

theocracy (thē-ōk'rā-si), *n.* 1. Government in which the chiefs of the state are considered as the immediate ministers of God or of the gods. 2. State thus governed.—**theocratic**, **theocratical**, *as.* [Gr.—*theos*, God, and *krateo*, rule.]

theodicy (thē-ōd'i-si), *n.* Justification of God's dealings with man. [Gr.—*theos*, God, and *dike*, justice.]

theodolite (thē-ōd'ō-lit), *n.* Instrument used in land surveying for measuring angles. [Corr. from THE ALIDADE.]

theogony (thē-ōg'ō-ni), *n.* Genealogy of the heathen gods. [Gr.—*theos*, God, and *gonē*, race.]

theologian (thē-ō-lō'jī-an), *n.* One versed in theology; professor of divinity.

theologic (thē-ō-lōj'ik), **theological**, *as.* Pertaining to theology or divinity.—**theologically**, *adv.*

theologist (thē-ō-lō-jist), *n.* Student of theology; theologian.

theologize (thē-ō-lō-jiz), *I. vi.* Render theological. *II. vi.* Theorize or speculate upon theological subjects.

theology (thē-ō-lō-jī), *n.* Science which treats of God, and of man's relation to Him; system of religious truths. [Gr.—*theos*, God, and *logos*, treatise.]

theorem (thē-ō-rem), *n.* Proposition that can be demonstrated. [Gr. *theorema*, a principle observed,—*theoreo*, view.]

theoretic (thē-ō-ret'ik), **theoretic'al**, *as.* 1. Pertaining to theory; speculative. 2. Not practical.—**theoretically**, *adv.*

theorist (thē-ō-ris't), *n.* One given to theory and speculation.

theorize (thē-ō-riz), *vi.* Form a theory; form opinions solely by theories; speculate.—**theorizer**, *n.*

theory (thē-ō-rī), *n.* 1. Mental contemplation; hypothesis. 2. Exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art. 3. Speculation as opposed to practice. 4. In music, the science of composition, as distinguished from the art of playing. [L.—Gr. *theoria*. See THEOREM.]

theosophy (thē-ō-sō-fī), *n.* Philosophy purporting to be based upon knowledge obtained by direct intercourse with God. [Gr. *theos*, God, and *sophos*, wisdom.]

therapeutic (ther-ā-pū'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the healing art; curative. [Gr. *therapeuo*, take care of; serve.]

therapeutics (ther-ā-pū'tiks), *n.* That part of medicine concerned with the composition, application and mode of operation of the remedies.

there (thār), *adv.* 1. In that place; at that time; in that relation. 2. To or into that place.—**thereabout** or

abouts, *adv.* About or near that place, number, quality, or degree.—**thereafter**, *adv.* After or according to that.—**thereat**, *adv.* 1. At that place or occurrence. 2. On that account.—**thereby**, *adv.* 1. By that means; in consequence of that.—**therefore**, *adv.* For that or this reason.—**therefrom**, *adv.* From that or this.—**therein**, *adv.* In that or this place, time, thing or respect.—**thereof** (thār-ov), *adv.* Of that or this.—**thereon**, *adv.* On that or this.—**thereto**, *therunto*, *adv.* To that or this.—**thereupon**, *adv.* 1. Thereon. 2. Upon, or in consequence of, that or this. 3. Immediately.—**therewith**, *adv.* With that or this. [A. S. *thar* or *thar*, there.]

thāe, tat, thak, thā, thā, thā, above; mē, met, hār; mite, mit; mēe, not, mūve, wēit; mite. but būrn; oīl, oīl, thēn.

thermal (thér'mal), *a.* Pertaining to heat; warm. [Gr. *thermos*, hot.]

thermo-dynamics (thér'mô-di-nam'ika), *n.* Branch of physics which treats of heat as a mechanical agent.

thermo-electricity (thér'mô-elek-tris'ti-ti), *n.* Electricity developed by the unequal heating of two or more bars of dissimilar metals.

thermograph

(thér'mô-gráf), *n.* Self-registering thermometer. [Gr. *therme*, heat, and *grapho*, write.]

thermometer

(thér'mô-mè'tèr) *n.* Instrument by which the temperatures of bodies are ascertained. [Gr.—*thermos*, warm, and *metron*, measure.]

thermometric

(thér'mô-mè't'rik), *thermo-met'rical*, *as.* Pertaining to, or made with, a thermometer.—**thermo-met'rical-ly**, *adv.*

thermo-pile

(thér'mô-pil), *n.* Thermo-electric battery used as a very delicate thermometer. [Gr. *therme*, heat, and *PIL*.]

thermoscope (thér'mô-skôp), *n.* Instrument indicating changes in temperature without measuring them.

thermostat (thér'mô-stat), *n.* Self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature.

thesaurus (thô-să'rûs), *n.* Treasury or repository, esp. of words; lexicon. [Gr. *thesauros*—*tithêmi*, place.]

these (thêz), *pron. Pl. of THIS.*

thesis (thê'sis), *n.* [*pl.* theses (thê'sîz).] 1. Proportion; that which is set down for argument. 2. Subject for a school exercise. 3. Essay; dissertation. 4. In prosody, that part of a foot which receives the ictus or metrical stress. 5. (Incorrectly) Unaccented part of a foot. [L.—Gr. *tithêmi*, set. See **THEME**.]



THERMOMETERS.

R = Réaumur.
C = Celsius centigrade.
F = Fahrenheit.

	Freezing point.	Boiling point.
R	0	80
C	0	100
F	32	212

Thespian (thes'pi-an), *I. a.* Of, or relating to, dramatic art; dramatic. *II. n.* Actor. [From *Thespis*, a Greek dramatist, B. C. 535.]

theurgic (thê-ûr'jik), **theurgic**, *as.* Pertaining to theurgy or the power of performing supernatural things.—*Theurgic hymns*, songs of incantation.

theurgy (thê-ûr'ji), *n.* Phenomena or working of divine or supernatural agency in human affairs.—**theurgist** (thê-ûr'jist), *n.* One who pretends to, or is addicted to, theurgy. [Gr. *theourgia*—*theos*, a god, and *ergon*, work.]

thew (thû), *n.* Muscle; sinew. [From A. S. *theow*, custom, bearing.]

they (thâ), *pers. pron. Pl. of he, she, or it.* [From A. S. *tha*, nom. pl. of the definite article.]

thick (thik), *I. a.* 1. Speaking of the 3rd dimension, other than *long* and *wide*; not thin. 2. Dense; imperfectly fluid. 3. Not transparent or clear; misty; indistinct. 4. Dull. 5. Crowded; closely set; compact; abundant; frequent; in quick succession. *II. adv.* 1. Closely; frequently; fast. 2. To a great depth. *III. n.* Part where, or time when, anything is thickest.—*Through thick and thin*, steadfastly through every difficulty.—**thick'ly**, *adv.*—**thick'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *thioce*, thick. Ger. *dick*.]

thicken (thik'n), *vt. and vi.* Make or become thick or close. [A. S. *thiocean*.]

thicket (thik'et), *n.* Collection of trees or shrubs closely set; close wood or copse.

thickheaded (thik' hed-ed), *a.* Having a thick head or skull; stupid.

thickish (thik'ish), *a.* Somewhat thick.

thief (thêf), *n.* [*pl.* thieves, (thêvz).] One who steals, or is guilty of theft. [A. S. *thioef*, *thiof*.]

thieve (thêv), *vi.* Practice theft; steal. [A. S. *thioefan*.] [*thieving*.]

thievery (thê-vêr-i), *n.* Practice of thieving.

thievish (thê'vish), *a.* Given to, or like, theft or stealing; acting by stealth; dishonest.—**thie'vishly**, *adv.*—**thie'vishness**, *n.*

thig (thig), *vt.* [thig'ging; thigged.] Beg; ask supplies from neighbors.—**thigger**, *n.* [Ice. *thiggja*.]

thigh (thî), *n.* Thick fleshy part of the leg from the knee to the hip; femur. [A. S. *thioh*.]

thill (thîl), *n.* One of the pair of shafts of a cart, gig or other carriage. [A. S. *thill*. Cf. Ger. *diels*, plank.]

thimble (thim'bl), *n.* Metal protection for the finger, used in sewing. [A. S. *thymal*—*thyma*, thumb.]

thê, fat, thak, thêr, thîl, thêre, above; mē, met, hēr; mîte, mît; nôte, not, mōve, wêlf; mûte, hut, h'ern; oîl, owl, thên.

thimble-rig (thim'bl-rig). I. *n.* Sleight-of-hand trick in which the performer conceals a pea or small ball under one of three thimble-like cups. II. *cf.* Cheat by such means. — **thimble-rigger**, *n.*

thin (thin). I. *a.* 1. Having little thickness; slim; lean. 2. Freely fluid; of little viscosity. 3. Not dense, close, or crowded. 4. Not full; faint and shrill. 5. Transparent; easily seen through. II. *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state. III. *vt.* [thin'ing; thinned.] Make thin. — **thin'ly**, *adv.* — **thin'ness**, *n.* [A.S. *thyn*.]

thine (thin), *poss. a.* Belonging to thee. [A.S. *thin*; Ger. *dein*.]

thing (thing), *n.* 1. Inanimate object; any object of human thought. 2. An event. 3. In pl. Belongings, as clothes, etc. [A.S. *thing*, cause; council.]

think (think). I. *vt.* [think'ing; thought.] 1. Exercise the mind; revolve ideas in the mind. 2. Judge; form or hold as an opinion. 3. Consider; purpose; design. II. *vt.* 1. Imagine. 2. Believe. — **think'er**, *n.* [A.S. *thencan*, *thyncan*.]

thiamish (thin'ish), *a.* Somewhat thin.

third (thêrd). I. *a.* Last of three. II. *n.* 1. One of three equal parts. 2. In music, interval containing three distinct sounds. [A.S. *thrida*. See THREE.] [place.]

thirsty (thêrd'li), *adv.* In the third thirst (thêrst). I. *n.* 1. Uneasiness caused by want of drink; craving for drink. 2. Eager desire for anything. II. *vt.* 1. Feel thirst. 2. Desire vehemently. — **thirsty** (thêrs'ti), *a.* 1. Suffering from thirst. 2. Dry. — **thirst'ily**, *adv.* — **thirst'iness**, *n.* [A.S. *thurst*, *thyrst*, — root of DRY. Ger. *durst*.]

thirteen (thêrtên), *a.* and *n.* Three and ten. — *The original thirteen* States of the Union. See reverse of plate XVII. [Last of thirteen.]

thirteenth (thêrtenth), *a.* and *n.* Thirtieth (thêrti-eth). I. *a.* Last of thirty. II. *n.* Thirtieth part.

thirty (thêrti), *a.* and *n.* Three times ten. [A.S. *thritig*.]

this (this), *demons. pron.* [pt. these (thêz).] Denoting a person or thing near, just mentioned, or about to be mentioned. [A.S. *this*.]

thistle (this'l), *n.* Common name of several prickly plants. — **thistly**, (this'l), *a.* Overgrown with thistles. [A.S. *thistel*. Ger. *distel*.]

thither (thith'êr), *adv.* 1. To that place. 2. To that end or result. — **thitherward** (thith'êr-ward), *adv.* Toward that place. [A.S. *thider*.]

thole (thôl), *n.* Pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing. [A.S. *thol*. Low Ger. *dolle*.]

thornback (tharn'bak), *n.* Voracious kind of skate or ray, about two feet long; thornback-ray.

thong (thang), *n.* Strap of leather. [A.S. *thwang*. Akin to Ger. *swang*, force.]

thoracic (thô-ras'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the thorax or breast.

thorax (thô'raks), *n.* Part of the body between the neck and abdomen. [Gr.]

thorn (tharn), *n.* 1. Sharp, woody spine on the stem of a plant. 2. Plant having thorns. 3. Anything prickly or troublesome. [A.S.]

thorn-apple (tharn'apl), *n.* 1. Haw tree or its fruit. 2. Ill-smelling poisonous weed; Jimson-weed.

thorntail (tharn'tail), *n.* Beautiful humming bird of Peru and Colombia.

thorny (tharni), *a.* Full of thorns; prickly; troublesome.

thorough (thur'ô), *a.* Passing through or to the end; complete; entire. — **thoroughly**, *adv.* — **thoroughness**, *n.* [A.S. *thurh*.]

thorough-bass (thur'ô-bäs), *n.* Bass part all through a piece, with figures to indicate the successive chords of the harmony.

thorough-brace (thur'ô-bräs), *n.* Leather band hanging on a front and a rear C-spring, and supporting the body of a carriage.

thoroughbred (thur'ô-bred), *a.* Bred from the best blood, as a horse.

thoroughfare (thur'ô-fär), *n.* Public way or street; place of travel.

thorough-going (thur'ô-gô-ing), *a.* 1. Going through or to the end. 2. Going all lengths; out-and-out.

thorough-paced (thur'ô-päst), *a.* 1. Thoroughly or perfectly paced or trained. 2. Complete; consummate.

thorough-wort (thur'ô-würt), *n.* Popular name of a composite plant of N. America, valued for its medical uses; boneset; Indian sage.

therp, **therpe** (tharp), *n.* Hamlet. [A.S. Cf. Ger. *dorf*.]



Thorn-back.



Thorough-wort

these (thöz), *pron. Pl. of THAT.* [A. S. *thas*, old pl. of *thia*, this. See **THIS**.]

them (thow), *pron. Sec. pers. sing. Person addressed.* [A. S. *thū*, Ger. *du*.]

though (thō), *I. conj.* Admitting; allowing; even if. *II. adv.* Nevertheless; however. [A. S. *theah*, Ger. *doch*.]

thought (thāt), *pa. t. and pa. p. of THINK.*

thought (thāt), *n.* 1. Act of thinking; reasoning; deliberation. 2. That which one thinks; idea; fancy; consideration; opinion. 3. Care. 4. Small amount. [A. S. *ge-thoht*.]

Syn. Reflection; cogitation; deliberation; meditation; notion; design; conception; solicitude; concern; trifle.

thoughtful (thā'tfōl), *a.* 1. Employed in meditation. 2. Attentive; considerate.—**thoughtfully**, *adv.*—**thoughtfulness**, *n.* [ATTENTIVE.]

Syn. Contemplative; wary. See **thoughtless** (thā'tles), *a.* 1. Without thought or care; careless; inattentive. 2. Stupid; dull.—**thoughtlessly**, *adv.*—**thoughtlessness**, *n.*

thousand (thow'zand), *I. a.* 1. Ten hundred. 2. Any large number. *II. n.* 1. Number ten hundred. 2. Any large number. [A. S. *thused*, Ger. *tausend*.]

thousandfold (thow'zand-fōld), *a.* Folded a thousand times; multiplied by a thousand.

thousandth (thow'zandth), *I. a.* Last of a thousand or of any great number. *II. n.* 1. One of a thousand or of any great number. 2. One of thousand equal parts. [*n.* Slavery; bondage.]

thrall (thral), *n.* 1. Slave; serf. 2. Slavery; servitude. [A. S. Cf. *lcel*. *threll*, runner, attendant.]

thrash (thrash), **thresh** (thresh), *I. vt.* 1. Beat out grain from the straw. 2. Beat soundly. *II. vt.* 1. Perform the act of thrashing. 2. Drudge; toil; beat about.—**thrasher**, *n.* [A. S. *threscan*, thrash.]

thrasher (thras'hēr), **thresher** (thresh'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or machine which, thrashes grain. 2. Species of shark, so-called from its using its long tail-fin as a weapon of attack.—*Brown thrasher*, American singing bird of the thrush family.

thrashing (thrash'ing), *n.* 1. Act of beating out grain from the straw. 2. Sound beating or drubbing.

thread (thred), *I. n.* 1. Very thin line of any substance twisted and drawn out. 2. Anything resembling a compound cord. 3. Prominent spiral part of a screw. 4. Something continued

in long course. 5. Main idea running through a discourse. *II. vt.* 1. Pass a thread through the eye of (as a needle). 2. Pass or pierce through, as a narrow way. [A. S. *threod*—*threowan*, wind. Cf. Ger. *draht*.]

threadbare (thred'bār), *a.* 1. Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off. 2. Used till its novelty or interest is gone; hackneyed.

thready (thred'i), *a.* 1. Like thread; slender. 2. Containing, or consisting of, thread.

threat (thret), *n.* Declaration of an intention to inflict punishment or other evil upon another; menace. [A. S. *threat*, crowd; trouble. Akin to D. *verdrilen*, vex.]

threaten (thret'n), *vt. and vi.* 1. Declare the intention of inflicting harm upon another. 2. Terrify by menace. 3. Present the appearance of coming evil, or of something unpleasant.

three (thrē), *a. and n.* Two and one. [A. S. and *lcel*. *thri*, Ger. *drei*.]

threefold (thrē'fōld), *a.* Folded thrice; thrice repeated; consisting of three.

threeply (thrē'pli), *a.* Having three folds, three webs or three strands; threefold. [*a score*; sixty.]

threescore (thrē'skōr), *a.* Three times threody (threu'g-di), *n.* Song or poem of lamentation; dirge. [Gr. *threnos*, lamentation, and *ode*, ode.]

thresh (thresh). Same as **THRASH**.

threshold (thresh'ōld), *n.* Piece of wood or stone under the door of a house; doorsill; entrance. [A. S. *threscald*. Of doubtful origin.]

throw (thrō), *pa. t. of THROW.* [*much*. **thrice** (thris), *adv.* Three times; very **thrift** (thrift), *n.* 1. State of thriving. 2. Frugality; gain. 3. Prosperity; increase of wealth; gain. 4. Plant of several species. [See **THRIVE**.]

Syn. Success; gain; industry; fortune; economy; good husbandry.

thrifless (thrift'les), *a.* 1. Extravagant. 2. Not thriving.—**thriflessly**, *adv.*—**thriflessness**, *n.*

thrifty (thrift'i), *a.* 1. Showing thrift or economy. 2. Thriving by good husbandry.—**thriftily**, *adv.*—**thrifiness**, *n.*

Syn. Economical; saving; sparing; frugal; careful; thriving; prosperous **thrill** (thrill), *I. vt. and vi.* 1. Pierce; bore. 2. Affect, or feel, strongly, with a tingling sensation. *II. n.* Thrilling sensation; irresistible, permeating excitement. [A. S. *thryllan*, bore a hole. Ger. *drillen*.]

thrive (thriv), *vt.* [thriv'ing; thrive or thrive; thrive'n.] 1. Prosper; be

successful. 2. Increase in goods; grow rich. 3. Grow vigorously. 4. Flourish. [*Icel. thrífa*, grasp.]

throat (thrōt), *n.* 1. Forepart of the neck, in which are the gullet and wind-pipe. 2. Passage from the mouth to the lungs and stomach; pharynx. 3. Entrance; narrow passage. [*A. S. throta*. *O. H. Ger. drosse*.

throb (throβ), *v.* [*throbbing*; *throbb*] Palpitate, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force. *II. n.* Strong pulsation. [*Ety. doubtful.*]

throe (thrō), *n.* Suffering; pain; agony. [*A. S. threa*, suffering. *Cf. M. H. Ger. dro*, threat.]

throne (thrōn) *I. n.* 1. Elevated and ornamental chair of state used by a sovereign. 2. Sovereign power and dignity. *II. vt.* 1. Enthroned. 2. Place as on a throne; exalt. *III. vt.* Sit on a throne, sit in state as a king. [*Gr. thronos*, chair.]



Throne.

throneless (thrōn'les), *a.* Without a throne; deposed.

throng (thrang), *I. n.* Large number of people crowded or moving together. *II. vt.* Press; fill; crowd. *III. vt.* Come in multitudes. [*A. S. thrang* — *thringan*, press. *Ger. gedränge*.]

thrush (thro'sh), *n.* 1. Song-thrush; mavis. 2. Machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc. [*A. S. Dim. of thrush*. *Cf. Dan. and Ger. drossel*.]

throttle (thro'tl), *I. n.* 1. Throat; windpipe. 2. Throttle-valve. *II. vt.* and *vt.* Stop the breath of by compressing the throat; strangle; choke; suffocate. — **throttler**, *n.* One who or that which throttles or chokes. [*Dim. of THROAT*.]

throttle-lever (thro'tl-lē-vēr), *n.* Hand-lever by which the throttle-valve is worked.

throttle-valve (thro'tl-valv), *n.* Valve which regulates the supply of steam to the cylinder of a steam engine.

through (thrō), *I. prep.* 1. From end to end of; from side to side of; between the sides of. 2. Among. 3. By means of; in consequence of. *II. adv.* From one end or side to the other; from beginning to end. 2. To the end or purpose. [*A. S. thruh*. *Ger. durch*.]

throughout (thrō-ow't), *I. prep.* Through to the outside; in every part of. *II. adv.* Everywhere.

throve (thrōv), *pt. & of THRIVE*.

throw (thrō), *I. vt.* and *vt.* [*throwing*; *threw*; *thrown*.] 1. Hurl; fling; propel; send. 2. Wind or twist together, as yarn. 3. Form on a wheel, as pottery. 4. Cast (dice). 5. Put on. 6. Put on or spread carelessly. 7. Cast down in wrestling. *II. n.* 1. Act of throwing; cast, esp. of dice. 2. Distance to which anything is thrown; extent of motion of a part of a machine.

thrower, *n.* [*A. throwan*, whirl.] **thrum** (thrūm), *I. n.* 1. End of weaver's thread. 2. Coarse yarn. *II. vt.* [*thrumming*; *thrummed*.] 1. Furnish with thrums; fringe. 2. Insert short pieces of rope-yarn in a mat or piece of canvas. [*Ger. trum*, stub.]

thrum (thrūm), *vt.* and *vt.* [*thrumming*; *thrummed*.] Play rudely or monotonously with the fingers on an instrument, the table, etc.

thrummy (thrūm'i) *a.* Made of or like thrums.

thrush (thrush), *n.* 1. Little European singing bird. 2. Warbler, or similar bird, of many species and countries. [*See THROSTLE*.]



Song thrush.

thrush (thrush), *n.* 1. Inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of horses. 2. Disease of the mouth and throat, occurring chiefly in early infancy. [*Dan. troeske*,—root of *THRIST*.]

thrust (thrust), *I. vt.* and *vt.* Push; intrude; stab. *II. n.* Forceful push or impulse; pressure; assault; stab. [*Icel. thrysta*, press.] [*In.*

Syn. Drive; shove; pierce; squeeze. **thud** (thud), *n.* 1. Sound, as that of a heavy stone striking the ground. 2. Blow causing a dull sound. [*Imitative*. *Cf. A. S. thoden*, noise.]

thug (thug), *n.* 1. Member of a fraternity of robbers and assassins formerly prevalent in India. 2. Ruffian; bandit. [*Hind. thugna*, deceive; rob.]

Thule (thū'ls), *n.* Name given by the ancients to the most northern country with which they were acquainted. The Romans spoke of it as *ultima Thule*, the farthest Thule.

thumb (thūm), *I. n.* Short, thick first digit of the hand. *II. vt.* 1. Handle awkwardly. 2. Soil or wear off with the thumb or fingers. [*A. S. thuma*.]

thumb-screw (thūm'skrō), *n.* 1. Instrument of torture for compressing the thumb. 2. Screw with a head easily turned by thumb and forefinger.

thump (thūmp), *I. n.* Heavy blow. *II. vt.* Beat with something heavy. *III.*

thre, thr, thsk, thr, thll, thre, thove; mē, me, hē; mlt, mt; nō, not, mōre, wē; mōte, hut, būn; ed, owl, then.

vi. Strike with a dull, heavy sound. — **thumper**, *n.* [From the sound.]
thunder (thuudér). I. *n.* 1. Noise made by a discharge of atmospheric electricity. 2. Any similar noise. 3. Startling announcement. II. *vt.* 1. Make thunder. 2. Sound as thunder. 3. Make alarming denunciations. III. *vt.* 1. Give out with noise and terror. 2. Publish (a denunciation). — **thunderer**, *n.* — **thundery**, **thunderous**, *as.* [A. S. *thunor*. Ger. *donner*. From the sound.]
thunderbolt (thuudér-bólt), *n.* 1. Flash of lightning. 2. Dreadful threat or censure by some high authority.
thunder-clap (thuudér-klap), *n.* Burst of thunder.
thunderstruck (thuudér-struk), *a.* Astonished; struck dumb.
thurbie (thú'rí-bl), *n.* Metal censer for burning frankincense. [L. *thuribulum*—*thus*, frankincense.]
Thursday (thúrz-dā), *n.* Fifth day of the week, so called after *Thor*, the old Saxon god of thunder. [A. S. *thunres dag*—*thuner*, thunder, and *daeg*, day.]
thus (thus), *adv.* 1. In this or that manner. 2. To this degree or extent. [A. S.—*THIS*.]
thwack (thwak). I. *vt.* Strike with something blunt and heavy; whack. II. *n.* Heavy blow. [Imitative.]
thwart (thwart). I. *a.* Transverse; crosswise. II. *vt.* Cross; oppose; defeat. III. *n.* Bench for rowers placed athwart the boat. — **thwartly**, *adv.* [Icel. *thvert*, across. A. S. *thwærh*.]
thy (thi), *pron.* Of, or pertaining to, thee. [Short for *THINE*.]
thyme (tim), *n.* Aromatic kitchen herb. [L. *thymum* — Gr. *thymos*, fragrant.]
thymy (tí'mí), *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.
thysself (thi-self), *pron.* Thou or thee, in person — used for emphasis.
ti (tí-tí), *n.* String of Chinese money.
tiara (tí-tí-a), *n.* 1. High ornamental head-dress of the ancient Persians. 2. Any similar head-dress, especially the pope's triple crown. 3. The papal dignity. — **tiaraed**, *a.* Wearing a tiara. [Gr.



Jubilee tiara of Pope Leo XIII.

tibia (tib'í-a), *n.* 1. Large shinbone. 2. Ancient kind of flute. 3. Fourth joint of leg of an insect. — **tib'ial**, *a.* [L.]
tic (tik), *n.* Convulsive twitching of certain muscles, esp. of the face. — **tic-douloureux** (tik-dó-ló-rú), *n.* Neuralgia of the face. [Fr.]
tick (tik), *n.* Large mite infesting dogs, sheep, etc. [Dut. *teek*.]
tick (tik), *n.* Case or cover in which feathers, etc., are put for bedding. — **tick'en**, **tick'ing**, *ns.* Cloth of which a tick is made. [Dut. *tijk*. Ger. *niecke*. All from Gr. *teke*, case.]
tick (tik). I. *vt.* Make a small, quick noise; beat, as a watch. II. *n.* Sound thus made. [Imitative.]
tick (tik). I. *vt.* Run upon score; get or give credit. II. *n.* Credit; trust. [From *TICKET*.]
ticket (tik'et), *n.* 1. Small piece of paper, card-board, or the like, with something written or printed on it, and serving as a notice, acknowledgment, etc.; label; certificate of right to enter or participate; list of candidates; ballot, etc. — *The ticket*, the right or correct thing. II. *vt.* 1. Put a ticket on. 2. Furnish with a ticket. [O. Fr. *estiquette*, Fr. *disquette*, — root of *STICK*.]
tickle (tik'l), *vt.* 1. Touch lightly and cause to laugh. 2. Gratify. — **tick'ler**, *n.* [Of. Low Ger. *ketteln*.]
ticklish (tik'lish), *a.* 1. Easily tickled; easily affected. 2. Nice; critical. — **tick'lishness**, *n.*
tidal (tí-dál), *a.* Pertaining to tides; flowing and ebbing periodically.
tidbit (tí-d'bit), *n.* Delicate morsel.
tide (tid), *n.* 1. Time; season. 2. Regular rising and falling of the sea. 3. Course; current; stream. II. *vt.* Drive with the stream. III. *vt.* 1. Pour a tide or flood. 2. Work in or out of a river or harbor with the tide. — *Tide over*, carry through or over. [A. S., Ger. *zeit*, time.]
tide-gauge (tí-d'gā), *n.* Instrument for registering the state of the tide continuously.
tideless (tí-d'les), *a.* Having no tides.
tidemill (tí-d'míl), *n.* 1. Mill moved by tide-water. 2. Mill for clearing lands of tide-water. [which the tide sets.]
tideway (tí-d'wā), *n.* Way or channel in tidings (tí-d'ingz), *n. pl.* News. [Lk. 'Things that betide'. — A. S. *tíden*, happen. Cf. Ger. *sehung*.] [vice, *Syn.* Intelligence; information; ad-
tidy (tí-dí), *a.* Neat; in good order. II. *n.* Cover for chairs; child's pinafore, etc. III. *vt.* Make neat; put in order. — **tí'dily**, *adv.* — **tí'diness**, *n.* [Lk. 'Timely'. — A. S. *tíd*, time.]

ti, fat, fák, fír, fál, fíre above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; mōte, met, mōve, wēit; mūte, hut, lūra; sīl, owl, shān.

tie (tī). I. *vt.* 1. Bind; fasten with a cord; knot. 2. Unite. 3. Constrain. 4. (*music*) Unite notes with a tie. II. *vt.* Score equally. III. *n.* 1. Knot. 2. Bond. 3. Necktie. 4. Equality of numbers, as of votes, or of "points" in a game. 5. (*music*) Curved line drawn over two or more notes on the same degree of the staff, signifying that the second note is not to be sounded separately, but is to sustain the first. 6. Sleeper for supporting rails of a railroad. 7. Low shoe, fastened with lace. [A. S. *tan, tegan, tie.*]

tier (tār), *n.* Rank; one of several rows placed one above another. [A. S.]

tierce (tērs), *n.* 1. Cask containing one third of a pipe, that is 42 gallons. 2. Sequence of three cards of the same color. 3. Third in music. 4. Thrust in fencing. [Fr. — *L. tertia (pars), third (part).*]

tiff (tif), *n.* Fit of peevishness; slight quarrel.

tiger (tī'gēr), *n.* 1. Fierce animal of the cat kind, nearly as large as a lion. 2. (*Collog.* U. S.)



Bengal tiger.

Scream after three cheers.—*tī'gress, fem.*—*tī'ger-fish, tī'grish, as.* Like a tiger in disposition. — *American tiger, puma; mountain lion; jaguar.* [*L. tigris.*]

tight (tīt), *a.* 1. Close; compact. 2. Not leaky. 3. Fitting closely. 4. Not loose; taut. 5. Stringent; scant, as money. 6. Drunk.—*tīghtly, adv.*—*tīghtness, n.* [Akin to THICK. Cf. Ger. *dicht*, close.] [tighter.

tighten (tīt'n), *vt.* Make tight or tighten (tīs), *n. pl.* Close-fitting garments, esp. for the legs.

tibury (tī'ber-i), *n.* Kind of gig.

tide (tī'de), *n.* A diacritic mark (""). **tile** (tīl). I. *a.* 1. Piece of baked clay used for covering roofs, floors, etc. 2. Small flat square of marble, etc., for flooring or the like. 3. [*Collog.*] Silk hat. II. *vt.* Cover with tiles.—*tī'ler, s.*—*tī'ling* (tī'ling), *n.* 1. Roof of tiles. 2. The operation of roofing with tiles. [A. S. *tegol* — *L. tegula* — *tego*, cover.]

till (tīl), *n.* Money drawer in a desk or counter. [A. S. *tilan*, tell, count.]

till (tīl). I. *prep.* To the time of. II. *adv.* 1. To the time when. 2. To the degree that. [A. S. *tīl*; root of Ger. *etw. aim.*]

till (tīl), *vt.* Cultivate.—*tīll'er, n.* [A. S. *tīkan*, aim, strive.]

tillage (tī'lāj), *n.* 1. Act or practice of tilling; husbandry. 2. A place tilled. [*Syn.* Agriculture; cultivation; ture. [rud

tiller (tī'lēr), *n.* Lever for turning tilt (tīt). I. *n.* 1. Canvas covering of a cart or wagon. 2. Awning in a II. *vt.* Cover with an awning. [A. S. *teld*—*teldan*, cover. Ger. *sell.*]

tilt (tīt). I. *vt.* 1. Thrust or fight with a lance. 2. Fall into a sloping posture. II. *vt.* 1. Point or thrust with, as a lance. 2. Slant; raise one end of. III. *n.* 1. Thrust. 2. In the middle ages, an exercise in which combatants rode against each other with lances. 3. Inclination forward.—*tīlt'er, n.* [A. S. *teall*, tottering.] [land.

tilth (tīth), *n.* Cultivation; cultivated **tilt-hammer** (tīt'-ham'ēr), *n.* Heavy hammer used in ironworks, tilted or lifted by means of cogs on a wheel.

timber (tīm'bēr). I. *n.* 1. Wood for building purposes. 2. Trunk of a tree. 3. Standing trees; woods. II. *vt.* Furnish with timber or beams. [A. S. *timber*, wood. Cf. Ger. *zimmer.*]

timbre (tīm'bēr), *n.* Tone or character of a musical sound. [Fr.]

timbrel (tīm'brel), *n.* Ancient musical instrument like a tambourine.

time (tīm). I. *n.* 1. System of fixing an event by reference to an earlier, later or accompanying, other event. 2. Duration; period; era; age. 3. Space of time at one's disposal. 4. Season; proper time. 5. Musical measure. 6. Condition of the world's affairs.—*At times*, occasionally.—*In time, time enough*, in good season; sufficiently early.—*Time being*, present time. II. *vt.* 1. Do at the proper season. 2. Regulate as to time. 3. (In music), measure. 4. Note the time. III. *adv.* Multiplied by. [A. S. *tīma*. Cf. Icel. *tīmi*, Celt. *tīm*, and TIME.]

time-honored (tīm'-on'rd), *a.* Venerable on account of antiquity.

time-keeper (tīm'-kē'pēr), *n.* 1. Clock, watch, or other instrument for marking time. 2. One who keeps the time of workmen.

timely (tīm'lī). I. *a.* In good season. II. *adv.* Early; soon.—*time/lines*, *a.* timepiece (tīm'pēs), *n.* Watch; clock. **time-server** (tīm'sār'ver), *n.* One who meanly suits his opinions to the wishes of those in power.

time-table (tīm'-tā'bl), *n.* List showing the times at which trains arrive or depart, etc. [time.

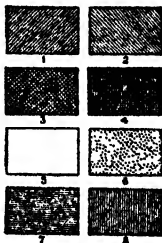
timeworn (tīm'wōrn), *a.* Decayed by **timid** (tīm'id), *a.* Wanting courage; easily frightened.—*tīm'idly, adv.*—

tim'idness, timid'ity, *n.* [*L. tim-idus—timéo*, fear.]

Syn. Atraid; cowardly; faint-hearted; fearful; timorous; shrinking; shy. **timorous** (tim'fū-əs), *a.* 1. Timid. 2. Indicating fear.—**tim'orously**, *adv.*—**tim'orousness**, *n.* [der grass]

timothy (tim'o-thi), *n.* Valuable fodder. **tin** (tin), *n.* Silvery-white, non-elastic, easily fusible and malleable metal. *II. vt.* [tin'ing; tinned.] Cover or overlay with tin or tinfoil. [*A. S.*] **tinnet** (tingkt), *n.* Tincture. *II. a.* Tinged.

tincture (tingk'tūr), *n.* 1. Tinge or shade of color; tint. 2. Slight flavor or taste added to anything. 3. (*med.*) Solution of any substance in or by means of spirit of wine. 4. In *heraldry*, one of the devices used to represent colors, metal, and furs. See cut. [*L. tinctura*—root of **TINGE**.]



HERALDICTINCTURES.

1. Purple. 2. Green. 3. Tawny. 4. Sable. 5. Silver. 6. Gold. 7. Blue. 8. Red.

tinder (tin'dēr), *n.* Anything used for kindling fire from a spark. [*A. S. tender*. Ger. *zunder*.]

tine (tin), *n.* Spike or prong of a fork or harrow, etc.—**tined**, *a.* Furnished with spikes. [*Icel. tindr*, tooth.]

tinfoil (tin'fōil), *n.* Tin in thin leaves. **ting**. Same as **TINKLE**, *n.*

tinge (tinj), *v.* 1. Tint or color. 2. Give in some degree the qualities of a substance. *II. n.* Small amount of color or taste infused into another substance. [*L. tingo, tinctum, dye*.]

tinkle (ting'gl), *v.* 1. Feel a thrilling sensation or pain, as in hearing a shrill sound. 2. Tinkle; jingle. *II. n.* Same as **TINKLE**. [*Imitative*.]

tink (tingk), *n.* Sharp, shrill sound. [*Imitative*.]

tinkler (ting'kēr), *n.* Mender of kettles, etc.; butcher. *II. vt. and vi.* Mend; be busy patching. [*From TINK*.]

tinkle (ting'kl), *v.* 1. Make small, sharp sounds; clink; jingle. *II. n.* Sharp clinking sound. [*Imitative*.]

tin-plate (tin'plāv'), *n.* Sheet-iron coated with tin.

tinssel (tin'sel), *n.* 1. Glittering, thin metal used as an ornament. 2. Any-

thing showy, of but little value. *II. vt.* Adorn with or as with tinsel. [*Fr. tinsel, spark*.—*L. scintilla*.]

tint (tint), *n.* Variety of a principal color, esp. a more luminous, lighter one. See *reverse of Plate VII.* *II. n.* Give a slight coloring to. [*From root of TINGE*.]

tin-tinnabulation (tin-tin-ab-ū-lā-shun), *n.* Tinkling sound. [*L. tintinnabulum, bell*.—*tin-tinnare*. *Imitative*.]

tiny (tini), *a.* Very small. [*Prot.* from Ger. baby language *tein*, for *klein*, small.]

tip (tip), *n.* Point; end; endpiece. *II. vt.* [tipping; tipped.] Form a point to; cover the end of. [*Dut. tip*. Ger. *stipfel*.]

tip (tip), *v.* 1. *vt. and vi.* 1. Strike lightly, touch; lower one end; cant; tilt. 2. Furnish with private information. 3. Give a gratuity to. *II. n.* 1. Private hint or information. 2. Gratuity. 3. Tap or light stroke. [*Ger. tippen*.]

tippet (tip'et), *n.* Cape or scarf.

tipple (tip'pl), *vt. and vi.* 1. Drink in small sips. 2. Drink strong liquors habitually.—**tip'pler**, *n.* [*Norw. tippla*.]

tipstaff (tip'stáf), *n.* 1. Staff tipped with metal. 2. Officer who carries it; constable.

tipsy (tip'si), *a.* Partly intoxicated.—**tip'sily**, *adv.*—**tip'siness**, *n.* [*From stem of TIPPLE*.]

tiptoe (tip'tō), *n.* End of the toe. *II. vi.* Walk on tiptoes.

tip-top (tip'top'), *a.* First rate.

tirade (ti-rád'), *n.* Strain of censure or reproof; long declamation. [*Fr.—tirer, draw*.]

tire (tir), *n.* Hoop or band around a wheel.—*Pneumatic tire*, tire made of a rubber tube, inflated with compressed air. [*From TIRE*.]

tire (tir), *v.* 1. *vt.* 1. Harass; vex. 2. Exhaust the strength of; weary. *II. vi.* Become weary. [*A. S. teorian, be tired*.]

tired (tird), *a.* Wearyed.—**tired'ness**, *n.*

tiresome (tir'sum), *a.* That tires; fatiguing; tedious.—**tire'somely**, *adv.*—**tire'someness**, *n.*

ti-tle (tit), *n.* 1. A small bird. 2. A small body scale and fibers. 3. A small part of which goods are composed. 4. Connected series. *II. vt.* Interweave; form, as tissue.—**ti-tle**, *paper*, very thin, game-like paper. [*Fr. titre, woven*.—*L. tessera, weave*.]

tit (tit), *n.* Anything small; small horse; one of various small birds. [*Icel. tittr, twittering little bird*.]

tit for tat. Blow for blow. [*Orig. tip for tap*.]

See, fat, tank, far, fall, fare, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlt; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, than.

toga (tō'gā), *n.* Loose outer garment of the ancient Roman citizen. [L.—*toga*, cover.]

together (tō-geth'ēr), *adv.* 1. In the same place, time, or company. 2. In or into union. 3. In concert. [A.S. *to-gæðere*—*to*, and *gæðerian*, gather.]

toggery (tog'ēr-ī), *n.* Garments: clothes. [Collog.]

toggle (tog'ī), *n.* 1. Small wooden pin tapering towards both ends. 2. Toggle-joint.

toggle-joint

(tog'ī-jōint), *n.* Elbow or knee-joint.

toil (toil), *n.*

Net; snare.

[Fr. *toile*, web,

—L. *teila*,—*tezo*, weave]

toil (toil), *v.* Labor; work with fatigue. II. *n.* Fatiguing labor.—

toiler, *n.* [O. Fr. *toiller*, entangle,—*toile*, web, snare]

Syn. Drudgery; exertion; efforts; travail; task; occupation; pains.

toilet, **toilette** (toil'et) *n.* 1. Dressing-table. 2. Mode or operation of dressing. 3. Dress and make-up. 4.

Water closet. [Fr. *toilette*, dim. of *toile*, cloth.]

toilsome (toil'sum), *a.* Bringing fatigue; wearisome.—**toil'somely**,

adv.—**toil'someness**, *n.*

Tokay (tō-kā), *n.* Rich, aromatic wine produced at Tokay, Hungary.

token (tō'kun), *n.* 1. Something representing a thing or event; sign. 2.

Memorial of friendship or love. [A. S. *tacen*, sign. Ger. *zeichen*.]

tokology. See TOOOLOGY.

told (tōld), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of TELL.

tolerable (tol'ēr-ā-bl), *a.* 1. That may be endured. 2. Moderately good; passable.—**tol'erableness**, *n.*—**tol'er-**

ably, *adv.*

tolerance (tol'ēr-āns), *n.* The toleration of offensive persons or opinions.

tolerant (tol'ēr-ānt), *a.* Indulgent; favoring toleration.

tolerate (tol'ēr-ā-t), *vt.* Endure; allow by not hindering. [L.—*tollo*, bear.]

toleration (tol'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Allowance of what is not approved. 2.

Liberty given to a minority to hold and express their own political or religious opinions.

toll (tōl), *n.* 1. Tax for the liberty of passing over a bridge, selling goods in a market, etc. 2. Portion of grain taken by a miller for grinding. [A.S.

Ger. *sohl*. Akin to TELL, count.]

toll (tōl), *v.* and *vt.* Sound slowly, and with single strokes at intervals.



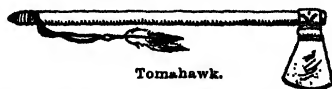
Toggle-joint.

II. *n.* Sound of a bell when tolling. [Imitative.] [toll is taken.]

tollbridge (tōl'brīj), *n.* Bridge where toll is taken.

tollgate (tōl'gāt), *n.* Gate where toll is taken.

tolu (tō'lū), *n.* Balsam obtained from a tree near Tolu, U. S. Colombia.



Tomahawk.

tomahawk (tom'a-hāk) I. *n.* Light war-hatchet of the N. American Indians, either welded or thrown. II.

vt. Cut or kill with a tomahawk. [The Indian name slightly modified.]

tomato (tō mā'tō or tō-mā'tō), *n.* Plant of the nightshade family, native in S. America, cultivated for its fleshy fruit; love-apple. [Sp. from the native

American.]

tomb (tōm), *n.* 1. Vault in the earth, in which a dead body is placed. 2.

Mausoleum. [Fr. *tombe*—Gr. *tymbos*, mound]

[*girl*.]

tomboy (tom'boy), *n.* Wild, romping

tombstone (tōm'stōn), *n.* Stone erected over a tomb to preserve the memory of the dead.

tomcat (tom'kat), *n.* Male cat, esp. when full grown. [TOM, a common

male name, and CAT.]

tonie (tōm), *n.* Volume; part of a book. [Gr. *tomos*—*temno*, cut.]

tomfool (tom'fōl), *n.* Trifling fellow.

—**tom'foolery**, *n.* Foolish trifling; nonsense.

tomorrow, **to-morrow** (to-mor'ō).

I. *n.* The day after this. II. *adv.* On the morrow. [TO, *prep.* and MORROW.]

tomtit (tom'tit), *n.* Titmouse.

tomtom (tom'tom), *n.* 1. Drum used by East Indians. 2. Gong. II. *vt.*

Sound a drum. [Imitative.]

ton (tun), *n.* Measure of weight = 20

cwt. = 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois (long ton), or 2,000 lbs. (short ton). [A. S. *tinne*, cask.] [TON. [Fr.]

ton (tāng), *n.* Fashion; style. See **TON**

tone (tōn), *n.* 1. Character of a sound. 2. Inflection of the voice. 3.

Harmony of the colors of a painting; its characteristic expression as distinguished by its color. 4. Character;

style. 5. State of mind; mood. 6. Healthy state of the body. II. *vt.* 1.

Utter with an affected tone. 2. Intone. — **Tone down**, weaken, soften. — **Tone**

up, strengthen. [L.—Gr. *tonos*, sound, —*teino*, stretch.]

tonga (tanz), *n. pl.* Instrument, consisting of two jointed pieces of metal, used for lifting; pair of tonga. [A.S. *tanga*. Gr. *sanga*, tonga.]

tongue (tung), *n. 1.* Fleishy organ in the mouth, used in tasting, swallowing, and speech. 2. Power of speech. 3. Manner of speaking. 4. Speech; discourse; language. 5. Anything like a tongue in shape, as the catch of a buckle, the pointer of a balance, a point of land. [A.S. *tunga*. Ger. *zung*. O. L. *lingua*. L. *lingua*.]

tongued (tund), *a.* Having a tongue.

tongue-tied (tung'-tid), *a. 1.* Having an impediment, as if the tongue were tied. 2. Unable to speak freely; compelled to keep silence.

tonic (ton'ik). I. *a. 1.* Relating to tones. 2. Giving vigor to the system. II. *n.* Medicine which gives strength.

tonight, to-night (to-nit'). I. *n.* This night. II. *adv.* On this night.

tonnage (ton'aj), *n. 1.* Weight in tons of goods in a ship; cubical capacity of a ship. 2. Duty on ships, estimated per ton. 3. All the ships collectively.

tonneau (ton-nō'), *n. 1.* Body of an automobile. 2. Large touring car.

tonsil (ton'sil), *n.* One of two oval glands at the root of the tongue.

tonsillitis (ton-sil'itis), *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils. [L. *tonsilla*. stake, dim. of *tonsa*, ear.]

tonsorial (ton-sō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a barber, or to shearing.

tonsure (ton'sbōr), *n. 1.* Act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head. 2. Bare place on the head, worn by priests. [L. *tonsura*.]

tenure (ton-tēn'), *n.* Life-annuity increasing as the subscribers die. [From *Tont* of Naples, the inventor.]

too (tō), *adv. 1.* More than enough; over. 2. Likewise. [Same as *to*, *prep.*]

took (tōk), *pa. t.* and *obs. pa. p.* of **TAKE**. [A.S. *tōl*, tool.]

tool (tōl), *n.* Instrument; implement.



TEETH OF MAN, LEFT UPPER JAW.

1, 2, Incisors. 3, Canine. 4, 5, Premolars. 6, 7, 8, Molars.

tooth (tōth). I. *n. [pl. teeth.]* One of the bony prominences in the jaws,

used in biting and chewing; any tooth-like; prong; cog. II. *vt. 1.* Furnish with teeth. 2. Cut into teeth; indent. [A.S. *tōth*.]

toothache (tōth'āk), *n.* Pain in a tooth. [tooth-like projections.]

toothed (tōtht), *a. 1.* Having teeth or toothlike projections. [toothlike projections.]

toothpick (tōth'pik), *n.* Instrument for picking out anything between the teeth. [the taste.]

toothsome (tōth'sum), *a.* Pleasant to top (top). I. *n. 1.* Highest part of anything. 2. Upper end or surface. 3. Highest rank; utmost degree. 4. Small platform at the head of the lower mast. II. *vt.* [topping; topped.]

1. Cover on the top; tip. 2. Rise above; surpass; rise to the top of. 3. Take off the top of. [A.S. *top*, *sof*.]

top (top), *n.* Child's pear-shaped toy set whirling round on its point. [Dut. *top*. Cf. Ger. *topf*.]

topaz (tō'paz), *n.* Precious stone, generally yellowish. [Gr.]

top-boot (top'bōt), *n.* Boot with a high leg, often appearing as if folded over at the top.

top-dressing (top-dres'ing), *n.* Manure laid on the surface of land.

toper (tō'pēr), *n.* Drunkard.

topgallant (top'gal-ant), *a.* Applied to the mast and sail next above the topmast and topsail, and below the royal mast.

top-heavy (top'hev'i), *a.* Having the upper part too heavy for the lower.

topiary (tō'pi-ār-i), *a.* Relating to trees and shrubbery cut into fantastic shapes. [L. — Gr. *topos*, place.]

Tophet (tō'fēt), *n.* Place near Jerusalem, which as the site of the revolting Moloch worship, had been allowed to be used as a place of burning the refuse of the city, and from which a smoke was constantly rising. It was symbolical of the place of torment.

topic (top'ik), *n.* Subject of discourse or argument. [Gr. *ta topika* (the general principles of argument — *topos*, place), title of work by Aristotle.]

topical (top'ik-al), *a. 1.* Pertaining to a place; local. 2. Relating to a topic or subject. — **topically**, *adv.* With reference to a particular place or topic.

topknot (top'not), *n. 1.* Knot or crest worn or growing on the head. 2. Small fish of the turbot kind.

toplefty (top'lat-ti), *n.* Pretentious; bombastic. [Collog. U. S.]

topmast (top'mást), *n.* Second mast, immediately above the lower mast.

topmost (top'mōst), *a.* Highest.

face, fat, mak, far, fall, fare, above; mō, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōte; mīle, hut, būra; oil, owl, sīen.

topography (tō-pō-gra-fī), *n.* 1. Detailed account of the superficial features of a tract of country. 2. Art of describing places.—**topographical** (tō-pō-gra-fī-kal), *a.* [Gr.—*topos*, place, and *graphō*, describe.]

toppie (top'pī), *vt.* Fall; tumble, or throw, down. [*Orig.* Fall top foremost. From *top*.] [topmast.]

topsail (top'sāl), *n.* Sail across the topsy-turvy (top'sī-tūr'vī), *adv.* Bottom upwards. [*loc.* hat.]

toque (tōk), *n.* Cap; bonnet. [Wel.]

torch (tarch), *n.* 1. Light formed of twisted tow dipped in pitch, wax or the like; flambeau. [Fr. *torche*—*L. tortum*, pa. p. of *torgueo*, twist.]

tore (tōr), *pa. t.* of *TEAR*.

tortment (tārment'), *n.* 1. Torture; anguish. 2. That which causes pain. [*L.*—*torgueo*, twist.]

tortment (tārment'), *vt.* 1. Torture; put to extreme pain, physical or mental. 2. Afflict. 3. Vex.

tortmentingly (tārment'ing-lī), *adv.* In a tormenting manner.

tortmentor (tārment'ūr), *n.* One who or that which torments.

turn (tōrn), *pa. p.* of *TEAR*.

tornado (tār-nā-dō), *n.* Violent hurricane, frequent in tropical countries. [*Sp.*—*toroar*, turn.]

torpedo (tār-pē-dō), *n.* 1. Species of eel having the power of giving an electric shock; cramp-fish. 2. Submarine apparatus for destroying shipping by explosion. 3. Any detonating cartridge or pellet.—**torpedo-boat**, *n.* High speed steam vessel designed for carrying and launching torpedoes.

torpescence (tār-pes'ent), *a.* Becoming torpid or numb.—**torpescence**, *n.*

torpid (tār'pid), *a.* 1. Having lost power of motion and feeling. 2. Sluggish.—**torpidly**, *adv.*—**torpidness**, *torpid'ity*, *ns.* [*L. torpidus*—*torpeo*, am stiff.] [Inactivity.]

torpor (tār'pūr), *n.* 1. Numbness. 2.

torque (tark), *n.* Necklace of metal rings interlaced. [*L. torques*—*torgueo*, twist.]

torrefy (tor'ē-fī), *vt.* Scorch; parch. [*L. torreo*, dry, burn.]

torrent (tor'ent), *n.* Rushing stream. [*L. torrens*.]

torrid (tor'id), *a.* 1. Parching; violently hot. 2. Dried with heat.—**Torrid zone**, hot belt of the earth, included between the two tropics.

torsion (tār'shun), *n.* 1. Twisting; turning. 2. Force with which a thread or wire tends to return when twisted. [*L. torso*—*torgueo*, twist.]

torso (tarsō), *n.* [*pl.* tor'sos.] Trunk of a statue without head or limbs. [*It.*—*L. thyrsus*, stalk.]

tert (tart), *n.* Injury; civil wrong.—**ter-tious**, *a.* [Fr.—*L. tortum*, crooked.]

tortile (tār'tīl), *a.* Twisted; coiled. [*L.*]

tortoise (tār'tīs), *n.* Amphibious reptile encased between two strong shells. [*O. Fr. tortis*.—*L. tortus*, twisted.]



Chicken tortoise.

tortuous (tār'tū-us), *a.* Twisted; winding; deceitful.—**tortuosity**, **tortuousness**, *ns.* [From *L. torquere*, *tortum*, twist.]

torture (tār'tūr), *n.* 1. Putting to the rack or severe pain, to extort a confession, or as a punishment. 2. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind. *II. vt.* 1. Put to the rack; pain; vex.—**torturer**, *n.* [Late *L. tortura*—*torgueo*, twist.]

Tory (tō'ri), *n.* 1. A Conservative in English politics. 2. During the War of the Revolution, a supporter of the crown against the colonies.—**Toryism**, *n.* [From *Ir. torridha*, pursuer.]

toss (tos), *v.* 1. Throw upward. 2. Cause to rise and fall; agitate. *II. vt.* Be tossed; tumble about. *III. n.* Act of throwing upward.—**toss'er**, *n.*—**Toss up**, throw a coin into the air and decide something by the side on which it falls. [Wel. *tostaw*, jerk.]

tot (tot), *n.* Small child.

total (tō'tal), *a.* Whole; complete; undivided. *II. n.* Entire amount.—**to'tally**, *adv.* [Low *L. totalis*.—*L. totus*, whole.] [quantity, or amount.]

totality (tō-tal'itī), *n.* Whole sum, **to'te** (tōt), *vt.* Carry on the shoulders or back.

totem (tō'tem), *n.* Among the North American Indians, image, as of an animal, adopted as an emblem of a family. [fall; stagger; sway.]

totter (tot'ēr), *vt.* Shake as if about to

toucan (tō'-kan), *n.* So. American bird with a very large, light bill. [Fr.—*Brazilian*.]



Toucan.

touch (tuch), *v.* 1. Come in contact with. 2. Perceive by feeling. 3. Reach.

4. Relate to. 5. Handle or treat gently

- or slightly. 6 Influence. II *vt.* 1. Be in contact. 2. (upon) Refer slightly. III *n.* 1. Contact. 2. Movement on a musical instrument. 3. Sense of feeling. 4. Affection; emotion. 5. Small quantity. 6. (*music*) Resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers. [Fr. *toucher* (It. *toccare*), from Ger. *sucken*, move, draw.]
- touch-down** (tuch'down), *n.* In football, touching the ball to the ground behind the opponents' goal line.
- touchhole** (tuch'hôl), *n.* Small hole of a cannon through which the fire is communicated to the charge.
- touching** (tuch'ing), *i.* *a.* Affecting; pathetic. II *prep.* Concerning. — **touchingly**, *adv.*
- touchstone** (tuch'stôn), *n.* 1. Kind of basalt for testing gold or silver by the streak of the touchneedle. 2. Any test or criterion.
- touchwood** (tuch'wôd), *n.* Decayed wood used as tinder.
- tough** (tuf), *i.* *a.* 1. Not easily broken, torn or separated. 2. Able to endure hardship. 3. Severe; difficult. 4. Vicious. II *n.* Bully; rowdy. — **toughly**, *adv.* — **toughness**, *n.* [A. S. *tôh*.]
- toughen** (tuf'n), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become tough.
- toupee** (tô-pê), **toupee** (tô-pê), *ns.* Small wig; tuft. [Fr.]
- tour** (tôr), *n.* 1. Turn; circle. 2. Going round; journey in a circuit; prolonged journey. II *vt.* Make a journey through. — **tourist**, *n.* One who makes a tour.
- tourmaline** (tôr'ma-lin), *n.* Beautiful mineral used for jewelry. [From *Tourmalin*, in Ceylon.]
- tournament** (tôr'nament), **tourney** (tôr'ni), *n.* 1. Mock fight on horseback. 2. Any series of contests or games of skill. [O. Fr. *tournoiement*.]
- tourniquet** (tôr'ni-ket), *n.* Bandage tightened by turning a screw to check a flow of blood, used chiefly in amputations. [Fr. — *tourner*, turn.]
- tease** (toz), *vt.* Pull; tear; tease; rumple. [O. Fr. *sausen*.]
- tease** (tow'z), *vt.* Put into disorder; rumple. [Dim. of *TOUSE*.]
- teut** (towt), *vt.* Look out for trade in an obtrusive way; spy. — **teut'er**, *n.*
- teut-ensemble** (tô-tâng-sâng'bl), *n.* General effect. [Fr. = all together.]
- tow** (tô), *i.* *vt.* Pull a vessel through the water with a rope. II *n.* 1. Towline. 2. Towing. 3. Vessel towed. [A. S. *teolan*, *teon*, draw.]
- tow** (tô), *n.* Coarse part of flax or hemp. [Icel. *tô*, tuft of wool for spinning.]
- towage** (tô'aj), *n.* 1. Act of towing. 2. Pay for towing.
- toward** (t-'ard), **towards** (tô'ards), *i.* *prep.* 1. In the direction of. 2. With a tendency to. 3. Near. II *adv.* 1. Nearly. 2. In a state of preparation. [A. S. *toeward*.]
- toward** (tô'ward), **towardly** (tô'ward'li), *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt. — **to'wardness**, **to'wardliness**, *ns.*
- towboat** (tô'bôt), *n.* Boat that is towed, or one towing other vessels.
- towel** (tow'el), *n.* Cloth for wiping. [Fr. *touaille* — O. Ger. *tuweile*, towel. Ger. *tuèche*. Cf. A. S. *thweal*, bath.]
- towel** (tow'el), *n.* Cloth for towels.
- tower** (tow'ér), *i.* *n.* 1. Lofty building, usually much higher than wide. 2. Fortress. II *vt.* Rise into the air; be lofty. — **towered**, *a.* Having towers. — **towering**, *a.* 1. Very high. 2. Violent. — **towery**, *a.* Having towers; lofty. [A. S. *tur*, *tor*. Ger. *thurm*. Fr. *tour*, all — L. *turris*, tower.]
- towline** (tô'lin), *n.* Line used in towing.
- town** (town), *n.* 1. Place larger than a village. 2. City. 3. Inhabitants of a town. 4. Township. [A. S. *tun*, fence. Cf. Ger. *saum*, fence.]
- townclerk** (town'klêrk), *n.* One who keeps the records of a town.
- towncrier** (town'kri-êr), *n.* One who gives public notices in a town.
- townhall** (town'hâl), *n.* Public building for the official business of a town.
- township** (town'ship), *n.* 1. Territory or district of a town. 2. In *American land measure*, six miles square = thirty-six square miles or sections = 23,040 acres.
- townsman** (townz'man), *n.* 1. Inhabitant or fellow-inhabitant of a town. 2. In *New England*, selectman.
- towpath** (tô'pâth), *n.* Path for men and beasts towing boats.
- toxic** (toks'ik), *a.* 1. Poisonous. 2. Toxicological. [Gr. *toxicon*, poison for the arrow, — *toxon*, bow.]
- toxicology** (toks-i-kol'ô-jî), *n.* Science of poisons. — **toxicologist**, *n.* — **toxicological**, *a.*
- toy** (toi), *i.* *n.* 1. Child's plaything. 2. Trifle. II *vt.* Trifle; play. [Dut. *tuig*, material, *speeltuig*, plaything.]
- trace** (trâs), *i.* *n.* 1. Mark left; footprint. 2. *pl.* Straps by which a vehicle is drawn. II *vt.* 1. Follow by tracks or footsteps. 2. Sketch. — **trac'er**, *n.* [Fr. — L. *tractus*, pa. p. of *trahô*, draw.] *Syn.* Sign; token; vestige.
- traceable** (trâ'sa-bl), *a.* That may be traced. — **traceableness**, *n.* — **traceably**, *adv.*

tôte, fat, tãk, fãr, fãll, fãre, above; mû, met, hêr; mite, mit; nôte, not, mûve, wêlf;
mûte, hut, bûra; oil, owl, then.

train-oil (trān'oil), *n.* Whale oil extracted from the blubber by boiling. [*Ger. tran, fish-oil.*]

trait (trāt), *n.* 1. Touch. 2. Distinguishing feature. [*Fr. — L. tradum, pa. p. of traho, draw.*]

traitor (trā'tūr), *n.* One who betrays a trust, esp. one who aids the enemy of his country; one guilty of treason. — *fem. traitress.* [*Fr. traître — L. traditor — trado, give up.*]

traitorous (trā'tūr-us), *a.* Like a traitor. — **traitorously**, *adv.*

Syn. Treacherous; faithless; perfidious; unfaithful; treasonable.

trajectory (trā-jek'tōr-ē), *n.* Curve described by a flying body, as a planet or a projectile. [*From L. trā-jicio, — trans, and jacio, throw.*]

tram (tram), *n.* 1. Rail of a tramway. 2. Small car running on rails. — **tram'road, tram'way, ns.** Street railroad. [*Ice. trams, beam.*]

trammel (tram'el), *1. n.* 1. Net used in fowling or fishing. 2. Anything that confines or impedes. *II. vt.* Shackle; confine. [*Fr. trammel, net, — Low L. tramaculum — L. tres, three, and macula, mesh.*]

tramontane (trā-mon'tān), *a.* Lying beyond the mountains (the Alps), from Rome; outlandish; barbarous. [*L. — trans, and mons, mountain.*]

tramp (tramp) *1. vt.* Tread; stamp. *II. n.* 1. Foot journey. 2. Act of tramping; tread. 3. Vagrant. [*Imitative.*]

trample (tramp'l) *vt.* Tread under foot. — **trampler, n.** [*From TRAMP.*]

trans (trans), *n.* State in which the soul is said to be absent from the body, or wrapt in visions [*Fr. trans — transir, be chilled. — L. transire, go across; die.*]

tranquil (trang'kwil), *a.* Quiet; undisturbed. — **tranquilly, adv.** — **tranquility** (trang'kwil-ē-tē), *n.* — **tranquillness** (trang'kwil-nes), *ns.* [*L. tranquillus.*]

Syn. Calm; peaceful; still; placid; serene; composed, collected.

tranquillize (trang'kwil-iz), *vt.* Make tranquil. [*soothe.*]

Syn. Appease; calm; pacify; still; trans-, prefix. Beyond; across. [*L.*]

transact (trans-akt'), *vt.* Perform; carry through; manage. — **trans-acter, n.** [*L. — trans, and ago, carry on. See AGR.*]

transaction (trans-ak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of transacting. 2. Management. 3. Affair; business or thing done.

transalpine (trans-al'pin), *a.* Beyond the Alps (in regard to Rome). [*L. transalpinus.*]

transatlantic (trans-at-lan'tik), *a.* Situated beyond, or plying across, the Atlantic Ocean.

transcend (trans-send'), *vt.* Rise above; surpass; exceed. [*L. trans, and scando, climb.*]

transcendent (trans-send'ent), *a.* 1. Superior in excellence. 2. Lying beyond human knowledge — **transcend'ently, adv.** — **transcend'ence, n.**

transcendental (trans-send-ent'al), *a.* 1. Surpassing others. 2. Concerned with what is independent of experience; metaphysical. 3. Extravagant; vague. — **transcendental'ly, adv.** — **transcendentalism** (trans-send-ent'al-izm), *n.* 1. Investigation of what is *a priori* in human knowledge, or independent of experience. 2. That which is vague and illusive in philosophy. — **transcendentalist, n.**

transcribe (trans-scrib'), *vt.* Write over from one book into another; copy. — **transcriber, n.** [*copy.*]

transcript (trans'kript), *n.* Written transcription (trans-scrip'shun), *n.* 1. Act of copying. 2. Copy.

transept (trans'sept), *n.* Cross-aisle of a church, at right angles to the nave. [*L. trans, and septum, inclosure.*]

transfer (trans'fēr), *vt.* [*transfer'ring, transferred.*] 1. Convey to another place; carry. 2. Make over the possession of; give. 3. Convey by means of transfer paper, as a design to the lithographic stone. — **transfer'rex, n.** [*L. trans, and fero, carry.*]

Syn. Transport; remove; sell; give.

transfer (trans'fēr), *n.* 1. Conveyance. 2. That which is transferred. 3. Ticket giving transportation on a connecting line. — **transference, n.**

transferable (trans-fēr'a-bl), *a.* That may be transferred from one place or person to another. — **transferabil'ity, n.**

transferee (trans-fēr-ē), *n.* Person to whom a thing is transferred.

transfiguration (trans-fig-ū-rē'shun), *n.* 1. Change of form. 2. (cap.) Supernatural change in the appearance of Christ, described in Matt. xvii. and commemorated on Aug. 6.

transfigure (trans-figūr), *vt.* Change the form of.

transfix (trans-fiks'), *vt.* Pierce; impale. [*L. trans, and fix.*]

transform (trans-farm'), *1. vt. 2.* Change the shape, substance, or disposition of. *II. vt.* Be changed. — **transforma'tion, n.** [*morphosis.*]

Syn. Convert. transmute; meta-

transfuse (trans-füz'), *vt.* 1. Pour out into another vessel. 2. Cause to pass blood from the arteries of one person to those of another. 3. Cause to be imbued.—**transfusion**, *n.* [*L. trans*, and *fundo*, *fusus*, pour.]

transgress (trans-gres'), *i. vt.* 1. Pass beyond a limit. 2. Break, as a law. *II. vt. Sin.*—**transgression**, *n.*—**transgressor**, *n.* [*L. trans*, and *gradior*, *gressus*, step.]

tranship, **trans-ship** (trans-ship'), *vt.* Transfer to another ship.—**transshipment**, *n.*

transient (tran'shent), *a.* 1. Passing; of short duration. 2. Hasty.—**transiently**, *adv.*—**transiency**, *n.* [*L. transiens*—*trans*, and *eo*, go.]

transit (tran'sit), *n.* 1. Passing over or through. 2. Conveyance. 3. Passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or over the sun's disc.

transition (tran-siz'h'un), *n.* Passage from one place or state to another; change.—**transitional**, *a.* Containing or denoting transition.

transitive (tran'si-tiv), *a.* 1. Passing over. 2. Denoting a verb which has an object.—**transitively**, *adv.*—**transitivity**, *n.* [See **TRANSITIVE**.]

transitory (tran'si-tō-rī), *a.* Lasting for a short time; speedily vanishing.—**transitorily**, *adv.*—**transitoriness**, *n.*

translate (trans-lāt'), *vt.* 1. Remove to another place. 2. Render into another language; explain.—**translation**, *n.*—**translator**, *n.* [*L. trans*, and *fero*, *latum*, carry.]

translucent (trans-lō'sent), *a.* Allowing light to pass, but not transparent.—**translucently**, *adv.*—**translucence**, **translucency**, *ns.* [*L. trans*, and *lucere*, shine.—*luz*, light.]

transmarine (trans-mā-rīn'), *a.* Beyond the sea.

transmigrate (trans-mi-grāt'), *vt.* 1. Migrate to another country. 2. Pass into another body or state.—**transmigration**, *n.*—**transmigrator**, *n.*—**transmigratory**, *a.*

transmissible (trans-mis'i-bl), *a.* 1. That may be passed from one to another; mailable. 2. Capable of being transmitted through any body or substance.—**transmissibility**, *n.*

transmission (trans-mis'h'un), **transmittal** (trans-mit'al), *ns.* Act of transmitting.

transmit (trans-mit'), *vt.* [transmit'ting; transmit'ted.] Allow to pass through.—**transmitter**, *n.* [*L. trans*, and *mitto*, send.]

transmutable (trans-müt'a-bl), *a.* That may be changed into a different form, nature or substance.—**transmutably**, *adv.*—**transmutableness**, **transmutability**, *ns.*

transmute (trans-müt'), *vt.* Change to another form or substance.—**transmutation**, *n.* [*L. trans*, and *mutō*, change.]

transom (tran'sum), *n.* 1. Cross beam, esp. the horizontal mullion or crossbar of a window. 2. Lintel over a door. 3. Transom-window. 4. In ships, one of the beams across the sternpost, strengthening the afterpart.—**transom-window**, *n.* 1. Window divided into two parts by a transom. 2. Window over the lintel of a door. [*L. trans*, and *sumo*, take.]

transparency (trans-pā-rēn-si), *n.* 1. Quality of being transparent. 2. That which is transparent. 3. Picture on semi-transparent material seen by means of light shining through.

transparent (trans-pā-rēnt), *a.* That may be distinctly seen through.—**transparently**, *adv.*—**transparentness**, *n.* [*L. trans*, and *pareo*, appear.] [*translucent*; clear.]

Syn. Diaphanous; lucid; pellucid; **transpire** (trans-pārs'), *vt.* Pierce through; permeate.

transpire (tran-spir'), *i. vt.* Breathe or pass through the pores of the skin. *II. vt. I. Exhale.* 2. Become public. 3. (erroneously for) Occur.—**transpiration**, *n.* 1. Exhalation through the skin. 2. Passing of a gas through fine orifices. [*L. trans*, and *spiro*, breathe.]

transplant (trans-plant'), *vt.* Remove and plant in another place.—**transplantation**, *n.*

transport (trans-pōrt'), *vt.* 1. Carry from one place to another. 2. Banish. 3. Carry away by violence of passion or pleasure.—**transportable**, *a.*—**transportation**, *n.* [*L. trans*, and *porto*, carry.]

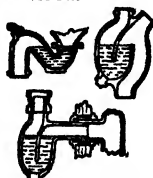
transport (trans-pōrt'), *n.* 1. Carriage from one place to another. 2. Vessel for conveyance. 3. Conveyance of troops and their necessities by land or sea. 4. Ecstasy.

transposal (trans-pō-zal), *n.* Change of place or order.

transpose (trans-pōz'), *vt.* 1. Put one in the place of the other. 2. Change, as the order of words, or the key in music.—**transposition**, *n.* [*L. trans*, and *Fr. poser*. See **POSE**, *n.*] **trans-ship**. See **TRANSHIP**

transubstantiation (tran-sub-stan-shi-á-shun), *n.* Change into another substance, esp. of the bread and wine into Christ's body and blood.

transverse (trans-verse'), *a.* Lying across. — **trans-verse-ly**, *adv.* [*L. trans*, and *verso*, turn.]



Traps in waste-pipes.

trap (trap). I. *n.* 1. Instrument for snaring animals. 2. Ambush; stratagem. 3. Contrivance for hindering the passage of foul air from a waste-pipe, etc.

II. *vt.* [trapping; trapped.] — **trap-per**, *n.* [*A. S. trappan*—root of TRAMP.]

trap (trap), *n.* Volcanic rock lying in steps or terraces. [*Sw. trappa*, stairs.]

trap (trap), *vt.* [trapping; trapped.] Drape gaily; adorn. [*Fr. drap*—Low *L. drappus*, cloth.] [door.]

trap-door (trap-dór), *n.* Door in a **trapeze** (tra-péz), *n.* 1. Swinging bar for gymnastic exercises. 2. Trapezium.

trapezium (tra-péz-i-um), *n.* 1. Plane figure having four unequal sides, no two of which are parallel. 2. A bone of the wrist. [*Gr. trapezion*, dim. of *trapeza*, table, —*tetra-peza*, four-legged.]

trapezoid (tra-pe-zoid), *n.* 1. Plane four-sided figure, having two opposite sides parallel. 2. A bone of the wrist.

trappings (trap-pingz), *n. pl.* Gay clothes; ornaments, esp. those put on horses. [See TRAP, adorn.]

traps (trap), *n. pl.* Small things carried. [*Collog.*]

trash (trash). I. *vt.* Crop; strip off leaves. II. *n.* Refuse; matter unfit for food. — **trash'y**, *a.* Worthless. [*Ice. trose*.]

trass (tras), *n.* Volcanic earth used as a hydraulic cement. (A form of **TRERACON**, prob. through the Dutch.)

traumatic (tra-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to wounds. [*Gr. trauma*, wound.]

travail (trav'el). I. *n.* Excessive labor; toil; labor in childbirth. II. *vt.* Labor. [*Fr.*] [*It. trave*, —*L. trabs*, beam.]

trave (tráv), *n.* Cross beam in ceiling.

travel (trav'el). I. *vt.* 1. Walk. 2. Journey; pass; move. II. *vt.* Journey over. III. *n.* 1. Act of passing from place to place; journey. 2. Length of stroke. 3. (*pl.*) Account of a journey.

— **traveler** (trav-el-ér), *n.* 1. One who travels. 2. Ring that slides along a rope or spar. [FROM TRAVAIL.]

traversable (trav'ér-sa-bl), *a.* That may be traversed or denied.

traverse (trav'ers). I. *a.* Lying across. II. *n.* 1. Anything laid or built across.

2. Something that crosses or obstructs. 3. In *law*. Plea containing a denial of some fact alleged by an opponent. III. *vt.* 1. Cross. 2. Thwart. 3. Survey. 4. In *law*. Deny what an opponent has alleged. IV. *vt.* 1. In *fencing*. Oppose a movement. 2. Direct (a gun) to the right or left. — **trav'erser**, *n.* [*L. trans*, and *verso*, turn.]

travesty (trav'es-ti). I. *n.* Burlesque imitation. II. *vt.* Turn into burlesque. [*Fr. travestir*, disguise, —*L. trans*, and *vestio*, clothe.]

trawl (trawl). I. *vt.* Fish with a trawl. II. *n.* 1. Bag-net with wide mouth, dragged along the bottom after a boat. 2. Fishing line with many hooks. [A form of TRAIL.]

trawler (trawl-ér), *n.* 1. One who trawls. 2. Small fishing vessel with a trawl net.

tray (trá), *n.* Shallow, trough-like vessel; salver. [A form of TROUGH.]

treacherous (trech'ér-us), *a.* Betraying a trust. — **treach'erously**, *adv.* — **treach'erosness**, *n.*

Syn. Faithless; perfidious; false.

treachery (trech'ér-i), *n.* Faithlessness. [*O. Fr. trecherie*, trickery.]

treacle (tré'kl), *n.* 1. Formerly, antidote to the poison of a snake. 2. Molasses obtained in refining sugar. 3. Syrup, as of birch-sap. [*O. Fr. triacle*—*Gr. theriaka*, antidote against bites, —*therion*, wild beast.]

tread (tred). I. *vt.* [treading; trod; trod or trodden.] 1. Set the foot. 2. Walk; go. II. *vt.* 1. Walk on; press with the foot. 2. Trample in contempt; subdue. III. *n.* 1. Pressure with the foot; step. 2. One of the horizontal parts of a stairs. 3. Part (of the wheel) bearing on the rail. 4. Part (of the rail) on which the wheel bears. — **tread'er**, *n.* [*A. S. tredan*, tread.]

treadle, **treadle** (tred'l), *n.* Part of machine which the foot treads on and moves.

tread-mill (tred-mil), *n.* Mill worked by stepping from one to the other of the steps of a cylindrical wheel, used chiefly as an instrument of prison discipline.

treason (tré-zn), *n.* 1. Betraying of the government, or an attempt to overthrow it. 2. Treachery; disloyalty. [*O. Fr. traison*, [*Fr. trahison*]—*L. trado*, give up, betray.]

treasonable (tr'zən-ə-bl), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or involving treason.—**treasonably**, *adv.*

treasure (trezh'ör), *I. n.* 1. Wealth stored up. 2. Abundance. 3. Thing much valued. *II. vt.* 1. Hoard up. 2. Value greatly. [Fr. *trésor*—Gr. *thesauros*.]

treasurer (trezh'ör-ēr), *n.* 1. One who has the care of a treasury or of collected funds.—**treasurership**, *n.*

treasure-trove (trezh'ör-trōv), *n.* Treasure or money found in the earth, the owner being unknown. [TREASURE and O. Fr. *trouv*, found.]

treasury (trezh'ör-i), *n.* 1. Place for depositing treasure or funds. 2. Department of a government which has charge of the finances.

treat (trēt), *I. vt.* 1. Handle; use. 2. Discourse on. 3. Entertain, as with food or drink, etc. 4. Manage, as a disease or patient. *II. vi.* 1. Argue. 2. Negotiate. 3. Pay for the drinks, etc. *III. n.* 1. Entertainment. 2. Pleasure. [Fr. *traiter*—L. *tractare*, handle.]

treasure (trēt'is), *n.* Written composition; essay.

treachment (trēt'ment), *n.* Manner of managing or using; behavior.

treaty (trēti), *n.* Formal agreement between independent states.

treble (trēbl), *I. a.* 1. Triple; threefold. 2. In music. High in pitch; soprano. *II. n.* Soprano. *III. vt. and vi.* Increase to three times as much.—**trebly**, *adv.* [O. Fr. Form of TRIPLE.]



Section of "Grizzly Giant," a big tree in California, 93 feet in circumference at the base. Height 285 feet.

tree (trē), *n.* 1. Plant having a single trunk, woody, branched, and of a large size. 2. Anything like a tree. [A. S. *treow*, tree; wood.]

treemall (trē'nāl), *n.* Long wooden pin to fasten the planks of a ship to the timbers.

trefoil (trē'foil), *n.* 1. Three-leaved plant, as clover. 2. In arch. Ornament like a trefoil. [L. *tri*, and *folium*, leaf.]



Trefoils.

trellis (trē'lis), *n.* Lattice work for supporting plants, etc.—**trellised**, *a.* Having, or formed as, a trellis. [Fr. *treillis*—L. *trichilia*, arbor.]

tremble (trēm'bl), *I. vt.* 1. Shake, as from fear, cold, or weakness. 2. Waver, as sound. *II. n.* State of trembling.—**trembler**, *n.*—**tremblingly**, *adv.* [Fr. *trembler*—L. *tremulus*, trembling, —*tremo*, shake.]

Syn. Quake; quiver; shudder; totter. **tremendous** (trē-men'dus), *a.* That astonishes or terrifies by its force or greatness; dreadful.—**tremendously**, *adv.* [L. *tremendus*.]

Syn. Awful; frightful; terrible; formidable; terrific; horrible. **tremor** (trēm'ūr or trēm'ūr), *n.* Trembling; shaking; quivering. [L.]

tremulous (trēm'ū-lus), *a.* Affected with fear; quivering.—**tremulously**, *adv.*—**tremulousness**, *n.*

trench (trēnch), *I. vt.* Cut or dig (a ditch); dig deeply with the spade or plow. *II. n.* Encease. *III. n.* Ditch. [O. Fr. *trencher* (Fr. *trancher*), cut.]

trenchant (trēnch'ant), *a.* Cutting; sharp; severe; biting.

trencher (trēnch'ēr), *n.* 1. Large wooden plate. 2. Food; pleasure of the table. [Fr. *tranchoir*.]

trend (trēnd), *I. vt.* Tend; run; go in a particular direction. *II. n.* Tendency. [Prob. from TEND.]

trepan (trē'pan), *I. n.* 1. Small cylindrical saw used in perforating the skull. 2. Boring tool for sinking wells. *II. vt.* Remove a circular piece of the skull with a trepan, in order to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation. [Fr.—Gr. *trypanon*, anger.]

trepan (trē'pang), *n.* Sea cucumber or sea slug, eaten by the Chinese; *bêche de mer*. [Malay *tripang*.]

trephine (trē'fin), *I. n.* Improved form of trepan. *II. vt.* Perforate with the trephine. [Dim. of TREPAN.]

trepidation (trēp-i-dē'shun), *n.* 1. State of confused hurry. 2. Involuntary trembling. [L.—*trepidus*, agitated.]

trespass (tres'pas). I. *vt.* 1. Pass over a limit. 2. Enter unlawfully upon another's land. 3. Inconvenience by importunity; intrude; injure; annoy. 4. *Sin.* II. *n.* Act of trespassing; injury; offense; sin. — **trespasser**, *n.* [O. Fr. *trespasser* — *L. trans* and *passer*.]

tress (tres), *n.* Curl or braid of hair. [Fr. *tresse* — Gr. *treis*, three.]

treble (tres'l), *n.* 1. Movable scaffold or support. 2. In bridges, frame-work supporting string-pieces, etc. [O. Fr. *treble* — *L. transtrum*, beam.]

tret (tret), *n.* Allowance, formerly made to purchasers, of 4 lbs. on every 104 lbs., for waste. [Fr. *trait* — O. Fr. *traire* — *L. trahere*, draw.]

tri-, *prefix*. Three; treble. [Gr. and L.]
triad (tri'ad), *n.* Union of three. [Gr.]
trial (tri'al), *n.* 1. Act of trying; examination by a test. 2. State of being tried; suffering; temptation. 3. Judicial examination.

Syn. Experiment; essay; attempt.

triangle (tri'ang-gl), *n.* 1. Plane figure with three angles and three sides. 2. In music. Instrument of steel in the form of a triangle. — **triangled**, **triangular**, *cs.* Having three angles. — **triangularly**, *adv.* [L. — *tri*, and *angulus*, angle.]

triangulate (tri'ang-gū-lāt), *vt.* Survey by means of triangles. — **triangulation**, *n.*

trias (tri'as), *n.* Oldest group of the secondary strata. It contains three formations. — **trias'ic**, *a.* [Of TRIAD.]

tribe (trib), *n.* 1. Race or family from the same ancestor. 2. Clans; group. — **trib'al**, *a.* [L. *tribus*, third part, division.]

tribrach (tri'brak), *a.* Foot of three short syllables. [Gr. *tri*, and *brachys*, short.]

tribulation (trib-ū-lā'shun), *n.* Severe affliction. [L. *tribulatio*, — *tribulum*, sledge for rubbing out grain, — *tero*, grind.]

tribunal (tri-bū'nal), *n.* 1. Judge's bench. 2. Court of justice. [L.]

tribune (trib'ūn), *n.* 1. Magistrate elected by the Roman plebeians to defend their rights. 2. Raised platform from which speeches were delivered. — **tribuneship**, *n.* [L. *tribunus*, representative of a tribe.]

tributary (trib'ū-tār-i), *a.* 1. Paying tribute. 2. Yielding supplies. 3. Paid in tribute. II. *n.* One who pays tribute. 2. Stream flowing into another.

tribute (trib'ūt), *n.* 1. Fixed amount paid at certain intervals by one

nation to another for peace or protection. 2. Personal contribution, as of money, homage, etc. [L. — *tri*, assign, give.]

trice (tris), *n.* Instant. [Sp. *tris*, noise of breaking glass.]

trice (tris), *vt.* *Naut.* Raise or lash with a rope. [Low Ger. *trissen*, wind up.]

tricennial (tri-sen'yal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to thirty years. 2. Occurring every thirty years. [L. *tricennium*, thirty years.]

tricentenary (tri-sen'ten-ār-i), *n.* Space of three hundred years. [L. *trecenti*, three hundred.]

trichina (tri-kī'na), *n.* [*pl.* trichinæ.] Parasitic worm, which in its mature state infests the intestinal canal, and in its larval state the muscular tissue of man and certain animals, esp. the hog. [Gr. *trichinos*, small like a hair — *triz*, hair.]

1. Female ready to give birth to thousands of embryos. 2. Cyst in which a larva remains coiled until it enters another body.

trichiniasis (trik-i-nī'a-sis), **trichinosis** (trik-i-nō'sis), *n.* Disease caused by the presence of trichinae in the body. [*trac.*]

trick (trik), *vt.* Dress; decorate. [Celt.]

trick (trik), *i. n.* 1. Fraud; stratagem. 2. Clever contrivance to puzzle or amuse. 3. Particular habit or manner. 4. Cards falling to a winner at one turn. II. *vi.* Deceive; cheat. — **trick'er**, **trick'ster**, *ns.* [O. Fr. *trecher*, beguile. Dut. *trekken*, draw.]

trickery (trik'ēr-i), *n.* 1. Practice of playing tricks. 2. Artifice. [tricks.]

trickish (trik'ish), *a.* Addicted to tricks. [tricks.]

trickle (trik'l), *vt.* Flow in drops. [Scot. *trinkle*.] [deceptive; knavish.]

tricky (trik'i), *a.* Given to tricks; artful.

tricolor (tri'kul-ūr), *a.* 1. *a.* Of three colors. II. *n.* National flag of France, of three colors, red, white, and blue, in vertical stripes. [Fr. *tricolore*.]

tricot (trē-kō'), *n.* Woven fabric, resembling knitted work. [Fr.]

tricycle (tri'sik-i), *n.* Velocipede with three wheels.

trident (tri'dent), *n.* 1. Three-pronged spear; scepter of Neptune, god of the ocean. 2. Any three-pronged instrument. [Fr. — *tri*, and *L. dens*, tooth.]



TRICHINA SPIRALIS.
(slightly magnified.)

tsie, tsā, tsak, tsā, tsā, tsā, above; mē, met, hē; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōpē; mūte, hut, būra; sū owl, shen.

triennial (tri-en'yal), *a.* 1. Containing three years. 2. Happening every third year.—**triennially**, *adv.* [*Tri*, and *L. annus*, year.]

trifle (trif'l), *v.* *tr.* and *vt.* 1. Act or talk lightly; indulge in silly amusements. 2. Waste; spend idly. *II.* *n.* Anything of little value.—**trifler**, *n.* [*O. Fr. trufe*, jest.]

trifling (trif'ling), *a.* Of small importance; trivial.—**triflingly**, *adv.*

trifoliate (tri-fō'l-i-āt), *a.* Three-leaved. [*Tri*, and *L. folium*, leaf.] [*forms.*]

triform (trif'arm), *a.* Having three **trig** (trig), *a.* Spruce; trim; neat. *II.* *vt.* Dress. [Etymology doubtful.]

trig (trig), *vt.* [trig'ging; trigged.] Obstruct; check; stop, as a wheel. [*Wel. trigo*, stay.]

trigger (trig'ēr), *n.* 1. Catch which releases the hammer of a gun in firing. 2. Catch to hold a wheel on an incline. [*Dut. trekker*—*trekken*, pull.]

triglyph (trig'liŋ), *n.* Three-grooved tablet at equal distances along the frieze in Doric architecture. [*Gr. tri*, and *glypho*, hollow out.]

trigonometry (trig-o-nom'e-tri), *n.* Branch of mathematics which treats of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles.—**trigonometrical**, *a.* [*Gr. —trigonon*, triangle, and *metron*, measure.]

trigraph (trig'raf), *n.* Three letters representing one single sound. [*Gr. —tri*, and *grapho*, write.]

trihedral (tri-hē'drāl), *a.* Having three equal sides.

trihedron (tri-hē'dron), *n.* Figure having three equal bases or sides. [*Gr. tri*, and *hedra*, seat, base.]

trilateral (tri-lat'ēr-āl), *a.* Having three sides.—**trilaterally**, *adv.* [*L. tri*, and *latus*, side.]

trilateral (tri-lit'ēr-āl), *a.* Consisting of three letters.

trilith (tri-lith), *n.* Monument consisting of 2 large rough stone pillars and a lintel. [*Gr. tri*, and *lithos*, stone.]

trill (tril), *v.* *tr.* and *vt.* 1. Utter or sound with a tremulous vibration. 2. Quaver; tremulous vibration. [*Imitative.*]

trillion (tri-ljūn), *n.* See **NUMERATION**.



Trilith,
Near Stonehenge, Eng.

trilobite (tri-lō-bit), *n.* One of an order of fossil crustacea. [*Gr. tri*, and *lobos*, lobe.]

trilogy (tri-lō-jī), *n.* Series of three dramas, related as parts of one great historical piece. [*Gr. tri*, and *logos*, speech.]

trim (trim), *v.* *a.* In good order; nice. *II.* *vt.* [trim'ming; trimmed.] 1. Put in due order; dress; decorate. 2. Clip; reduce to proper form. 3. Arrange for sailing; adjust (a cargo) as to distribution of weight. *III.* *vt.* Fluctuate between opposing parties so as to please both. *IV.* *n.* 1. Dress; ornaments. 2. State of a ship as to sailing qualities. 3. Condition; preparation.—**trimly**, *adv.*—**trimness**, *n.* [*A. S. trum*, firm.]

trimeter (trim'e-tēr), *n.* Verse consisting of three measures.—**trimetrical**, *a.* [*Gr. —tri*, and *metron*, measure.]

trimmer (trim'ēr), *n.* One who trims. **trimming** (trim'ing), *n.* That which ornaments or perfects.

trinal (tri'nāl), *a.* Threefold. [*L. trinus*.]

trine (trin), *a.* Same as **TRINAL**. *II.* *n.* Aspect of planets 120° apart.

Trinitarian (trin-i-tar-i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity. *II.* *n.* One who holds the doctrine of the Trinity.—**Trinitarianism**, *n.* The tenets of Trinitarians.

Trinity (tri-ni-ti), *n.* 1. The three persons of the Godhead. 2. (i.e.) Union of three in one. [*L. trinitas*.]

Trinity-Sunday (trin-i-ti-sun'dā), *n.* Sunday next after Whitsunday.

trinket (tring'ket), *n.* 1. Small ornament for the person. 2. Small fancy article. [*O. Fr. trenguet*, knife.]

trinomial (tri-nō'mi-āl), *a.* In *math.* Consisting of three terms connected by the sign + or —. *II.* *n.* Trinomial quantity. [*Tri*, and *L. nomen*, name.]

trie (triō. It. trēō), *n.* 1. Set of three. 2. Composition for three performers.

trip (trip), *v.* *tr.* [trip'ping; tripped.] 1. Move with short, light steps. 2. Stumble and fall; err. *II.* *vt.* 1. Cause to stumble by striking one's feet from under him; overthrow by taking away support. 2. Free; release. *III.* *n.* 1. Light, short step. 2. Short or quick journey. 3. False step; mistake. 4. Catch by which an antagonist is thrown. [*Imitative.* Cf. *Ger. trippeln*.]

tripartite (trip'ar-tit), *a.* 1. Having three parts or parties. 2. Made in three copies.—**tripartition**, *n.* Division into three.

tripe (trip), *n.* Large part of the stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food.—*Plain tripe*, of the first stomach.—*Honeycomb tripe*, of the second stomach. [Fr.]

tripedal (trip'e-dal), *a.* Having three feet. [Tri, and *L. pes*, foot.]

triphammer. Same as **TILTHAMMER**.

triphthong (trif'thong or trip'thong), *n.* Three vowels forming one sound. [Tri, and *Gr. phthongos*, sound.]

triple (trip'l), *i. a.* 1. Threefold. 2. Three times repeated. *II. vt.* Make threefold.—**triplely**, *adv.* [*L. triplus*.]

triplet (trip'le), *a.* 1. Three of a kind united; as three lines rhyming together; group of three notes occupying the time of two. 2. One of three children born at one birth.

triplicate (trip'li-kăt), *i. a.* 1. Threefold, made thrice as much. *II. n.* Third copy or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.—**triplication**, *n.* [Tri, and *L. plico*, fold.]

tripod (trip'od), *n.* Anything on three feet or legs, as a stool, stand, etc. [*Gr. tripous*.]

trippingly (trip'ing-li), *adv.* With a light, quick step.

trireme (tri'rēm), *n.* Vessel with three rows of oars. [*L. triremis*—tri, and *remus*, oar.]

trisection (tri-sek't), *vt.* Cut into three (equal) parts.—**trisection**, *n.* [*L. tri*, and *seco*, section, cut.]

trisyllabic (tris-sil'ab'ik), **trisyllabical**, *a.* Consisting of three syllables. [Word of three syllables.]

trisyllable (tris-sil'ab'l or tri-), *n.* **trite** (tri:t), *a.* Worn out by use; hackneyed.—**trite**, *adv.*—**triteness**, *n.* [*L. tritus*, *pa. p.* of *tero*, rub.]

Triton (tri'ton),

n. 1. In myth. Marine demigod, one of the trumpeters of Neptune. 2. Genus of molluscs with a wreathed univalve shell. [*Gr. Triton*]



Triton.

trituration (tri'tū-rā-bl),

a. That may be reduced to a fine powder.

triturate (tri'tū-rāt), *vt.* Rub or grind to a fine powder.—**trituration**, *n.* [*Late L. trituro*,—*L. tero*, rub.]

triumph (tri'umf), *i. n.* 1. In ancient Rome, a solemn procession in honor of a victorious general. 2. Joy over success. 3. Victory. *II. vt.* 1. Cele-

brate a victory with pomp. 2. Rejoice over a victory. 3. Obtain victory; succeed.—**triumphal**, **triumphant**, *as.* 1. Rejoicing over a victory. 2. Victorious.—**triumphantly**, *adv.* [*L. triumphus*, Origin unknown.]

triumvir (tri-um'vēr), *n.* [*pl.* tri-um-viri (vi-ri), or tri-um'virs] In ancient Rome, one of three men in the same public office.—**triumvirate**, *n.* 1. Association of three men in office. 2. Government by three persons. [*L.*]

triune (tri'ūn), *a.* Being three in one. [*L. tri*, and *unus*, one.]

trivet (tri'vet), *n.* Stool or other thing supported on three feet. [*L. tripes*.]

trivial (tri'vial), *a.* Common; of little importance; trifling.—**trivially**, *adv.*—**trivialness**, *n.* [*L.*—*trivium*, place where three ways meet.]

trochaic (trō-kā'ik), *n.* 1. Consisting of trochees. 2. Trochaic verse.—**trochaical**, *a.*

troche (trō'kē), *n.* Medicated lozenge or tablet. [*Gr. trochos*, wheel, disc.]

trochee (trō'kē), *n.* Metrical foot of one long and one short syllable. [*Gr.*—*trochos*, running.] [**TREAD**.]

trod, **trodden**, *pa. s.* and *pa. p.* of **troglydite** (trōg'lo-dit), *n.* Cave-dweller [*Gr.*—*trogile*, cave, and *dyo*, enter.]

Trojan (trō'jan), *i. a.* Pertaining to ancient Troy. *II. n.* Inhabitant of ancient Troy.

troll (trōl), *i. vt.* 1. Move circularly. 2. Sing the parts in succession, as of a catch or round. *II. vt.* 1. Roll; move or run about. 2. Sing a catch. 3. Fish, esp. for pike, with a rod, the line of which runs on a reel. 4. Fish by trailing a line along on the surface, behind a boat. *III. n.* Song, the parts of which are sung in succession; round.—**troll'er**, *n.* [*Perh.*—*Fr. troller*, lead about,—*Celt.* root seen in *Wel. trolle*, twist, roll.]

trolley (trōl'), *n.* A truck or pulley running on an overhead wire, and serving as a connection to transmit an electric current to the motor of a street car, etc.

trombone (trom'bōn), *n.* Deep-toned brass musical wind instrument of the trumpet kind. [*It. tromba*, trumpet.]

troop (trōp), *i. n.* 1. Collection of people. 2. (*In pl.*) Soldiers. 3. Small body of cavalry corresponding to a company of infantry. *II. vt.* 1. Collect in numbers. 2. March in a company, or in haste. [*Fr. troupe*, prob.—*L. turba*, crowd.]

trooper (trōp'ēr), *n.* A Cavalry soldier.

trope (tróp), *n.* Figure of speech, as calling a shrewd man a fox. [Gr. *tropos*—*trepo*, turn.]

trophies (tr'fí), *a.* Adorned with trophy (tr'fí), *n.* 1. Memorial of a victory, erected on or near the field of battle. 2. Anything taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory. 3. Architectural ornament showing a group of weapons; anything commemorating a victory. [Fr. *trophée*—Gr. *tropaion*—*trepo*, turn to flight.]

tropic (tróp'ík), *I. n.* 1. One of the two circles on the celestial sphere, 23° 28' distant on each side from the equator, where the sun seems to turn, after reaching its greatest declination north or south. 2. One of two circles on the terrestrial globe corresponding to these. 3. *pl.* Regions lying between the tropics. *II. a.* Tropical. — **tropical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or being within the tropics. 2. (See **TROPE**) Figurative. — **tropicality**, *adv.* [Gr. *tropitos*, relating to a turning.]

tropic-bird (tróp'ík-bér'd), *n.* Beautiful natorial bird of the tropic regions.



Tropic Bird.

trot (trót), *I. v.* [trót'ting; trót'ted]. 1. Go faster than a walk and slower than a run. 2. Run, as a horse, lifting one fore-foot and the hind-foot of the opposite side at the same time. *II. v.* Ride at a trot. *III. n.* Pace of a horse or other quadruped when trotting. — **trotter**, *n.* [Fr. *trotter*.]

troth (tráth, tróth, or troth), *n.* 1. Faith; fidelity; veracity. 2. Betrothal. [See **TRUE**.]

trobador (trób'a-dór), *n.* One of a class of minstrels from the 11th to 13th century, chiefly in France. [Fr. — root of **TROPE**.]

trouble (trub'l), *I. v.* Put into a confused state. *II. n.* 1. Disturbance; affliction; uneasiness. 2. That which disturbs or afflicts. — **troubler**, *n.* [F. *troubler*. O. Fr. *tourber*—*turba*, crowd, tumult.]

Spn. Agitate; disturb; annoy; distress; molest; distress; afflict; harass; grieve; perplex; inconvenience; embarrass; vex.

troublesome (trub'l-súm), **troubles** (trub'l-s), *a.* Causing inconvenience; vexatious. — **troublesomeness**, *n.*

trough (tráf), *n.* 1. Long, hollow vessel for water, etc.; long tray. 2. Long narrow channel. [A. S. *troga*.]

trounce (trouns), *vt.* Beat severely. [O. Fr. *tronce*, cut.]

trousers (trów'zérz), *n. pl.* Long breeches; pantaloons. [O. Fr. *trousers*. See **TRUSS**.]

trousseau (tró'só), *n.* Bride's outfit in dresses and other garments. [Fr. — *trousse*, bundle. See **TRUSS**.]



Brook trout.

trout (tróut), *n.* Common name for fresh-water fish of the salmon family. [Fr. *truite*. A. S. *truht*—L. *trutta*.]

trover (tró'vër), *n.* 1. The gaining possession of goods. 2. Action at law for wrongful taking or detention of goods. [O. Fr. *trover*, find.]

trow (tró), *vt. and vi.* Hold as true; believe. [A. S. *treowian*, Ger. *trauen*.]

trowel (tró'el), *n.* Tool used in spreading mortar, and in gardening. [Fr. *truelle*—L. *trulla*, ladle.]

troy, **troy-weight** (tró'wät), *n.* System of weight used for gold, silver and precious stones. The troy pound has 12 ounces, the ounce 20 pennyweights, and the pennyweight 24 grains. The avoirdupois, or pound of commerce, equals 7000 grains troy.

truant (tró'ánt), *I. n.* 1. Idler. 2. Boy who without excuse absents himself from school. *II. a.* Wandering from duty; idle. — **truancy**, **truant-ship**, *ns.* [O. Fr. *truand*, vagabond.]

truce (trús), *n.* Temporary suspension of hostilities. [M. E. *trewes*, *pl.* of *trewe*, faith. See **TRUE**.]

truck (truk), *I. v.* Exchange; barter. *II. vi.* Traffic by exchange. *III. n.* 1. Exchange of goods; barter. 2. Small commodities, especially garden produce. — **truck-system**, *n.* Practice of paying workmen in goods instead of money. [Fr. *troquer*, barter.]

truck (truk), *n.* 1. Wheel. 2. Platform on wheels, conveying heavy articles. 3. Wooden cap on top of a mast or flagstaff. [Gr. *trochos*, wheel.]

truckage (truk'áj), *n.* 1. Practice of exchanging goods. 2. Charge for carrying articles on a truck.

trucker (truk'ér), **truckster** (truk'stér), *n.* 1. One who traffics by exchange of goods. 2. One who raises and peddles garden vegetables.

truckle (truk'l), *vt.* Yield meekly to the demands of another. — **truckler**, **truckling**, *ns.* [From **TRUCK**.]

truckle (truk'l), *n.* Small wheel. — **truckle-bed**, *n.* Trundle-bed. [Dim. of **TRUCK**.]

New Jersey (nū-jér'ni), one of the U. S. Cap. Trenton. Area 7815 sq. m.

Wāte, fā, tāk, fār, fāi, fāre, above; mā, met, hār; mite, mit; mōte, not, mōve, wāte;
mōte, but, hār: oil, owl, then.

Philadelphia (fil-ə-del'f-ə), chief city of Pennsylvania, on Delaware river.

Philippine (fil'pin) Islands, in the Pacific, bet. Formosa and Borneo. Am. possession. Area 104,700 sq. m.

Philippopolis (fil'p-op'ō-lis), cap. of E. Roumelia, Bulgaria.

Piacenza (pē-ā-chen'tsā), city, Italy, on the Po river.

Pietermaritzburg (pē-ter-mār'its-burg), capital of Natal.

Pike's Peak, peak of the Rocky Mountains, Colorado. Alt. 14,147 feet.

Piræus (pī-rē'us), seaport of Athens, Greece.

Pisa (pē-zā), city, Italy, on the Arno.

Pittsburg (pits'burg), city in Pennsylvania, at head of Ohio river.

Platte (plat), river, Nebraska, falls into Missouri river.

Plymouth (plim'tush), seaport in England, on channel.

Plymouth, town in Massachusetts, landing place of the "Pilgrims."

Po (pō), river, Italy, falls into the Adriatic.

Poitiers (pō-ā-ti-ā'), town in France.

Pompeii (pom-pā'yē), ancient city at foot of Mt. Vesuvius, Italy. Buried under ashes in 79.

Popocatepetl (pō-pō-kat-ā-pet'l), active volcano, Mexico. Alt. 17,784 ft.

Port Arthur, naval station in China. Ceded to Russia in 1898.

Port-au-Prince (pōrt-ō-prangs'), cap. of Haiti, on W. coast of H. island.

Portland (pōrt'land), city and seaport in Maine.

Portland, city and seaport in Oregon.

Porto Rico (pōrt-ō-rē'kō), island, W. Indies, ceded to U. S. by Spain 1898.

Port Said (pōrt-sā-ād'), town in Egypt, at N. entrance to Suez canal.

Portsmouth (pōrts'muth), seaport in England, on channel.

Portugal (pōrt'ū-gal), kingdom in Europe, W. of Spain.

Posen (pōzen), city in Poland. Cap. of Posen province.

Potomac (pō-tō'mak), river, between Maryland, Virginia and W. Virginia.

Potosí (pō-tō'si), city in Bolivia, cap. of Potosí province.

Potsdam (pōts'dām), city in Prussia, near Berlin.

Preterite (prē-tē-rit-ē), capital of the former South African Republic.

Prince Edward Island, in Gulf of St. Lawrence, a province of Canada.

Providence, capital of Rhode Island.

Prussia (prush'ā), chief state of German republic. Area 188,076 sq. m.

Puebla (pweb'lā), cap. of state of same name in Mexico.

India. Area 106,692 sq. m.

Pyrenees (pir-i-nēz'), mountain chain dividing France from Spain, 270 km. long.

Quatre Bras (kā'tr-brā'), battle site in Belgium, 10 m. S. E. of Waterloo.

Quebec (kwē-bek'), cap. of Quebec province, Canada, on St. Lawrence river.

Queensland (kwēnz'land), State, N. E. Australia. Area 668,496 sq. m.

Queenstown, seaport, Ireland, on S. side of Great Island, in Cork Harbor.

Quito (kē'tō), capital of Ecuador. 9,350 feet above the sea.

Raleigh (rā'il), cap. of N. Carolina.

Rangoon (rāng-gōn'), cap. of Lower Burma, chief seaport of Burma.

Ratisbon (rat'is-bon), city, Bavaria, on the Danube.

Ravenna (rā-ven'ā), city, Italy, 5 m. from the Adriatic. [France.]

Reims (rēmz; Fr. rangz), city in Beval (rev'al), seaport, Russia, Gulf of Finland. [A. 10,421 sq. m.]

Rhenish Prussia, prov. W. Prussia.

Rhine (rin), river, Switzerland, Germany, and Netherlands to North Sea.

Rhode Island, one of the U. S. Cap. Providence. Area 1,250 sq. m.

Rhodes (rōdz), island, off S. W. Asia Minor. Area 563 sq. m.

Rhodesia (rō-dē'sha), region in British S. Africa. Area 750,000 sq. m.

Rhône (rōn), river, Switzerland and France, falls into Gulf of Lion.

Richmond, capital of Virginia, on James river.

Riga (rē'ga), seaport, Russia, capital of Livonia, on the Dwina.

Rio de Janeiro (rē'ō dā zhā-nē'rō), capital of Brazil.

Rocky Mountains, N. A. America, from Alaska to Mexico. [Tiber.]

Rome (rōm), capital of Italy, on the Tiber.

Rotterdam (rōt'er-dam), seaport, Netherlands, on the Maas.

Rouen (rō-ong), city in N. France.

Rubicon (rū'bi-kon), river, in Central Italy, falling into the Adriatic.

Rugby (rug'bi), town, England, on the Avon. Seat of noted public school.

Rumania (rō-mā'ni-ā), kingdom on the lower Danube, Europe.

ist Soviet Republics.

See, set, tick, sic, spl, sire, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, māt; mōt, met, mōve, wāt; mite, hat, hēr; oil, owl, then.

Santa Cruz (sân'tă krô's), island (Danish), W. Indies. A. 84 sq. m.
Santa Fé (fâ), capital of New Mexico.
Santander (sân'tân-dâr'), seaport, Spain, on inlet of Bay of Biscay.
Santiago (sân-tă-â'gô), cap. of Chile.
Santiago de Cuba (-dă kô'bă), seaport, Cuba, on S. E. coast.
Sao Paulo (sâng pow'lo'), cap. of state of same name, Brazil.
Saragossa (sar-ə-gô'se), Span. Zaragoza (thă-ră-gô'thă), city, Spain, on the Ebro.
Saratoga (sar-ə-tô'gə) Springs, noted health resort, New York state.
Sarawak (sâr-ă'wăk), city and state, Borneo. Area of state 41,000 sq. m.
Sardinia (sâr-din'ă), island, Mediterranean, belonging to Italy.
Savannah (sa-van'ă), city and port, Georgia, on Savannah river.
Saxony (saks'un-l), state in Germany. Area 5,787 sq. m.
Saxony, province of Prussia. Area 9,749 sq. m.
Scandinavia (skan-di-nă-vi-ə), peninsula, N. Europe, comprising Sweden and Norway.
Schiedam (skê-dam'), tn. in Holland.
Schleswig (shlăz-vig), seaport, Prussia, on an inlet of the Baltic Sea.
Schleswig-Holstein (hôi'stîn), prov. of Prussia. Area 7,273 sq. m.
Schwerin (shwă-rên'), capital of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany.
Scilly (sil'i'), islands, in English Channel. Area 3,560 acres.
Scotland (scot'land), N. part of Great Britain. Area 80,468 sq. m.
Seattle (sê-ă'l'), city, State of Washington, on E. shore of Puget Sound.
Sebastopol (sê-bas'tô-pôl'; Russian sevăs'tô-pôly), seaport, Crimea, Russia.
Sedan (sê-dong'), town, in France, on the Meuse. Battle Sep. 1, 1870.
Segovia (se-gô'vi-ă), province and town, Old Castile, Spain.
Seine (sân), river, France, falls into the English Channel.
Senegambia (sen-ə-gam'bî-ə), region in West Africa. Area 290,000 sq. m.
Seoul or **Soul** (sê-ôl'), capital of Korea, on Ham river.
Servia (sâr'vi-ă), kingdom, S. of Hungary now part of Yugo-Slavia.
Seville (sev'il or se-vil'), city, Spain, on Guadalquivir river.
Shanghai (shang-hi'), city and seaport, China, in Kiangsu province.
Sheffield (shê'fîld), borough, England, on the Sheaf and Don rivers.
Shenandoah (shen-ăn-dô'ă), river, Virginia, flows 170 m. to Potomac.

šito, šat, šak, šar, špil, šire, šove; mā, mat, hār; mita, mit; nāto, net, mōve, wāt;
māto, hūt, hōra: oil, owl, than.

Shetland Islands, in N. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Scotland.

Shiloh (sh'lo), village in Hardin co., Tennessee.

Siam (si-am'), kingdom, Indo-Chinese Peninsula. Area 800,000 sq. m.

Siberia (si-b'ri-a), Russian dominion, in N. Asia. Area 4,888,496 sq. m.

Sicily (sis'i-li), Italian island, in the Mediterranean sea. A. 11,289 sq. m.

Sienna (si-'nā), or **Sienna** (se-on'a), city, Italy.

Sierra Leone (si-errā lē-ō'nā), Brit. colony, W. coast of Africa. A. 15,000.

Sierra Nevada (si-errā ne-vā'dā), mountains, Spain. Alt. 11,658 feet.

Sierra Nevada, mountains, California. Alt. 15,000 feet.

Silesia (si-lē'sha), territory of Central Europe, formerly divided bet. Prussia and Austria. [head of Red Sea.

Area 206 sq. m. [Baranof Island.

Sitka (sit'ka), capital of Alaska, on Skagerrack (skag'ër-rak'), sea passage bet. Norway and Jutland.

Smymna (smēr'nā), seaport of Asiatic Turkey, W. coast of Asia Minor.

Snake River, divides Idaho from Oregon and Washington.

Sofia (sō-fē'a), capital of Bulgaria.

Solomon Islands, group in Pacific, east of New Guinea. Area 10,000 sq. m.

Somaliland (sō-mā'lē-land), territory in E. Africa, Italian.

Sorrento (sor-ren'tō), town, Italy, on Gulf of Naples.

Soudan (sō-dān'), vast region in central Africa.

South Carolina (kar-ō-lī'nā), one of the U. S. Cap. Columbia. A. 80,570.

South Dakota (dak-ō'tā), one of the U. S. Cap. Pierre. Area 76,850 sq. m.

Spa (spa) or **Spas** (spā), town and watering place, Belgium.

Spain (span), Fascist state of S. W. Europe. Area 194,808 sq. m. [Greece.

Sparta (spār'tā), ancient city, in Spitzbergen (spits'berg-en), island, Arctic Ocean. [Illinois.

Springfield (spring'fēld), capital of Staten (stat'en) Island, island separating upper and lower New York Bays. A. 58 sq. m.

Stettin (stet-tēn'), seaport, Prussia, cap. of Pomerania, on the Oder.

Stockholm (stok'hōlm), capital of Sweden.

Straits Settlements, British colony on Strait of Malacca, East Indies. Area 1,472 sq. m.

Strasbourg (strā'sburg), principal city of Alsace-Lorraine.

Stratford-on-Avon (strat'fōrd-on-avun), tn., England.

Stuttgart (stōt'gart), cap. of Württemberg, Germany, on the Neckar.

Styria (stī'rī-ā), duchy, Austria. Area 8,659 sq. m. [on Red Sea.

Suakim (swā'-kim), seaport, Nubia, Suez (sō-ēz'), seaport, Egypt, on Red Sea, at S. extremity of Suez canal.

Suez Canal, Egypt, joins Mediterranean and Red Seas; opened 1869.

Sula (sō'lō) Islands, bet. Borneo and Philippine Islands, ceded by Spain to U. S. in 1898.

Sumatra (sō'mā-trā or sō-mā'trā), island, Malay Archipelago. Area 170,000 sq. m. Dutch.

Superior (sū-p'ri-ur) Lake, one of the great American lakes; largest body of fresh water on the globe. A. 32,000 sq. m.

Susquehanna (sus-kwe-han'a), river, New York and Pennsylvania, enters Chesapeake Bay.

Swansea (swon'sē), seaport, Wales.

Swaziland (swā'zi-land), country, S. Africa, S. of Transvaal colony.

Sweden (swē'dēn), kingdom, N. Europe, E. of Norway. A. 178,966 sq. m.

Switzerland (swit'zēr-land), republic, Central Europe. Area 15,964 sq. m.

Sydney (sid'nī), cap. of New S. Wales.

Syracuse (sir-ə-kūs'), city, Sicily, on the E. coast. [Onondaga Lake.

Syracuse, city, New York state, on Syria (sir'i-ā), part of Turkey in Asia, now French mandate.

Tacoma (tə-kō'mā), city, Washington, at S. extremity of Puget Sound.

Tahiti (tā-hē'tē), chief island of the Society Islands. Area 403 sq. m.

Taku (tā-kū'), town, China, on Pehi-l Gulf, at mouth of Peiho river.

Tallahassee (tal-ə-hās'sē), capital of Florida.

Tanganyika (tāng-gān-yē'kā), lake, E. Africa, length 420 m., breadth 15 to 80 m. [on Strait of Gibraltar.

Tangier (tān-jēr'), seaport, Morocco.

Tasmania (taz-mā'nī-ā), island, S. of Victoria, Australia. A. 26,375 sq. m.

Teheran (te-brēr'), capital of Persia, 70 m. S. of the Caspian. [Islands.

Temerife (ten-ēr-if'), largest of Canary

Tennessee (ten-ē-sē'), one of the U. S. Cap. Nashville. Area, 42,050 sq. m.

Tennessee River, in Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky, falls into Ohio

Texas (tek'sās), one of the U. S. Cap. Austin. Area 265,780 sq. m.

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See, set, tick, sin, spl, sire, shere; mē, met, hēr; mite, māt; sōw, not, mōw, wōld
mice, hat, hām; oil, out, thōw

(*temz*), river in England, flows E. to North Sea.
Thebes (*thēbz*), ancient capital of Upper Egypt, on the Nile.
Thebes, city, Boeotia, ancient Greece.
Thessaly (*thēs'ā-lī*), division of ancient Greece, S. of Macedonia and E. of Epirus.
Tiber (*tī'bēr*), river in Italy.
Tibet or Thibet (*tī-bet'*), country in Central Asia, bet. China and India.
Tientsin (*tēn-tēn*), city, river port, China, on the Peiho. [on the Kur.
Tiflis (*tīf-lēs*), cap. Russian Caucasasia,
Tigris (*tī'grīs*), river, Asiatic Turkey, flows 1150 m. S. E. to the Euphrates.
Timbuctoo (*tīm-bok-tō'*), tn., Soudan, on border of the Sahara.
Togo (*tō'gō*) Land, former German poss., W. Africa, Slave Coast. Chief port, Lome. Area 83,000 sq. m.
Tokay (*tō-kā'*), tn., Hungary, on the Theiss river.
Tokio (*tō-kō-ō*), seaport, cap. of Japan, on S. E. coast of main island.
Toledo (*tō-lē'thō*), city in Spain, on the Tagus. [meer river
Toledo (*tō-lē'dō*), city, Ohio, on Maumee river, or Tonkin (*tōn-kēn'*).
 French possession in Indo-China. A. 84,700 sq. m. [on Kansas river.
Topeka (*tō-pē'ka*), cap. of Kansas.
Toronto (*tō-ron'tō*), cap. of the prov. of Ontario, Canada.
Toulon (*tō-lang*), seaport and arsenal, France, on the Mediterranean.
Toulouse (*tō-lōz*), city in S. France.
Tours (*tōr*), city in France, on Loire.
Trafalgar (*traf-al-gār*) Cape, promontory, Spain, on Strait of Gibraltar.
Transvaal (*trans-vā'l*) Colony, now part of Union of S. Africa.
Trebisond (*treb-i-zōnd'*), seaport, Asia Minor, on Black Sea.
Treves (*trēvz*), city Rhenish Prussia, on the Moselle. Ger. Trier (*trēr*).
Trieste (*trē-est*), seaport, Austria, at head of the Adriatic.
Trinidad (*trin-i-dad*), Brit. W. Indian island. Area 1,755 sq. m.
Tripoli (*trip'o-lī*), city and colony of Italy, N. Africa.
Troyes (*trwā*), cap. of depart. of Aube, France, on the Seine.
Tunis (*tō'nīs*), French city and protectorate in N. Africa. A. 51,000 sq. m.
Turin (*tō'rin*), city in N. Italy.
Turkistan (*tūr-ke-stān'*), Russian Central Asia. [rops and W. Asia.
Turkey (*tūr'kī*), empire in S. E. Europe.
Tuscany (*tur'ka-nī*), a department in Italy, formerly a grand-duchy.
Tyrol (*tī'rol*, Ger. *tī-rōf*), crown-land of Austria. Area 10,802 sq. m.

Uganda (*ū-gān'dā*), native kingdom in British E. Africa, on the Victoria Nyanza. [the Danube.
Ulm (*ōlm*), town in Württemberg, on Danube.
Ulster (*ul'stēr*), the North province of Ireland. Area 8,568 sq. m.
United States of America, federal republic, N. Am. A. 3,892,125 sq. m.
Upsala (*ōp-sā'lā*), city, Sweden, 31 m. N. W. of Stockholm.
Ural (*ūrāl*) Mountains, separate Europe from Asia. Highest peak 5,540 feet.
Uruguay (*ō-rō-gwī*), republic, S. America.
Uta (*ū'tā*), one of the U. S. Capital Salt Lake City. Area 84,928 sq. m.
Utrecht (*ū'trekt*, Dut. *ō'trēkt*), city in Netherlands, seat of university.

Vaal (*vāl*), river, S. Africa, bet. Transvaal and Orange River Colonies.
Valencia (*vā-len'chi-ā*), seaport, in Spain, on the Mediterranean.
Valencia, capital of Carabobo state, Venezuela.
Valladolid (*vāl-yā-dō-lēth'*), fortified city, Spain, on the Pisuerga river.
Valparaiso (*vāl-pā-rī'sō*), seaport, Chile.
Vancouver (*van-kō'vēr*) Island, Pacific Ocean, British Columbia.
Venezuela (*ven-e-zwē'lā*), republic, S. America. Area 598,943 sq. m.
Venice (*ven'is*), city, Italy, on the Adriatic. [Mexico, on E. coast.
Vera Cruz (*vēr-ā krōs'*), seaport.
Vermont (*vēr-mōnt'*), one of the U. S. Cap. Montpelier. Area 9,565 sq. m.
Verona (*ver-ō'nā*), city, Italy, on the Adige river.
Versailles (*vēr-sālz'*), city, France.
Vesuvius (*ve-sū'vi-us*), volcano, Italy, on Bay of Naples. Alt. 4,206 feet.
Vichy (*vē-shē'*), town in France.
Vicksburg (*vīks'būrg*), city, Mississippi, on the Mississippi river.
Victoria (*vik-tō'ri-ā*), British Colony, Australia. Area 87,884 sq. m.
Victoria, capital of British Columbia, on Vancouver's Island.
Victoria Nyanza (*n'yān'zā*), freshwater lake, Africa, on the Equator. Area 30,000 sq. m.
Vienna (*vī-en-ā*), capital of Austria, on the Danube.
Vienne (*vī-en'*), tn. in France, on the Rhone.
Virginia (*vēr-jīn'ā*), one of the U. S. Cap. Richmond. Area 40,125 sq. m.
Vladivostok (*vlā-dī-vōs-tōk'*), seaport, Asiatic Russia, on Sea of Japan.
Volga (*vol'gā*), river, Russia, falls into the Caspian Sea.

āte, tāt, tāk, tē, tēl, tēr, above; mō, mēt, hēr; mīte, mīt, mōte, not, mōve, wēit;
 ī, kūt, hūr; oī, ovi, oon.

šas, šas, šak, šar, šall, šars, above; mš, met, hš; mite, mit; nš, not, mšve, wšš;
mšve, hut, būn: oil, owl, then.

BIBLICAL, CLASSICAL, HISTORICAL, and MYTHOLOGICAL NAMES

N. B. — The pronunciation in this department is marked uniformly with the body of the book. ü = French u, German ü; *ch* = German ch.

Aal — Asgard

Aal (al)	Æsculapius (es-kū-lā'pī-us)	Andromache (an-drom'a-kə) [dʌ]
Aa'ar (ā'a-lār)	Æthiopia (ē-thi-ō'pī-ə)	Andromeda (an-drom'e-dron'ic-us)
Aaron (ā'rūn)	Agamemnon (ag-a-mem'-nun)	Angouleme (on-gō-lām')
Abaddon (ā-bad'dūn)	Agathon (ag'a-thon)	Anjou (ong-zhō')
Abad'ias (ab-a-di'as)	Agessilaus (ā-jes-i-lā'us)	Antarus (an-tā'us)
Abana (ab'a-na) [dēr]	Aglaia (ag-lā'i-a)	Antenor (an-tē'nor)
Abd el-Kader (ābd-el-kā')	Agora (ag'ō-ra)	Anthropophagi (an-thrō-pof'a-jī)
Abdera (ab-dē'ra)	Abab (ā'hab)	Antigone (an-tig'ō-nē)
Abednego (ā-bed'ne-gō)	Ahasuerus (ā-has-ū-ē'rus)	Antiochia (an-ti-ō-kī'a)
Abel (ā'bel)	Abiezer (ā-bi-ē'zēr)	Antipater (an-tip'a-tēr)
Abiah (ā-bi'a)	Abimelech (ā-bim'e-lek)	Anubis (ā-nū'bis)
Abiathar (ā-bi'a-thār)	Ahitophel (ā-hith'ō-fel)	Apache (ā-pā'chā)
Abigail (ab'i-gā'il)	Ahriman (ā-rē-mān)	Apelles (ā-pel'ēs)
Abimelech (ā-bim'e-lek)	Ajaleth (ā-jā-leth)	Aphrodite (āf-rō-dī'tē)
Abinadab (ā-bi'u'a-dab)	Aisne (ā'n)	Apis (ā'pis)
Abesalom (ab'sa-lom)	Ajah (ā'jā)	Apollo (ā-pol'ō)
Abu-Bekr (ā'bū-bek'r)	Ajalon (ā-jā-lon)	Appius (āp'pī-us)
Acarnania (ak-ar-nā-ni'a)	Ajax (ā'jaks)	Apuleia (āp-ū-lē'ya)
Achala (ā-kā'ya)	Aladdin (ā-lad'din)	Aranjuez (ā-rān-hwezh')
Achan (ā'kan)	Alcuin (al'kwīn)	Arbaces (ār-bā-sēs)
Achates (ā-kā'tēs)	Alderney (āldēr-ni)	Arbela (ār-bē'lā)
Acheron (āk'e-ron)	Ali (ā'lī)	Archangel (ār-kān'jel)
Achilles (ā-kī'lēs)	Allahabad (āl-lā-hā-bād')	Areopagus (ā-rē-op'a-gus)
Achish (ā'kish)	Alphæus (al-fē'us)	Argenteuil (ār-zhong-tē'l')
Acra (ā'kra)	Alpheus (al-fē'us)	Argivi (ār-jī'vī)
Actinon (āk'shi-un)	Amadeo (ā-mā-dē'ō)	Argonauts (ār-gō-nā'ts)
Aden (ā'dn)	Amalek (ām'a-lek)	Ariadne (ā-ri-ad'nē)
Adoraim (ad-ō-rā'im)	Amalfi (ā-māl'fē)	Ariel (ā-ri-el)
Adial (ad'lā) [lek]	Amaryllis (ām-a-ril'līs)	Arimathea (ār'i-mā-thē'a)
Adrammelech (ā-dram'e-lek)	Amasa (ām'a-sa)	Arion (ā-ri-on)
Adullam (ā-dul'am)	Amboise (ong'bwāz)	Aroostook (ā-rōs'tok)
Ægeria (ē-jēr'i-ə)	Américo (ā-mā-rē-gō)	Artabazanes (ār-tā-bā-zā-nēs)
Ægina (ē-jī'nā)	Amherst (ām'hērst)	Artemis (ār'tē-mis)
Ægis (ē-jīs)	Ammon (ām'mon)	Asclepius (ās-klē'pī-us)
Ægyptus (ē-jīptus)	Amoor (ā-mōr')	Asgard (ās-gārd)
Æmilius (ē-mī'lī-us)	Amos (ā'mus)	
Æneas (ē-nē-as)	Amphitrite (ām-fī-trī'tē)	
Æneis (ē-nē-is)	Anabasis (ā-nā-bā-sis)	
Ænobarbus (ē-nō-bār'bus)	Ananias (ā-nā-ni-as)	
Æolis (ē-ō-lis)	Anchises (an-kī'sēs)	

Æte, æt, tæk, Ær, fæl, fære, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mē; nēte, net, mēve, wēt;
mēte, hæt, bērn; oīl, oī, cēan.

Ashtabula (ash-tə-bū'lə)
 Ashtaroth (ash'tə-roth)
 Asmodeus (az-mō-dē'us)
 Aspasia (as-pā'zhi-ə)
 Astaroth (as'tə-roth)
 Astarte (as-tār'tē)
 Astrakhan (as-trā-kān)
 Astyanax (as-tī-ə-naks)
 Ate (ā'tē)
 Athene (a-thē'nē)
 Athos (ā'thos)
 Atticus (at'i-kus)
 Auchinlech (ai-fiek' or
 at'in-lek')
 Auchmuty (ok'mū-ti)
 Auerbach (ow'er-bāk'h)
 Augias (ə-jī'as)
 Augustus (ə-gustus)
 Aurora (ə-rō'ia)
 Auvergne (ō-vērn')
 Auxerre (ō-sār')
 Auxonne (ō-sōn')
 Avernus (ə-vēr'nus)
 Avignon (ə-vēn-yōng')
 Azof (ā-zōv')
 Azriel (az'ri-el)

Baal (bā'al)
 Baulah (bā'ə-lā)
 Baasha (bā'ə-shā)
 Baba, Ali (bā'le bā'bā)
 Babel (bā'bel)
 Bacchus (bak'us)
 Bagehot (bā'jūt)
 Baise (bā'ē)
 Balaam (bā'am)
 Baldr (bāl'dēr)
 Basque (bāsk)
 Bathsheba (bath-shē'bə)
 Batoum (bā-tōm')
 Bayou (bi'ō)
 Beauchamp (bē'oham; Fr.
 bō-shong')
 Beauclerc (bō'klērk)
 Beaumarchais (bō-mār-
 shā')
 Beelzebub (bē-el'ze-bub)
 Beer-sheba (bē'ēr-shē-bə)
 Belfort (bel-fār') (fon)
 Belierophon (bel-ler-ō-
 bel-shaz'zar)
 Belvidere (bel-vē-dēr')
 Berenice (ber-ə-nī'sē)
 Beresina (ber-ə-zē'nā)
 Berlioz (bēr-lī-ōz)
 Bernadotte (bēr-nə-dot')
 Berthier (ber-tē-ā')
 Berwickshire (ber'rik-
 shēr)
 Besançon (bē-zong-sōng')
 Bethsaida (beth-sā'i-də)
 Beyroot (bē'rōt)

Biarritz (bē-ār-rēt's')
 Blenheim (blen'im)
 Boadicea (bō-ad-i-sē'ə)
 Boonerges (bō-ə-nēr'jēs)
 Boeotia (bē-ō'shi-ə)
 Boethius (bō-ē'thi-us)
 Bolesyn (bol'in) [brøk]
 Bollingbroke (bol'ing-
 bōl'ing)
 Boligna (bō-lōn'yā)
 Bootes (bō-ō'tēz)
 Boreas (bō-rē-as)
 Borghese (bār-gā'zā)
 Borgia (bār'jā)
 Böttiger (bēt'tē-gēr)
 Boulanger (bō-long-zhā')
 Bourbon (bōrbun)
 Boucicault (bō-sē-kō'
 bōv'ier)
 Bowdoin (bō'dūn)
 Brahma (brā'mā)
 Brahmapootra (brā-mā-
 pō'trā)
 Brindisi (brin-dēs'sē)
 Broglie (brō'li)
 Bruyn (brōin)
 Brynhild (brin'hild)
 Bucephalus (bū-sēf'ə-lus)
 Bunsen (bōn'sen)
 Bunzlau (bōnts'low)
 Burg (būrg)
 Burghley (būr'li)
 Busiris (bō'sī-ris)

Caaba (kā-ā'bā)
 Caesarea (sē-ə-rā'ə)
 Caleta (kā-ē'tā)
 Cagliostro (kāl-yos'trō)
 Cain (kān)
 Caldea (kal-dē'ə)
 Callao (kāl-yā'ō) [kus]
 Callimachus (kal-lim'ə-
 kalli'opē)
 Calliope (kal-lī-ō-pē)
 Callisthenes (kal-lis'thē-
 nēs)
 Calpurnius (kal-pūr'ni-us)
 Calvary (kal'vā-ri)
 Calypso (kā-lip'sō)
 Cambronne (kong-bron')
 Cambyzes (kam-bī'sēz)
 Camoens (kā-mō'enz)
 Canaan (kā'nān)
 Canajoharie (kan-ə-jō-
 har'ri) [gwə]
 Canandaigua (kan-ən-dē-
 canute (kā-nūt')
 Capet (kā'pet)
 Cappadocia (kap-pə-dō-
 shi-ə)
 Caria (kā'ri-ə)
 Castalia (kas-tā'li-ə)
 Catullus (ka-tul'us)
 Cavaignac (kā-vān'yāk').
 Cavour (kā-vōr')

Cayenne (kā-yen')
 Cecrops (sē'krops)
 Centauri (sen-tā'ri)
 Cephalonia (sē'fā-lō-ni-ə)
 Cephas (sē'fās)
 Cerebus (sēr-bē-rus)
 Cercvra (sēr-ā'vra)
 Ceres (sēr'ēs)
 Cervera (thēr-vē'ra)
 Chaeronea (ker-ō-nē'ə)
 Chalibes (kal'i-bēs)
 Chambord (shong-bōr')
 Chamisso (shā-mis'ō)
 Chaos (kā'os)
 Charon (kā'rōn)
 Charybdis (kā-rīb'dis)
 Cheops (kē'ops)
 Cherokee (cher-ō-kē)
 Chihuahua (chē-wā'wā)
 Chillicothe (chil-i-koth'ē)
 Chisleu (kis'lū)
 Chittim (kit'im)
 Chloë (klō'ē)
 Cholmondely (chum'li)
 Chorazin (kō-rā'zin)
 Christophorus (kris-tof-
 o-rus)
 Chronos (krō'nos)
 Cilicia (silish'i-ə)
 Cimмери (sim-mēr'i)
 Cinq Mars (sangk mārs)
 Cinque-Ports (singk pōrts)
 Circe (sēr'sē)
 Cleanthes (klē-an'thēs)
 Clearchus (klē-ār'kus)
 Cleopas (klē-ō-pas)
 Cleophas (klē-ō-fas)
 Clio (klī'ō)
 Cloe (klō'ē)
 Cloelia (klē-li-ə)
 Clusium (klū'shi-um)
 Clytemnestra (klit'e-m-
 nes'trə)
 Clytia (klīsh'i-ə)
 Clytie (klī'ti)
 Cnidus (nī'dus)
 Cochinatate (kō-chit'ā-tē)
 Coeur de Lion (kēr-dē-lī-
 un; Fr. kēr-dē-lōng')
 Colbert (kōl-bār')
 Coligny (kō-lēn-yē)
 Colossae (kō-lōs'sē)
 Gelquhoun (kō-hōn')
 Comines (kō-mēn')
 Compiègne (kong-pē-ān)
 Condé (kon'dē; Fr. kōng
 dā)
 Conemaugh (kon'ē-mə)
 Courtenay (kērt'nā)
 Cowes (kowz)
 Cremona (krē-mōnə)
 Creon (krē'on)
 Creusa (krē-ū-sə)
 Orichton (krī'tun)

šte, šte, štek, šir, špi, šra, šrove; mē, mē, hēr; mite, mti; nōte, not, mōve, vūšē

šte, šte, šra; šil, švi, šten

Crito (krí'tō)
 Crotalia (krō'-k'ah-lā)
 Ctenus (tē'nus)
 Ctesilaus (tes-i-lā'us)
 Ctesiphon (tes-i-fon)
 Culloden (kul-lō'den)
 Culm (k'ulm)
 Cuyahoga (ki-ā-hō'gā)
 Cybele (sib'ē-lē)
 Cyclades (sik'lā-dēz)
 Cyclopes (si-klop'ēz)
 Cyrene (si-rē'nē)
 Cythera (si-thē'ra)
 Czaslau (chās'low)
 Czernigow (chēr'nē-gof)

Dabareh (dab'a-re)
 Daedalus (dēd'-ā-lus)
 Daghestan (dā-gee-tān')
 Dalhousie (dal-hō'zi)
 Dalilah (dā-lī'lā)
 Damocles (dam'ō-klēz)
 Danae (dan'ā-ē)
 Danaïdæ (dā-nā'i-dē)
 Danaus (dan'ā-us)
 Daphne (dāfnē)
 Darius (dā-rī-us)
 Dartmouth (dārt'muth)
 Davoust (dā-vō'st)
 Debrezin (dē-bret'sin)
 Debora (deb'ō-rā or dē-bō'ra)
 Declinus (des'i-mus)
 Declus (dē'shi-us)
 Delanira (dē-lā-nī'rā)
 Delonema (dē-lō-nē-us)
 Delanira (dē-lā-nī'rā)
 Delatour (d'ik-tō'r)
 Delaunay (dē-lō-nā)
 Delft (delft)
 Delilah (dē-lī'lā)
 Demeter (dē-mē'tēr)
 Demetrius (dē-mē'tri-us)
 Denbigh (den'bi)
 Denis, Saint (sang d'nē)
 Deodatus (dē-od'-ā-tus)
 Depeyster (dē-plis'tēr)
 Derby (dēr'bi or dār'bi)
 De Ruyter (dē-rū'ēr)
 Deschamps (dē-shong')
 D'Estaing (des-tang')
 Deucalion (dū-kāl'i-on)
 Devereux (dev'ēr-ē)
 Devrient (dē-vrē-ong')
 Diana (di-an'ā)
 Dido (dī'dō)
 Diarymus (dī-dī-mus)
 Diebitach (dē'bich)
 Diego (dē-gō)
 Dietrich (dī'trīk)
 Dinah (dī'nā)
 Dinant (dē-nōn)
 Diogenes (dī-ō-jenēs)

Diomedes (dī-ō-mē'dēs)
 Dioscuri (dī-ōs-kū'ri)
 Divitiacus (div-i-tī'-kus)
 Dnieper (dnē'pēr)
 Domlester (nēs'tēr) [nus]
 Domitianus (dō-mish-i-ā-Donatus (dō-nā'tus)
 Dorcas (dār'kas)
 Dordogne (dār-dōn')
 Doubs (dōb)
 Douro (dō'rō)
 Draco (drā'kō)
 Dreux (drē)
 Druides (drū'i-dēz)
 Druses (drū'sēz)
 Dryades (drī'ā-dēz)
 Dubois (dū-bois')
 Dubuque (dū-bū'k)
 Duchesne (dū-shān')
 Duero (dū-ō'rō)
 Dumfries (dum-frēs)
 Dunsinane (dun-sin-ān')
 Duplessis (dū-plēs-sē)
 Duquesne (dū-kān')
 Durand (dū-rand'; Fr. dū-rong')
 Durango (dū-rāng'ō)
 Dürer (dū'rēr)
 Durlach (dōr'lāk)

Ebed (ē'bed)
 Ebenezer (ēb-en-ē-zēr)
 Eblasaph (ē-bā'-sāf)
 Ebro (ē'brō)
 Echinae (ē-kī'nē)
 Eden (ē'den)
 Edom (ē'dom)
 Edrei (ē'drē-i)
 Egeria (ē-jēr-i-ā)
 Eisenach (ī-sen-āk)
 Elbrooz (el-brōz)
 Eleazar (ē-lē-ā-zēr)
 Eleusa (el-ē-ūs-ā)
 Eleusis (ē-lūs-i-ā)
 Eleutheria (el-i-thēr-i-ā)
 Elgin, (Scott. el'gin; U. S. el'jin)
 Eli (ē'lī)
 Elias (ē-lī'as)
 Eliezer (ē-lī-ē-zēr)
 Elihu (ē-lī'hū)
 Elijah (ē-lī'jā)
 Elisha (ē-lī'shā)
 Elohim (el'ō-hēm)
 Elysium (ē-līsh'i-um)
 Elzevir (el'-ze-vēr)
 Emmanuel (em-man'ū-el)
 Emmaus (em-mā'us)
 Endor (en'dār)
 Endymion (en-dim'i-on)
 Eneas (ē-nēs-ās)
 Englien (ong-gē-ong')
 Ennoch

Eprenay (ē-per-nē)
 Ephialtes (ē-i-ā-l'ētēs)
 Ephorus (ēf'ō-rus)
 Ephraim (ēf'rā-im)
 Epictetus (ep-ik-tē'tus)
 Epicureans (ep-i-kū-rē-ānz)
 Epiphanes (ē-pif'-ā-nēs)
 Epirus (ē-pī'rus)
 Erato (er'-ā-tō)
 Erebus (er'-ā-bus)
 Eretria (ē-rē'tri-ā)
 Eric (er'ik)
 Erichtho (ē-rīk'thō)
 Erin (ēr'in)
 Eros (ē'ros)
 Erycina (er-i-sī'nā)
 Esasias (ē-zā'si-ās)
 Esau (ēs'ā)
 Escorial (es-kō-rē-āl)
 Esquilinus (ēs-kwī-lī'nus)
 Esquimaux (ēs'kwī'mō)
 Esenli (ēs-sē'nī)
 Esterhazy (es'tēr-hā-zī)
 Ethan (ē'thān)
 Ethelbert (eth'el-bērt)
 Ethelred (eth'el-red)
 Ethelwolf (eth'el-wōlf)
 Etrusci (ē-trus'ci)
 Eu (ē)
 Euagetus (ū-ā-jē'tus)
 Euboea (ū-bō-ē)
 Eudamus (ū-dā-mus)
 Eudocia (ū-dō'shī-ā)
 Eudora (ū-dō'rā)
 Euergetæ (ū-ēr-jē-tē)
 Eumenes (ū-mē-nēs)
 Eunice (ū-nīs or ūnīa)
 Eupator (ū-pā-tār)
 Euphorion (ū-fōr-i-on)
 Euphrosyne (ū-fros'i-nē)
 Eutrotas (ū-rō'tās)
 Eurymeda (ū-rim'ē-dē)
 Eusebius (ū-sē-bi-us)
 Euterpe (ū-tēr-pē)
 Euxine (ūksin)
 Evadne (ē-vād'nē)
 Evander (ē-van'dēr)
 Evangelus (ē-van'jē-lus)
 Eve (ēv)
 Ewart (ū'art)
 Ewing (ū'ing)
 Eyck (īk)
 Eyre (ār)
 Ezekiel (ē-zē'ki-el)
 Ezra (ez'rā)

Faberius (fā-ber'i-us)
 Fabianus (fā-bi-ā-nus)
 Fabil (fā'bi-l)
 Fabyan (fā-bi-ān)
 Fafnir (fāfnēr)
 Falkenstein (f'

Falerii (fā-lēr'i-l)
 Falkland (fāk'land)
 Fansuili (fan'li)
 Faraday (fā-rā-dā)
 Farnese (fār-nēs)
 Fatima (fā-tē-mā)
 Faunus (fā-nus)
 Faust (fowst)
 Faustina (fas-tī-nā)
 Pavre (fāvr)
 Fayal (fā'al)
 Fecamp (fā-kong)
 Fenris (fēn'ris)
 Ferrol (fēr-rōl)
 Feuerbach (fōi-ēr-bāk'h)
 Fieschi (fē-es'hē)
 Fiesole (fies-ō-lā)
 Fingal (fing'gal)
 Finistère (fin-is-tār)
 Formise (fār-mi-ē)
 Förster (fōr'ster)
 Forsyth (fōr-sith') [tus]
 Fortunatus (fār-tū-nā)
 Foscari (fōs-kā-rē)
 Fougères (fō-zhār)
 Franche Comte (frongah
 kōng-tā)
 François (frong-swā)
 Freiligrath (frī-lē-grāt)
 Freilinguysen (frē'ling-
 hi-zen)
 Fresnel (frā-nel)
 Freitag (frī-täg)
 Friedland (frē'lānt)

Gaea (gā)
 Gaetuli (gā-tūli)
 Gaius (gā'yus)
 Galena (gā-lē-nā)
 Galignani (gā-lēn-yā-nē)
 Galilee (gāl-i-ē)
 Galileo (gāl-i-lē-ō)
 Galvani (gāl-vā-nē)
 Gamaliel (gā-mā'il-el)
 Ganymede (gan-i-mē-dē)
 Gauvlier (gō-tē-ā)
 Gehenna (gē-hen-nā)
 Gellert (gēl'ert)
 Genesareth (jē-nēs-a-reth)
 Genesee (jē-nēs-ē)
 Genghis Khan (jēn'gī-kān)
 Genesio (jēn-ēs-ō)
 Georgica (jē-ōr-jī-kā)
 Germanicus (jēr-man'
 kus)
 Gerry
 Gesner
 Gessler
 Geyser (gē-zer)
 Giovanni (jō-vān'i)

Giotta (jōt'ō)
 Giovanni (jō-vān'i)
 Gironde (zhā-rōngd')
 Glaim (glīm)
 Gluck (glōk)
 Goliath (gō-l'ath)
 Gorgias (gār'jī-ās)
 Goshen (gō'shen)
 Grattan (grat'n)
 Greenwich (grin'tj)
 Grosvenor (grō'ven-ēr)
 Grouchy (grō-shē)
 Guayaquil (gwī-ā-kāl)
 Guelph (gwēlt)
 Guglielmo (gōi-yel'mō)

Habakkuk (hab'ak-kuk)
 Hades (hā-dēs)
 Hafiz (hā'fīz)
 Hagar (hā'gār)
 Haggai (hag'gā-l)
 Haiman (hi-nan)
 Hainault (hā-nō)
 Hakluyt (hak'lōt)
 Halcyone (hal-sī-ō-nē)
 Hamlicar (hā-mil'kar)
 Haroun al Raschid (hā-
 rōn-āl-rash'id)
 Harwich (hār'ij)
 Haydn (hā'dn)
 Hazael (haz-ā-el)
 Hazalah (hā-zā-yā)
 Hebe (hē-bē)
 Hebron (hē-brun)
 Hecate (hek-ā-tē)
 Hecuba (hek-ū-bā)
 Heimdall (him'dāl)
 Hela (hē-lā)
 Helicon (hel'i-kon)
 Hellenes (hel-lē-nēs or
 hel-lēnā)
 Hengist (heng'gist)
 Hephzibah (hef'zi-bā)
 Hera (hē-rā)
 Heraclea (her-a-klē-ā)
 Heracles (her-a-klē-ās)
 Heracius (her-a-kī-us)
 Herault (hē-rō)
 Herculanum (hēr-kū-lē-
 ne-um)
 Hercules (hēr-kū-lē-ās)
 Hermione (hēr-mī-ō-nē)
 Herodias (hē-rō-dī-ās)
 Heron (hē-ron)
 Hesiodus (hēs-iō-dus)
 Hesperides (hes-per'i-dēs)
 Heskiah (hez-ē-kī-ā)
 Hiero (hī-ē-rō)
 Hippolyte (hip-pol'i-tē)
 Hödr (hō-dr)
 Holbein (hol'bīn)
 Holofernes (hol-ō-fēr-nēs)
 Honfleur (ong-flēr')

Horeb (hō'reb)
 Hosea (hō-zē-ā)
 Housatonic (hō-sā-ton'ik)
 Huesca (wes'kā)
 Hydaspes (hi-dās-pēs)
 Hyder Ali (hi-dēr-ā-lī)

Iacchus (i-ak'kus)
 Iapetus (i-ap'ē-tus)
 Iarbas (i-ār-bās)
 Ibrahim (ib-brā'hēm)
 Icarus (ik'a-rus)
 Iccius (ik'shi-us)
 Ichabod (ik'a-bod)
 Ida (ī-dā)
 Idomeneus (i-dom'e-nēs)
 Idumaea (id-ū-mē-ā)
 Ilias (il-i-ās)
 Ilion (il'i-on)
 Immanuel (im-man'u-el)
 Indogenes (in-doj'e-nēs)
 Io (ī-ō)
 Iolchos (i-ol'kos)
 Ion (ī-on)
 Iona (ī-ō-nā)
 Iphigenia (if-i-jē-nī-ā)
 Irene (ī-rē-nē)
 Iroquois (ī-r-ō-kwōl)
 Isaac (ī-zak)
 Isaiiah (ī-zā-yā)
 Iscarlot (is-kār'l-ut)
 Isis (ī-sis)
 Isocles (is-ō-klē-ās)
 Isocrates (i-sok'rā-tēs)
 Israel (ī-zr-ā-el)
 Ituri (ī-tō-rē)
 Ivan (ē-vān)

Jabez (jā-bez)
 Jacquard (zhā'kār)
 Jairus (jā-ī-rus)
 Jalapa (hā-lā-pā)
 Janiculum (ja-nik'ū-lum)
 Janin (zhā-nāng)
 Janus (jā-nus)
 Japheth (jā'feth)
 Jason (jā'sun)
 Jebusi (jē-bū-si)
 Jedidiah (jēd-i-dī-ā)
 Jeezer (jē-zēr)
 Jehoshaphat (jē-hosh'at)
 Jehovah (jē-hō-vā)
 Jehu (jē'hū)
 Jeremiah (jer-e-mī-ā)
 Jerez (hā-ruth')
 Jericho (jer-i-ō)
 Jeroboam (jer-
 oboam)
 Jerubbaal (jē-rub-bā)
 Jerusha (jē-rō-shā)
 Jezabel (jē-zē-bēl)
 Joab (jō-āb)

See, let, tak, tār, fāl, fāre, above; mā, met, hār; mīte, māt; nāte, not, m
 mīte, hut, bār; oī, oīl, thām.

Joachim (jō'a-kim)
Job (jōb)
Joel (jō'el)
Johanna (jō-han'a)
Johannes (jō-han'ez)
Jonah (jō'nə)
Joshua (josh'ū-ə)
Josiah (jō-sī-ə)
Jotunheim (jō'tūn-him)
Jubal (jū'bal)
Judas (jū'dəs)
Judea (jū-dē-ə)
Jungfrau (yōng'frow)
Juno (jū'nō)
Jupiter (jū'pi-tēr)

Kanawha (ka-nā'wa)
Kavanagh (ka-vā-nā)
Kearney (kār'ni)
Kennebec (ken-e-bek')
Keokuk (kē-ō-kuk)
Kerguelen (kērgē-len)
Kharkov (kār-kof)
Khartoom (kār-tōm')
Khorassan (kō-rās-sān')
Kickapoo (kik-a-pō')
Kidron (kid'rōn)
Kioto (kē-ō-tō)
Kirkeudbright (kēr-kō'-brē)
Kitchitchi (kit-kā'ki)
Kitron (kit'rōn)
Knut (knōt)
Koango (kō-ān'gō)
Königsrätz (kō'nig-rets)
Korah (kō'ra)
Kotzebue (kōt'sē-bū)

Leadah (lĕ'a-də)
 Leadan (lĕ'a-dən)
 Laddacus (lă'dă-kus)
 Lacedæmon (lă-s-e-dĕ-mon)
 Lacedas (lă-sĕ-das)
 Lachesis (lă'ĕ-sis)
 Laertes (lă-ĕr'tĕz)
 La Mancha (lă'măn'chă)
 Lamech (lă'mĕk)
 Lamoon (lă-ok'o-on)
 Laodicea (lă-od-i-sĕ'a)
 Laomache (lă-om'a-kĕ)
 Lappiths (lă'y'i-thă)
 Latini (lă'tĭ-ni)
 Latium (lă'shi-um)
 Latona (lă'tŭ-nă)
 Lazarus (lă-ză-rus)
 Leah (lĕ'a)
 Leander (lĕ-an'dĕr)
 Lebanon (lĕ-bă-nŭn)
 Lefebvre (lĕ-fă'vr)
 Leicester (lĕs'tĕr)
 Leigh (lĕ)

Leighton (lê'tun)
Leinster (lêm'astêr)
Lemuel (lêm'û-el)
Lenclos (long-kîôf)
Lethe (lê'thê)
Leucippe (lû-sîp'pê)
Levi (lê'vî)
Leviticus (lê-vî'tî-kus)
Liburnia (lî-bûr'nî-â)
Licinus (lîs'tî-nus)
Limoges (lî-môzh')
Llandaf (lân-daf)
Llanelli (lâ neth'î)
Llangollen (lân-goth'len)
Llanrwst (lân'rôst)
Lochaber (lok-â'bêr)
Lois (lô'is)
Loki (lô'kî) [nus]
Longimanus (lon-jîm'â)
Longinus (lon-jî-nus)
Lucius (lû'shî-us)
Lucræta (lû-krê'shî-ê)
Luke (lûk)
Luna (lû'nâ)
Lycaon (lî-kâ'on)
Lyceas (lîs'ê-as)
Lyca (lîsh'î-a)
Lydia (lîd'î-a)
Lysimachus (lî-sîm'â-kus)

Maadal (mā-ad'ā)
 Macao (mā-k'ā)
 Maccabees (mak'a-bēz)
 Macedo (mas'ē-dō)
 Mecedones (ma-se'd'ō-nēz)
 Machabanai (mak'ba-nā)
 Madarus (mad'r'us)
 Maecenas (mē-sē'nas)
 Maecianus (mē-s'i-ā-nus)
 Maenades (men'a-dēz)
 Magog (mā'gog)
 Mala (mī'yā) [nōng]
 Maintainon (ma ŋ-g-tē)
 Malachi (mal'a-ki)
 Malchus (mal'kus)
 Malsherbes (mal-zār'b)
 Malibran (māl-lē-brong)
 Manasseh (ma-nas'sē)
 Manetho (man'ē-thō)
 Mariamne (mā-rī-am'nē)
 Marsala (mār-sā'lā)
 Maryas (mār'shi-as)
 Martel (mār-tel')
 Martius (mār'shi-us)
 Massowah (mās'ō-wā)
 Mathusalem (ma-thū'sā-lā)
 Matthew (math'ū)
 Matthias (ma-thi'as)
 Mauch Chunk (mak
 chunk')

Mazzini (măt-săn)
 Medea (mê-dê'a)
 Megale (meg'a-lê)
 Mehetabel (mê-het'a-bel)
 Melchizadek (mel-kîr'a-
 dek) (nê)
 Melpomene (mel-pô-mê)
 Memphremagog (mem-
 frâ-mă-gog)
 Menelaus (men-ê-lă-us)
 Menestheus (mê-nês-thûs)
 Meroe (mer-ô-ê)
 Merope (mer-ô-pê)
 Merops (mê-rôps)
 Messala (mes-să-lă)
 Metastaurus (mê-tă-rûs)
 Methuselah (mê-thûs-ê-
 lă)
 Miami (mi-âm'i)
 Micah (mî-kă)
 Midas (mî-dăs)
 Midgard (mîd-gărd)
 Milcah (mî-l-kă)
 Mimir (mê-mêr)
 Minerva (mî-nêr-vă)
 Minotaurus (mîn-ô-tă-
 rus)
 Miriam (mîr'i-âm)
 Mnemon (nê-mon)
 Mnemosyne (nê-môs'i-nê)
 Mnesilaus (nês-i-lă-us)
 Moab (mô'ăb)
 Moaris (mô-ris)
 Moesia (mô-shi-ă)
 Moloch (mô-lôk)
 Montaigne (mon-tăn'; Pz.
 mông-tăng')
 Montijo (môn-tê-hô)
 Mordecai (măr-dê-ki)
 Moriah (mô-rî'ă)
 Morny (môr-nê)
 Morpheus (măr-phê-us)
 Moscheles (mosh-ê-les)
 Moses (mô-zêz)
 Moultrie (mô-trl)
 Mowatt (mô'ăt)
 Muraviev (mô-ră-vêf')
 Murillo (mô-rêl'yô)
 Muscovy (mus-kô-vi)
 Muspelheim (môs-pêi-
 him)
 Mycenae (mî-sê-nê)
 Myra (mî-ră)
 Myrmdonians (mêr-mî-dôn-ă)
 Myria (mîzh'i-ă)
 Mytilene (mî-t-lên-ê)

Naam (nā'am)
Naaman (nā'a-man)
Naboth (nā'both)
Nahaliel (nā-hā'li-el,
Narcæus (nār-sē'us)
Neanthes (nē-an'thēs)

Nebuchadnezzar (neb-ū-
kad-nez'ar)
Necho (nē'kō)
Neemias (nē-ē-mī-as)
Nehemiah (nē-hē-mī-a)
Nephthali (nēf'thā-lī)
Nereis (nērē-is)
Neully (nē-yē)
Nevers (nē-vār)
Nicaea (nī-sē-a)
Nicodemus (nik-ō-dē-mus)
Nicomedes (nik-ō-mē-dēs)
Nifheim (nīf'i-him)
Niobe (nī-ō-bē)
Nornen (nār-nen)
Numa (nū-mā)
Numitor (nū-mī-tar)
Nyangwe (nē-āng-wā)
Nymwegen (nim-wā-gen)

Oarses (ō-ār-sēs)
Oaxuz (ō-aks'us)
Obadiah (ō-bā-dī-a)
Obodas (ōb-ō-das)
Odin (ō-dīn)
Odoacer (ō-dō'a-sēr)
Odysseus (ō-dis-sē-us)
Oedipus (ed-i-pus)
Ohad (ō-had)
Olophernes (ol-ō-fēr-nēs)
Omphale (om'fā-le)
Omri (om-rī)
Onesima (ō-nēs-i-mā)
Onias (ō-nī-as)
Ophir (ō-fēr)
Orestes (ō-res-tēs)
Orgetorix (ār-jet-ō-riks)
Origenes (ō-rī-ē-nēs)
Ormuzd (ār-mōzd)
Orpheus (ār-fūs or ar-fē-
us)
Osiris (ō-sī-ris)
Ossian (osh'an)
Ostrogothi (os-trog-ō-thī)

Paarai (pā'a-rā)
Paestum (pē-stum)
Pagiel (pā-jī-el)
Paimon (pā-i-mōn)
Palatium (pā-lā-shi-um)
Palastina (pāl-es-tī-nā)
Palladium (pāl-lā-dī-um)
Pallus (pāl-i-kus)
Pandora (pan-dō-rā)
Paris (pā-ris)
Pasiphae (pā-sī-fā-ē)
Patroclus (pā-trō-klus)
Paulus (pā-lus)
Pei-Ho (pē-hō)
Peleg (pē-leg)
Peloponnesus (pel-ō-pon-
nēs-us)

Pelops (pē'lops)
Pelusium (pē-lū-shi-um)
Penates (pē-nā-tēs)
Penelope (pē-nel-ō-pē)
Penzance (pen-zans)
Périgord (pā-rē-gōr)
Périguenx (pā-rē-gē)
Persephone (pēr-sef-ō-nē)
Perseus (pēr-sūs or pēr-
sē-us)
Phaeton (fā-ē-ton)
Pharao (fār'a-ō)
Pharaoh (fār-ō)
Pharnaces (fār-nā-sēs)
Pharos (fār-os)
Phidias (fid-i-as)
Philalethes (fil-a-lē-thēs)
Philemon (fi-lē-mon)
Philippi (fī-lip-i)
Philoctetes (fī-ok-tēs-tēs)
Philomela (fī-l-ō-mē-lā)
Phineas (fīn-ē-as)
Phlegethon (fleg-ē-thon)
Phocion (fō-shi-on)
Phocis (fō-sis)
Phrebus (fē-bus)
Phormio (fār-mi-ō)
Phrygia (fri-jī-a)
Phryne (frī-nē)
Pichegru (pēsh-grū)
Pilate (pī-lat)
Pisistratus (pī-sis-trā-tus)
Plataea (plā-tēs)
Poeni (pē-nī)
Polyhymnia (pol-i-him'-
nī-a) [mus]
Polyphemus (pol-i-fē)
Pompeli (pom-pā-yē)
Pontus Pilate (pon-shi-
us pī-lat)
Porcenna (pār-sen-nā)
Potiphar (pot-i-fār)
Præneste (prē-nēs-tē)
Priamus (prī-a-mus)
Procrustes (prō-krus-tēs)
Prometheus (prō-mē-thē-
us)

Propylæa (prop-i-lē-a)
Pseudolus (sū-dō-lus)
Psyche (sī-kē)
Ptolemæis (tol-ē-mē-lā)
Puteoli (pū-tē-ō-lī)
Pyiades (pī-lā-dēs)
Pyramus (pir-a-mus)
Python (pī-thon)

Quadratus (kwād-rā-tus)
Quartinus (kwār-tī-nus)
Queretaro (kē-rā-tā-rō)
Quesnel (kē-nel)
Quirinalis (kwī-ri-nā-lis)
Quirinus (kwī-rī-nus)
Quirites (kwī-rī-tēs)

Raab (rāb)
Rabboni (rab-bō-nī)
Rabulus (rā-bī-lus)
Rachel (rā-chel)
Rachus (rā-si-us)
Rameses (rā-mēs-sēs)
Ramoth (rā-moth)
Reblius (rē-bī-lus)
Rechnab (rē-kab)
Regina (rē-jī-nā)
Rehoboam (rē-hō-bō-am)
Rensselaer (ren'se-lār)
Reuben (rū-ben)
Rhæti (rē-tī)
Rhætia (rē-shi-a)
Rhea (rē-a)
Rienzi (rē-en-zē)
Rizpah (rīz-pā)
Romani (rō-mā-nī)
Runnymede (run-i-mēd)
Ruysdael (rōis-dāl)
Ryswick (rīz-wīk)

Sāba (sā-bā)
Sabaoth (sab'ā-oth)
Sabina (sā-bī-nā)
Sabura (sā-bū-rā)
Sadducees (sād-dū-ēs)
Sævius (sæ-vi-us)
Saga (sā-gā)
Saint Cloud (sānt klōwd;
Fr. sang klō)
Saint Cyr (sang sēr)
Saint Denis (sang dnē)
Saint Leger (sāl-in-jēr)
Sala (sā-lā)
Salia (sāl-i-a)
Salome (sā-lō-mē)
Samaritan (sā-mar-i-tan)
Samson (sam-sun)
San Joaquin (sān hō-ā-
sā-ōn) [kēn']
Saphir (sā-fīr)
Sapphira (sāf-i-rā)
Sappho (sāf-ō)
Sardanapalus (sār-dan-ā-
pā-lus)
Sardis (sār-dis)
Sardones (sār-dō-nēs)
Sarmatia (sār-mā-shi-a)
Satanas (sat'a-nas)
Saul (sāl) [lā]
Savonarola (sā-vō-nā-rō-
Scaevola (sev-ō-lā)
Scaliger (skāl-i-jēr)
Schoharie (skō-har-i)
Schumla (shōm-lā)
Schuyler (ski-lēr)
Schuykill (skō-pīll)
Schwyts (shwīts)
Scione (si-ō-nē)
Scribe (skrēb)
Scudéri (skū-dē-rē)

Selene (sē-lē'nē)
 Seleucia (sē-lū'ahī-ā)
 Seleucus (sē-lū'kus)
 Semele (sem'ē-le)
 Semiramia (se-mir'ā-mia)
 Serapis (sē-rā'pis)
 Sergius (sēr'jī-us)
 Sesostris (sē-sos'tris)
 Seychelles (sē-shel')
 Seymour (sē'mūr)
 Sheba (shē'ba)
 Sheboygan (shē-boi'gan)
 Shilo (shī'lō)
 Shoshone (shō-shō'nē)
 Shuhite (shū'hīt)
 Siochem (sī'kem)
 Siculi (sik'ū-lī)
 Sidon (sī'don)
 Siegfried (sē'frēd)
 Sigaeum (sī-gē'um)
 Sigmund (sig'mund)
 Sigurd (sē'gord)
 Silas (sī'las)
 Sillioah (sī-lō'ā)
 Simonides (sī-mon'i-dēs)
 Sirtus (sir'i-us)
 Sisera (sīs'ē-ra)
 Sisyphus (sīs'i-fus)
 Sodom (sod'om)
 Sophrosyne (sō-fros'i-nē)
 Sosipater (sō-sip'ā-tēr)
 Sosius (sō'shi-us)
 Sotheby (suth'ē-bī)
 Southwark (suth'ēr'k)
 Stephana (stef'ā-nā)
 Stephen (stē'ven)
 Stillecho (stil'i-kō)
 Strabo (strā'bō)
 Styria (stī'rī-ā)
 Subbia (swā'bi-ā)
 Suevi (swē'vī)
 Suffolk (suf'uk)
 Suidas (sū'i-das)
 Suleiman (sō-lā-mān')
 Susa (sū-sa)
 Susanna (sū-zan'na)
 Suwanee (sū-wā'nē)
 Sybaris (sīb'ā-ris)
 Syene (sī-ē'nē)
 Sympagades (sim-pleg'-ā-dēs)
 Synope (sī-nō'pē)
 Syria (sir'i-ā)

Tabeai (tā'bē-ai)
 Tabitha (tab'i-thā)
 Tabor (tā'būr)
 Tanager (tan'ā-jēr)
 Tanagra (tan'ā-grā)
 Tantalus (tan'tā-lus)
 Tarpeia (tār-pē'ya)
 Tartarus (tār'ta-rus)
 Tebaliah (tēb-ā-lī'ā)

Tegula (teg'ū-lā)
 Teignmouth (tē'n'muth)
 Telamon (tel'ā-mon)
 Telemachus (tē-lē'm'ā-kus)
 Telemus (tē'lē-mus)
 Temesvar (tem-es'h-vār')
 Tenedos (ten'ē-dus)
 Terpsichore (tērp-sik'ō-rē)
 Teucer (tū'sēr)
 Tentoni (tū'tō-nī)
 Thaddeus (thad-dē'us)
 Thais (thā'is)
 Theiss (tis)
 Themis (thē'mis)
 Theophilus (thē-ō'fī-lus)
 Theseus (thē'sūs or thē-sē-us)
 Thessalonica (thes-sā-lō-nī'kā)
 Thetis (thē'tis)
 Thracia (thrā'shī-ā)
 Ticino (tē-chē'nō)
 Tigranes (tī-grā'nēs)
 Timoleon (tī-mō'lē-on),
 Timon (tī'mun)
 Tiresias (tī-rē'shī-as)
 Titan (tī'tan)
 Titania (tī-tā'nī-ā)
 Titus (tī'tus)
 Tobias (tō-bī-as)
 Tophet (tō'fet)
 Torquato (tār-kwā'tō)
 Troas (trō-as)
 Trollus (trō'lī-us)
 Troja (trō'jā)
 Trondhjem (trōnd'yem)
 Tubal (tū'bāl)
 Tyre (tīr)
 Tyrtaeus (tēr-tē'us)

Udine (ū'dē-nē)
 Ujiji (ū-jī-jī)
 Ulai (ū-lā-i)
 Ulysses (ū-lis'sēs)
 Undine (un'dēn)
 Urania (ū-rā'nī-ā)
 Uriah (ū-rī-ā)
 Urquhart (ūr'k'art or ūrch-art)
 Ursanius (ūr-sā'nī-us)
 Urstoinus (ūr-sī-ā'nus)
 Uzziel (uz'i-el)

Vacuna (vā-kū'nā)
 Valois (vāl-wā')
 Varanes (vā-rā'nēs)
 Vaucuse (vō-klūz')
 Vaughan (vān)
 Veda (vā'da)
 Vedius (vē'dī-us)
 Veia (vē'yā)

Veti (vē'yī)
 Vendée, La (lā vōng-dē)
 Vendôme (vōng-dōm')
 Vestales (ves-tā'les)
 Virginia (vēr-jin'i-ā)
 Virginius (vēr-jin'i-us)
 Vishnu (vish'nō)
 Volhynia (vol-hin'i-ā)
 Volscus (vol'shi-us)
 Volstini (vol'shin'i)
 Volsung (vōl'song)
 Vulcanus (vul-kā'nus)

Walhalla (vāl-hāl'lā)
 Warwick (wor'ik or wā-r-wik)
 Waukesha (wā'ke-shā)
 Wilkesbarre (wilks'bar-ē)
 Willoughby (wil'ō-bī)
 Wodan (wō'dan)
 Wolcott (wol'kut)
 Worms (wōrms)
 Wrangel (rāng'gel)

Kalapa (hā-lā'pā)
 Xanthia (zanthī-ā)
 Xanthus (zan'thus)
 Xanthippe (zan-tippē)
 Xavier (zav'i-ēr)
 Xenagoras (zē-nag'ō-ras)
 Xenea (zē'nī-ā)
 Xenia (zē'nī-ā)
 Ximene (zī-mē'nē)
 Ximenes (zī-mē'nēs)

Yemen (yem'en)
 Yenisel (yen-ē-sē'ē)
 Yggdrasil (ig'drā-sil)
 Ystad (ē'stad)
 Yonghiogheni (yo-hi)
 Yvetot (ēv-tō')

Zabba (zab'bā)
 Zaccai (zak'ā-i)
 Zachaeus (zak-kē'us)
 Zacharias (zak-ā-rī-as)
 Zachary (zak-ā-rī)
 Zacythus (zā-sin'thus)
 Zama (zā'mā)
 Zebadiah (zēb-ā-dī-ā)
 Zebadee (zēb-ē-dē)
 Zebulun (zēb'ū-lun)
 Zedekiah (zēd-ē-kī-ā)
 Zephaniah (zēf-ā-nī-ā)
 Zephyrus (zēf-i-rus)
 Zeuxis (zēks'is)
 Zion (zī'on)
 Ziph (zīf)
 Zoar (zō'ār)

DICTIONARY

OF

MUSICAL TERMS

N. B. — In this department the pronunciation indicated is the foreign one, while the English is generally given the preference in the body of the book.

A — APP

a (It. *à*). *prep.* To, by, for, in, with, etc.
a capella (It. *à* *käp-pel-lä*). In church style, without accompaniment.

accelerando (It. *ä* *chä-lä-rän'dö*). Hastening the movement.

accessory notes. Notes situated one degree above or below the principal one of a turn.



PLAYED



Acciaccatura (1) before a note of a chord.

acciaccatura (It. *äch-yäk-kä-törä*).
 1. Grace note one-half step below a principal note. 2. Short appoggiatura.

accompaniment. Parts added to a solo, to enhance its effect.

adagio (It. *ä* *dä'jö*). Slow.

adagissimo (It. *ä* *dä-jis'se-mö*). As slow as possible. [low the staff.]

added line. Short line above or below the staff.
ad libitum (L. *ad lib'i-töm*). As you please. [tenderness.]

affettuoso (It. *äf-fet-tö-ö-zö*). With agility.
agilità (It. *ä* *jil-i-tä*). Agility.

agitato (It. *ä* *jé-tä'tö*). Agitatedly.
al fine (It. *äl* *fénä*). To the end.

al, allo, alla (It. *äl*, *äl'lo*, *äl'lä*). To the, in, at, in the style of, etc.

alla breve (It. *äl'lä brä'vä*). 2/2 time.

allargando (It. *äl-lär-gän'dö*). Gradually broader, slower and louder.

allegretto (It. *äl-lä-gret'tö*). Cheerfully, not so fast as allegro.

allegrezza (It. *äl-lä-gret'sä*). Joy.

allegro (It. *äl-lä-grö*). Quick, lively.

allemande (Fr. *äl-mängd'*). One of the principal movements of the old French suite.

all'improvviso (It. *äl-lim-prö-vé'zö*). Improvised; without preparation.

al loco (It. *äl lö'kö*). At the previous position.

al segno or seg. (It. *äl sän'yö*). Return to the sign *S*; and play from there to the word *fine* or the mark over a double bar.

alta or Sva. (It. *äl'tä*). See OTTAVA.

alto (It. *äl'tö*). Viola. Lowest female voice. [more.]

ancora (It. *än-körä*). Repeat once.

andante (It. *än-dän'tä*). Rather slow.

andantino (It. *än-dän-té'nö*). Slower than andante.

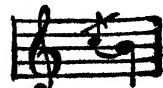
animato, con anima (It. *ä* *né-mä-tö*, *kön ä'né-mä*). With animation.

anthem. Vocal composition generally of a religious character.

a piacere (It. *ä* *pyä-chä'rä*). Same as *ad libitum*.



Long appoggiatura.



Short appoggiatura.

...iatura (It. *äp-pöch-yä-törä*). Musical embellishment usually written in small notes.

äte, ät, ääk, äär, ääll, ääre, above; mä, met, här, mite, mit; möte, not, möre, wäp, müte, hut, büra; öll, öwi, shen.

appoggiato (It. *ap-pōch-yā'tō*). Dwelt or leaned upon.

aria (It. *ā-rē-ā*). Air or song for a single voice.

arpeggio (It. *ār-pech'ō*). The notes of a chord played in succession instead of together.

asual (It. *ās-sū-ā*). Very.

a tempo (It. *ā tēmp'ō*). In strict

attacca, attacca subito (It. *āt-tāk'-kā sū'bē-tō*). Commence following movement at once.

aubade (Fr. *ō-bād'*). Morning music.

ballad. Simple song, usually containing a short story.

bar. Line drawn across the staff to indicate the heavy beat of the measure.

barcarole (It. *bār-kā-rō*). Song sung

baritone (Fr. *bar'-i-tōn*). Male voice between tenor and bass.

bass. The lowest male voice; lowest part in a composition.

ben (It. *ben*). Well; as *ben marcato*, well marked.

berceuse (Fr. *bār-suz'*). Cradle song.

bewegt (Ger. *bē-vāg't*). Moved; excited.

bis (It. *bis*). Twice; repeat.

bolero (Sp. *bō-lē-rō*). Spanish dance in triple measure, with strongly marked accent.

bouffée (Fr. *bōr-rā'*). Dance in common time, comes from Biscay.

brillante (It. *bril-lān'tā*). Brilliantly.

brío, con brío (It. *kōn br'ō*). Animatedly, with spirit.

buffe (It. *bōf'fō*). Comic.

cadence (*kā'dens*). Close of a piece, composed of two or three chords.

cadenza (It. *kā-den'tā*). Ornamental passage introduced into a piece or song.

calando (It. *kā-lān'dō*). Slowly diminishing in tone and speed.

canon. Perpetual fugue, or melody the different parts of which are sung or played at the same time by the different voices or instruments.

cantabile (It. *kān-tā'bē-lā*). Gracefully, in a singing style.

cantata (It. *kān-tā'tā*). Vocal composition, for chorus, solo voices and orchestra.

canto (It. *kān'tō*). Melody; song.

cantor (It. *kān'tōr*). Precentor.

cantus firmus (L. *kān'tos fīr'mos*). Fixed melody.

canzona (It. *kān-tō'nā*). Short song.

capelle (Ger. *kā-pe'le*). Chapel; music band.

capriccio (It. *kā-prioh'ō*), **capriccioso** (*ō'ō*). Fanciful composition.

carillon (Fr. *kā-rō-yōng'*). Chime.

carillons, **peal of bells**.

cabaletta (It. *kā-bā-let'tā*). Short, lively aria.

carol. Christmas ballad.

catch. Vocal piece in several parts, of a humorous character, so arranged as to produce a play upon the words. The singers catch up each other's sentences, hence the name.

cavatina (It. *kā-vā-tē'nā*). Air or song of one movement, sometimes preceded by a recitative.

C clef. Indicates middle C, on whatever line it is placed.

cello (It. *chel'lō*). Violoncello.

chaconne (Fr. *shā-kōn'*). Spanish movement in $\frac{3}{4}$ time. The first and third beats of each bar are accented.

chant. Simple melody to which are sung portions of the Bible.

chest tones. Lowest register of the voice.

chromatic. Proceeding by half-steps.

ceda (It. *kō'dā*). A few bars added to the end of a composition.

col, colla, con (*kōl, kōl'lā, kōn*). With. Used with other words.

coloratura (It. *kō-lō-rā-tō'rā*). Brilliant passages in vocal music.

common chord. One with fundamental, third and fifth.



Common chord.

concerto (It. *kōn-chār'tō*). Composition for a solo instrument, with an accompaniment.

concord. Harmonious blending of tones together.

con dolore (It. *kōn dō-lō'rā*). With sadness.

con grasia (It. *kōn grā'siā*). With grace.

consecutive fifths. Parallel progression of two voices at the interval of perfect fifths.

contralto. Same as ALTO.

counterpoint (Lit. Point against point). Art of inventing and adding melodies to a given theme (*cantus firmus*).

corrente (Fr. *kō-rāng'*). Old dance

Cremenza (It. *krā-mō'nā*). Violin made in Cremona, Italy, by Amati, Stradivari or Guarnieri.

crescendo or cres. (It. *kresh-en'dō*).

Gradual increase of volume of tone.

da capo (It. *dā kā'pō*). Repeat from the beginning.

dal (It. *dal*). From, of, by, etc., as *dal segno*, from the sign; repeat.

d. c. Da capo.

ado (It. *mō-ren'dō*). Gradually dying away.
allegro (It. *mō'stō*). Rapid.
allegretto (It. *mō-tēvō*). Motive; smallest part of a melody; musical figure.
allegro (It. *mō'tō*). Spirited movement.
allegretto. Rapidity or slowness of the performance.
allegretto (Ger. *mōn'ter*). Briskly.
allegretto (Fr. *mō-sē-kāl*). Recital.
allegretto. Damper of a string or wind instrument.

allegretto. Character (*h*) used to cancel the effect of a sharp or flat.
allegretto. An octave and one degree.
allegretto (nōk'tūrn), or **allegretto** (It. *nō-tōr'nō*). Piece of a dreamy and sentimental character.
allegretto (It. *nōn*). Not.
allegretto (It. *nō-net'tō*). Composition for nine parts.
allegretto. Written characters representing music.
allegretto. Sign for a tone.

allegretto (It. *ōb-lē-gā'tō*). Indispensable accompaniment written for one instrument, so as to give a finished effect to the solo or concerto.
allegretto. Eight part composition.
allegretto. Drama set to music.
allegretto (L. *ōpos*). Work.
allegretto (It. *ō-rā-tōr'ō*). Sacred drama set to music.
allegretto. Long bass tone, upon which is formed a series of chords.
allegretto (It. *ō-sē-ā*). Or; otherwise.
allegretto or **allegretto** (It. *ō-tā-vā*). Octave.
Allegretto alta (or *bassa*), means that the passage must be played an octave higher (or lower) than written.

allegretto (It. *pār-lān'dō*). Declamatory style.
allegretto (It. *pā-tē-tō-kō*), **allegretto** (Fr. *pā-tā-tō-kō*). Sorrowful.
allegretto, or **ped.** (It. *pā-dā'tā*). Pedal.
allegretto scale. Scotch scale, of five tones.
allegretto (It. *pār-den'dō*), **allegretto** (It. *pār-den'dō-zē*). Dying away.
allegretto (Fr. *pō*). A little.
allegretto. Independent member of a musical thought.
allegretto. Proper expression of musical thoughts, including proper punctuation.
allegretto (It. *pē-ā-tshā'rā*). Pleasure.
allegretto, or **pp.** (It. *pē-ā-nis'sē-mō*). Extremely soft.
allegretto, or **p.** (It. *pē-ā-nō*). Soft.
allegretto. Highness or lowness of tones.
allegretto (It. *pū*). More. *Finis*. Quicker.

allegretto (It. *pī-tē-kā'tō*). Violin strings plucked with the fingers.
allegretto (It. *pō'kō*).

A little; somewhat. *Poco a poco*. Little by little, by



Portamento.

allegretto (Fr. *pō-lō-naz*). Slow Polish dance in 3-4 time.
allegretto (It. *pō-rā-men'tō*). Gliding from tone to tone.
allegretto (It. *pō-zā'tō*). In a dignified quiet style.
allegretto (It. *prā-gē-ērē*). Prayer.
allegretto (It. *pres-tis'sē-mō*). As rapidly as possible.
allegretto (It. *pres'tō*). Quick.
allegretto (It. *prēmā*). First; principal.
allegretto (prim). First degree of a scale.
allegretto (It. *kwā'zē*). In the style of as *quasi allegretto*, like an *allegretto*.
allegretto. An eighth note.

allegretto (It. *rāl-len-tān'dō*). Retarding.
allegretto. Instrumental composition of irregular form, usually containing primitive national melodies.
allegretto (res-tā-tāv), **allegretto** (It. *re-chē-tā-tēvō*). Musical declamation.
allegretto (It. *rin-fōr-tān'dō*), **allegretto** (It. *rin-fōr-tā'tō*), or **allegretto**, or **rf.** With emphasis; stronger and stronger.
allegretto (It. *rō-zō-lō'tō*). Resolutely.
allegretto (It. *rē-tār-dān'dō*). Same as **allegretto**.
allegretto (It. *rē-tā-nō'tō*). Holding back the time at once.
allegretto, **allegretto** (It. *rō-mān'tā*). Short lyric tale set to music.
allegretto (Fr. *rong-dō*), **allegretto** (It. *rōn'dō*). Composition of several strains; at the end of each strain the first part, or subject, is repeated.
allegretto (Fr. *rō-lād*). Florid passage of runs.
allegretto (It. *rō-bā'tō*). Robbed; free in time.
allegretto (It. *sāl-tā-rel'tō*). Skipping dance in triple time.
allegretto (Sp. *sā-rā-bān'dā*). Stately Spanish dance in slow triple measure with an accent on the second beat.
allegretto. Series of tones arranged according to their pitch.
allegretto, or **allegretto** (It. *skār-tān'dō*). Playfully; lightly.
allegretto. Orchestral parts arranged together upon parallel staves.

alto, fat, thick, fair, light, fire, above; mō, mōt, hār; mīte, mīt; mōte, net, mōve, wēth mōte, hut, bār; ell, owl, cham.

ad. Next degree above the fundamental or prime tone.

semplio (It. *sem'plē-chā*). Simply; chastely.

sempre (It. *sem'prā*). Always.

sforzato, **sforzando** (It. *sforzāto*, *sforzāndo*). Sudden emphasis. (TRILLO.)

shake. Same as sharp.

sharp. Character (♯) which raises the pitch of a note a half-step.

shaped note. Form of note showing relationship to the key by means of a solfa letter.

siciliana (It. *sē-chē-lē-ā-nā*). Movement of a slow, quiet pastoral character in 6-8 time.

sixth. French sixth, one form of third-fourth-sixth chord augmented. German sixth, major chord with augmented sixth. Italian sixth, sixth chord, augmented.

smorzando, **smorzando** (It. *smōren'dō*, *smōr-tān'dō*). Slowly fading away.

soave (It. *sō-ā-vā*). Sweet, delicate.

sole (It. *sō-lē*, plural *solli*, *sō-lē*). Music written for one voice or instrument.

sonata (It. *sō-nā-tā*). A composition of several movements, usually written for one instrument.

soprano (It. *sō-prā-nō*). Highest female voice. [sained; smoothly.]

sostenuto (It. *sō-tā-nō-tō*). Sustained.

sotto voce (It. *sō-tō-vō-tshā*). In an undertone. [simple.]

spianato (It. *spā-ā-nā-tō*). Legato.

staccato (It. *stāk-kā-tō*). Disconnected.

staff. Five parallel lines on and between which notes are written.

stringendo (It. *surin-gen'dō*). Hurrying the time. [scale.]

subdominant. Fourth degree of a scale.

subito (It. *sō-bē-tō*). Suddenly.

suspension. Holding back a tone from the previous chord.

symphony. Orchestral composition in many parts.

syncopation. Connecting the last note of one bar to the first note of the next, making one note of a duration equal to both, and displacing the accent.



French Sixth.



German Sixth.



Italian Sixth.

takt (Ger. *tākt*). Measure, time.

taktfest (Ger. *tākt'fest*). Keeping strict time.

tardamente (It. *tār-dā-men'tā*). Growing slow.

tanto (It. *tāntō*). So much.

tempo (It. *tempō*). Time.

teneramente, **tenero**, **con temerezza** (It. *tā-nā-rā-men'tā*, *tā-nā-rō-kōn tā-nā-rev'sā*). Tenderly.

tener. Highest male voice.

tenth. Interval of one octave and two degrees.

tenuto (It. *tā-nō-tō*). Sustained.

terzetto (It. *tār-tset'tō*). Three part composition.

thorough-bass. Figured bass, a species of musical shorthand.

tie. Curved line joining two notes of like pitch, the second continuing the first.

tonic sol fa. A system of notation founded by John Curwen.

tranquillo, **tranquillamente**, (It. *trān-kwil'ō*, *trān-kwil-ā-men'tā*). Tranquilly.

treble. Soprano part.

tremando, **tremolate**, **tremolo** (It. *trā-mān'dō*, *trā-mō-lā'tā*, *trā-mō-lō*). Reiterating a note or chord, with great rapidity; tremulous.

trillo (It. *tril'lō*). Repeated quick alteration of a tone with its small or large over-second; trill.

troppe (It. *trōp'pō*). Too much.

turn. Ornament (∞) consisting of the principal and its accessory notes above and below.

tutta forza (It. *tūt'tā-fōr'tsā*). As loud as possible.

un (It. *on*). A, as in *un poco*, a little.

veloce (It. *vā-lō-chā*). Quickly.

vigorouso (It. *vē-gō-rō-zō*). Vigorous.

virtuoso (It. *vir-tō-ō-zō*). Skillful performer.

vivace (It. *vī-vā-chā*). Cheerfully, briskly. [rapid manner.]

volante (It. *vō-lān'tā*). In a light, volti (It. *vōl'tā*). Turn.

zart (Ger. *tsārt*). Delicate; tender.



WRITTEN.



PLAYED

Turn.

āse, ēā, tāk, ēr, tāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mī; nōte, not, mōve, wēl; mēse, hut, būrn; oī, ewl, sēe.

CLASSICAL *and* MODERN FOREIGN PHRASES

N. B.— See page VIII.— Current abbreviations are indicated in brackets.

ABA — ANN

- à bas*, Fr. Down; down with.
ab extra, L. From without.
ab incunabilis, L. From the cradle.
ab initio, L. From the beginning.
a bisogno si conoscono gli amici, It. Friends are known in time of need; a friend in need is a friend indeed.
à bon chat, bon rat, Fr. (lit., to a good cat, a good rat), Tit for tat.
à bon marché, Fr. Cheap; at a good bargain.
ab origine, L. From the origin or commencement.
ab ovo, L. From the egg; from the very beginning.
à bras ouverts, Fr. With open arms.
absence d'esprit, Fr. Absence of mind.
ab uno disco omnes, L. From one example judge of the rest.
ab urbe condita, L. From the building of the city, i. e. Rome. [A. U. C.]
ac capite ad calcem, L. From head to heel.
à cheval, Fr. On horseback.
à che vuole, non mancano modi, It. Where there's a will there's a way.
à compte, Fr. On account.
a cruce salus, L. Salvation by or from the cross.
ad arbitrium, L. At will, at pleasure.
ad calendias græcas, L. At the Greek calends, i. e., never. The Greeks had no calends. [please the rabble].
ad captandum vulgus, L. To attract or lead.
ad extremum, L. To the extreme; at last.
ad gustum, L. To one's taste.
ad honorem, L. To his honor.
a die, L. From that day.
ad interfectionem, L. To extermination.
ad nauseam, L. So as to disgust or nauseate.
ad rem, L. To the purpose; to the point.
adscriptus gleba, L. Attached to the soil.
adeum, L. I am present; I am here.
ad summum, L. To the highest point or amount.
ad unum omnes, L. To a man.
ad utrumque paratus, L. Prepared for either event or case.
à peu serein, L. With a calm mind.
à peu persévère, L. More enduring than by ass.
affaire d'amour, Fr. Love affair.
affaire d'honneur, Fr. Affair of honor,
- affaire du cœur*, Fr. Affair of the heart.
à fin, Fr. To the end or object.
à fond, Fr. To the bottom, thoroughly.
a fortiori, L. For the stronger reason.
age quod agis, L. Do what you are doing; attend to your business.
à grands frais, Fr. At great expense.
agrément, Fr. Pleasant quality; ornament.
à haute voix, Fr. Aloud. [cretly].
à huis clos, Fr. With closed doors, secret.
à la belle étoile, Fr. Under the canopy of heaven. [time; favorably].
à la bonne heure, Fr. Well-timed, in good time.
à l'abri, Fr. Under shelter.
à la campagne, Fr. In the country.
à la carte, Fr. By the card.
à la dérobée, Fr. Stealthily.
à la française, Fr. In French fashion.
à la mode, Fr. According to the fashion.
alere flammam, L. To feed the flame.
al fresco, It. In the open air.
allez-vous en, Fr. Away with you, be off.
allot kamon, allot onanto, Gr. Some toll, others reap the advantage.
allons, Fr. Come on.
à plus, It. At most.
aller ego, L. Another self.
alter idem, L. Another, exactly similar.
alter ipse amicus, L. A friend is another self.
alterum tantum, L. As much more.
amar y saber no puede ser, Sp. No one can love and be wise at the same time.
a maximis ad minima, L. From the greatest to the least.
amende honorable, Fr. Fit reparation; satisfactory apology. [dinarily].
à merveille, Fr. Marvelously, extraordinarily.
ami du cœur, Fr. [lit., friend of the court]. False friend.
amor patriæ, L. Love of country; patriotism.
amour propre, Fr. Vanity, self-love.
ancien régime, Fr. Former condition of things.
anguis in herba, L. Snake in the grass.
animo à dæ, L. Courageously and faithfully. [A. C.]
anno Christi, L. In the year of Christ.
anno humana salutis, L. In the year of man's redemption. [A. H. S.]
anno salutis, L. In the year of redemption. [A. S.]

anno urbis conditae, L. In the year from the time the city (i. e., Rome) was built.
ante bellum, L. Before the war.
ante lucem, L. Before daybreak.
ante meridiem, L. Before noon.
à outrance, Fr. To the last extremity.
à pas de géant, Fr. With a giant's stride.
à perte de vue, Fr. Till out of sight.
à peu près, Fr. Nearly.
à pied, Fr. On foot.
à point, Fr. Just in time; exactly; exactly right. [reality.]
à posse ad esse, L. From possibility to a posteriori, L. From what follows.
à prima vista, It. At the first glance.
à priori, L. From what goes before.
à propos de rien, Fr. Motiveless.
arbitrer elegantiarum, L. A judge or authority in matters of taste.
argent comptant, Fr. Ready money.
arrière pensée, Fr. Mental reservation; unavowed purpose. [conceal art.]
ars est celare artem, L. True art is to art *longa, vita brevis*, L. Art is long, life is short.
artium magister, L. Master of Arts.
assinus ad tyrannum, L. [i. e., an ass at the tyrant.] Awkward fellow.
à tort et à travers, Fr. At random.
au bout de son latin, Fr. At the end of his Latin; to the extent of his knowledge.
au contraire, Fr. On the contrary.
au courant, Fr. Posted. [side.]
audi alteram partem, L. Hear the other as well. Fr. Expert.
aus wiedersehen, Ger. To meet again.
au pis aller, Fr. At the very worst.
aurum medicinale, L. The golden mean.
au revoir, Fr. Till we meet again.
aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait, Fr. No sooner said than done.
autant d'hommes, autant d'avis, Fr. Many men, many minds.
aut Caesar aut nullus, L. Either Caesar or nobody; either first or nowhere.
aut vincere aut mori, L. Conquer or die.
aux armes, Fr. To arms.
avant propos, Fr. Preface. [blows.]
à verbis ad verbera, L. From words to a volenté, Fr. At pleasure.
à votre santé, It. To your health.
à votre santé, Fr. To your health.
à vuestro salud, Sp. To your health.

bas bleu, Fr. Blue stocking.
beata memoria, L. Of blessed memory.
beaux esprits, Fr. Men of wit or genius.
bel esprit, Fr. A wit, a genius.
ben trovato, Ital. Well invented.
bête noire, Fr. [i. e. black beast.] bugbear.
be qui cito dat, L. He gives twice as fast.
bene fide, L. In good faith.
bene fides, L. Good faith.
bien ami, Fr. Good friend.

bon gré, mal gré, Fr. With good or bad grace; willing or unwilling.
bonhomme, Fr. Good-nature.
bon jour, Fr. Good day, good morning.
brevet, Fr. Patented.

cetera desunt, L. The rest is wanting.
ceteris paribus, L. Other things being equal. [favor by dattery.]
captatio benevolentiae, L. Act of gaining cause belli, L. Cause justifying war.
cela va sans dire, Fr. [That goes without saying.] That is understood.
ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte, Fr. It is only the first step that is difficult.
c'est à dire, Fr. That is to say.
c'est une autre chose, Fr. That is quite another thing. [taste.]
chacun à son goût, Fr. Everyone to his chef-d'œuvre, Fr. Masterpieces.
che sarà, sarà, It. What will be, will be.
chi tace confessa, It. He who keeps silent admits his guilt.
ci-gît, Fr. Here lies.
circuitus verborum, L. Circumlocution.
cogito, ergo sum, L. I think, therefore I exist. [be.]
comme il faut, Fr. Proper, as it should.
communis bonum, L. A common good.
communis consensus, L. By common consent. [a report.]
compte rendu, Fr. An account rendered, *con amore*, It. With affection, very earnestly. [condition.]
conditio sine qua non, L. Indispensable *con dolore*, It. With grief; sadly.
conseil d'état, Fr. Council of State, privy council. [the law.]
consensus facit legem, L. Consent makes *consuetudo pro lege servatur*, L. Custom is held as law. [morals.]
contra bonos mores, L. Contrary to good *copia verborum*, L. Flow of language.
coram nobis, L. In our presence.
coup de grâce, Fr. Finishing stroke.
coup de main, Fr. Sudden attack or undertaking.
coup de maître, Fr. Master-stroke.
coup de plume, Fr. Literary attack.
coup de soleil, Fr. Sunstroke.
coup d'essai, Fr. First attempt.
coup d'état, Fr. Stroke of state policy.
coup de théâtre, Fr. Theatrical effect.
coup d'œil, Fr. Rapid glance.
courage sans peur, Fr. Fearless courage.
crambs, *epetita*, L. Cabbage warmed up a second time.
crescit eundo, L. It increases as it goes.
crescit sub pondere virtus, L. Virtue increases under every oppression.
crux, L. Stumbling-block, puzzle.
cucullus non facit monachum, L. The cowl does not make the monk.
cui bono? L. What is the good of it?
cum grano, *cum grano sale*, L. With a grain of salt; with some allowance.

da locum melioribus, L. Give place to your betters.

dannant quod non intelligunt, L. They condemn what they do not understand.

de die in diem, L. From day to day.

de quibus non est disputandum, L. There is no disputing about tastes.

Dei gratia, L. By the grace of God.

de jure, L. By the law; by right.

de mal en pis, Fr. From bad to worse.

de minimis non curat lex, L. The law does not concern itself with trifles.

de mortuis nil nisi bonum, L. Let nothing be said of the dead but what is good.

de nihilo nihil, in nihilum nil posse reverti, L. From nothing nothing is made, and nothing that exists can be reduced to nothing.

Deo duce, L. With God for a leader.

Deo favente, L. With the favor of God.

Deo gratias, L. Thanks be to God.

Deo juvante, L. With the help of God.

de omnibus rebus, et quibusdam aliis, L. About everything, and something more besides.

Deo volente, L. God willing.

dernier ressort, Fr. Last resource.

desideratum, L. Anything desired.

di buona volontà sia pieno l'inferno, It. Hell is full of good intentions.

Dieu est toujours pour les plus gros bataillons, Fr. God is always on the side of the largest battalions.

Dieu et mon droit, Fr. God and my right.

Dieu vous garde, Fr. God protect you.

docendo discimus, L. We learn by teaching.

dolce cose a vedere, e dolci inganni, It. Things sweet to see, and sweet deceptions.

dolce far niente, It. Sweet idleness.

Dominus vobiscum, L. The Lord be with you. [amiable wife.]

domus et placens uxor, L. Home and the dramatic persona, L. Characters represented in a drama.

dulce est desipere in loco, L. It is pleasant to play the fool at times.

dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, L. It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country. [hope.]

dum spiro spero, L. While I breathe, I live. *vivamus*, L. Let us live, while we live.

durante vita, L. During life.

eau de vie, Fr. Water of life; brandy.

e cattivo vento che non e buono per qualcuno, It. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

ecce homo, L. Behold the man.

e contrario, L. On the contrary.

édition de luxe, Fr. Luxurious edition of a book.

cheu! fugaces labuntur anni, L. Alas! our fleeting years pass away.

en ami, Fr. As a friend.

en arrière, Fr. In the rear, behind.

en attendant, Fr. In the meantime.

en avant, Fr. Forward.

en cueros, en cueros vivos, Sp. Naked; without clothing. [ends well.]

ende gut, alles gut, Ger. All's well that ends well.

en déshabillé, Fr. In undress; in one's true colors. [home.]

en famille, Fr. With one's family; at home.

enfant gâté, Fr. Spoiled child.

enfants perdus, Fr. [lit., lost children.] Forlorn hope.

en nyktis bouls, Gr. In the night there is counsel; sleep on it.

en plein jour, Fr. In open day.

en queue, Fr. Waiting in line.

en rapport, Fr. In harmony, or agreement. [order.]

en règle, Fr. Regular, regularly in order.

en revanche, Fr. In return.

en route, Fr. On the way.

en suite, Fr. In company, in a set.

entente cordiale, Fr. Good understanding. [confidence.]

entre nous, Fr. Between ourselves; in confidence.

entre-sol, Fr. Intermediate between the ground floor and the second story.

e pluribus unum, Composed of many.

esprit de corps, Fr. The animating spirit of a body of persons, as of a regiment.

esprit fort, Fr. Freethinker.

est modus in rebus, L. There is a middle course in all things.

esto quod esse videris, L. Be what you seem to be.

et cætera, L. And the rest.

eventus stultorum magister, L. Fools must be taught by experience.

e vestigio, L. Instantaneously.

ewigkeit, Ger. Eternity.

ex abrupto, L. With abruptness.

ex animo, L. Heartily.

ex beneplacito, L. At pleasure.

ex capite, L. From memory.

ex cathedra, L. By virtue of office.

excolector, L. Higher.

exceptis exceptis, L. Proper exceptions being made. [tion.]

excuderunt, L. They made it.

exemplis gratia, L. By way of illustration.

exercent, L. They go out.

exercent omnes, L. All go out.

ex facto jus oritur, L. From the fact springs the law.

exigant, Fr. Exacting.

exiit, L. He goes out.

ex nihilo nihil fit, L. Out of nothing, nothing is or can be made.

ex officio, L. By virtue of office.

ex parte, L. On one side only; biased.

exposit, Fr. Exposition; explanation.

ex post facto, L. After the deed.

ex tempore, L. On the instant; without preparation.

inimicus amabitur idem, L. Though dead he will yet be 'oved.
extrahi, Fr. Extract.
extra muros, L. Beyond the walls.
ex ungue leonem, L. By his claws the lion is known.
ex uno disco omnes, L. From one learn all; from a sample judge of the lot.

exter quique fortuna sue, L. Every man is the architect of his own fortune.
facile princeps, L. Easily first.
facilis est descensus Averni, L. Descent to Avernus is easy; the road to ruin is easy. [ing.]

facti accompli, Fr. Accomplished fact.
fas est ab hoste doceri, L. It is right to learn of an enemy.
fata morgana, It. Mirage.
fata obstant, L. The Fates oppose.
fauteuil, Fr. Easy-chair.
faux pas, Fr. False step.
fecit lingua, L. Keep silence.
fecti, L. He (she) made it.
felicitas multos habet amicos, L. Prosperity has many friends.
felo de se, L. Suicide.
femina de chambre, Fr. Chambermaid.
fera natura, L. Of a wild nature.
festina lente, L. Hasten slowly.
fête champêtre, Fr. A festival in the fields. [bonfire.]

feu de joie, Fr. Discharge of guns;
feux d'artifices, Fr. Fireworks.
fat justitia, ruat cælum, L. Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.
fat lux, L. Let there be light.
fidelis certa merces, L. To the faithful reward is certain.
fideliter, L. Faithfully. [whom.]
fide, sed cui vide, L. Trust, but see
fides Punica, L. Punic faith; deceit.
fin de siècle, Fr. End of the century.
finem respice, L. Look to the end.
finis coronat opus, L. The end crowns the work. [nuance of hostilities.]
flagrans bello, L. During the continuation
flagrans delicto, L. In the commission of the fault or crime. [the brave.]
fortes fortuna juvat, L. Fortune favors
fortiter, fideliter, feliciter, L. Boldly, faithfully, successfully.
frat Modesto non fu mai priore, It. Friar Modest never became prior.
frangas, non flectes, L. You may break me, but you can not bend me.
front à front, Fr. Face to face.
fruges consumere nati, L. Born to consume the fruits of the earth; born only to eat.
frumus Troes, L. We once were Trojans; we have seen better days.
frumus, L. Troy was, but is no more.

funum et opes, strepitumque Romæ, L. The smoke, the show, the din of the town (Rome).
furor loquendi, L. Rage for speaking.
furor poeticus, L. Poetical fire.
furor scribendi, L. Rage for writing.

gallice, L. In French.
garçon, Fr. Lad; waiter.
garde du corps, Fr. Body guard.
gardes, Fr. Take care; be on your guard. [rejoice.]
gaudeamus igitur, L. Therefore let us
gaudet tentamine virtus, L. Virtue rejoices in temptation. [place.]
genius loci, L. Presiding genius of the
gens de lettres, Fr. Literary men.
gens de loi, Fr. Lawyers.
gens de même famille, Fr. People of the same family; birds of a feather.
gens de peu, Fr. The lower classes.
gibier de potence, Fr. A gallows-bird.
giovine santo, diavolo vecchio, It. Young saint, old devil. [are in the wrong.]
gli assenti hanno torti, It. The absent
gloria in excelsis Deo, L. Glory to God in the highest.
gnothis seauton, Gr. Know thyself.
grâce à Dieu, Fr. Thanks be to God.
guerra al cuchillo, Sp. War to the knife.
guerre à mort, Fr. War to the death.
guerre à outrance, Fr. War to the uttermost. [flows out the stone.]
gutta cavat lapidem, L. The drop not

haut goût, Fr. High flavor.
hic et ubique, L. Here and everywhere.
hic labor, hic opus est, L. Here is labor, here is toil.
hinc illæ lacrimæ, L. Hence these tears; this is the cause of the trouble.
hodie mihi, cras tibi, L. It is my lot today, yours tomorrow. [people.]
hoi polloi, Gr. The many, the common
homme d'affaires, Fr. Man of business.
homme d'esprit, Fr. A wit; a genius.
homo solus aut deus aut daemon, L. To live alone a man must be either a god or devil.
homo sum, humanum nihil a me alienum puto, L. I am a man; and I consider nothing that concerns mankind a matter of indifference to me.
honi soit qui mal y pense, Fr. Shame upon him who thinks evil of it.
honores mutant mores, L. Honors change manners. [with responsibility.]
honos habet onus, L. Honor is burdened
horresco referens, L. I shudder as I tell the story. [contest.]
hors de combat, Fr. Unfit to continue a
hors de la loi, Fr. Outlawed.
hors de propos, Fr. Wide of the point; inapplicable. [sonable.]
hors de saison, Fr. Out of season; uns

hors d'œuvre, Fr. Out of course; out of accustomed place. (Small appetizing dish served between the soup and the second course).

hôtel de ville, Fr. City hall.

hôtel Dieu, Fr. Hospital.

humanum est errare, L. To err is human.

hurta para dar por Dios, Sp. To steal in order to give to God.

idde fixe, F. Monomania.

id genus omne, L. All that class. (The dregs of the population).

ignorantia non excusat legem, L. Ignorance is no plea against the law.

ignoti nulla cupido, L. There is no desire for what is unknown.

ignotum per ignotus, L. (To explain) a thing not understood by one still less understood.

il sent le fagot, Fr. He smells of the stake; he is suspected of heresy.

implicite, L. By implication.

in æternum, L. Forever. [death.

in articulo mortis, L. At the point of

in bianco, It. In blank, in white.

in calo quies, L. There is rest in heaven.

in curia, L. In court.

inde ira, L. Hence this resentment.

in esse, L. In being.

in extenso, L. At length, extensively.

in hoc signo vinces, L. In this sign thou shalt conquer. [things.

in medias res, L. Into the midst of

in memoriam, L. To the memory of; in memory.

in nomine, L. In the name of.

in nucis, L. In a nutshell.

in omnia paratus, L. Prepared at all points or for all things. [serve.

in petto, It. Within the breast; in re-

in pleno, L. In full.

in posse, L. In possibility.

in propria persona, L. In his own or proper person.

in puris naturalibus, L. Entirely naked.

in re, L. In the matter of.

in rem, L. Against the thing or property.

in rerum natura, L. In the nature of things. [unchanged.

in statu quo, L. In the former state;

in suspensio, L. In suspense.

inter arma silent leges, L. In the midst of arms the laws are silent.

interdum vulgus rectum videt, L. The vulgar sometimes see rightly.

inter nos, L. Between ourselves.

inter pocula, L. At one's cups.

inter se, L. Among themselves.

inter spem et metum, L. Between hope and fear.

in totidem verbis, L. In so many words.

in toto, L. Entirely.

intra muros, L. Within the walls.

in transitu, L. In transit.

in un giorno non si fa' Roma, It. Rome was not built in a day.

in usu, L. In use. [Dav.

in usum Delphini, L. For the use of

in verba magistri jurare, L. To sw

by the words of a master.

in vino veritas, L. There is truth

wine; drunken men reveal their

nature.

ipse dixit, L. He himself said it.

ipsissima verba, L. The very words.

ipsissimis verbis, L. In the very words

ipso facto, L. In the fact itself

ipso jure, L. By the law itself.

italice, L. In Italian.

jacta est alea, L. The die is cast.

januis clausis, L. With closed doors.

je ne sais quoi, Fr. I know not what

jeu de mots, Fr. Play on words.

jeu d'esprit, Fr. Witicism.

joci caudat, L. For the sake of a joke.

jucundi acti labores, L. Past labors are pleasant.

Jupiter tonans, L. Jupiter the thunderer.

jure divino, L. By divine law.

jure humano, L. By human law.

jus gentium, L. Law of nations.

jus gladii, L. Law of the sword.

jus possessionis, L. Law of possession.

jus summum sæpe summa injuria, L.

Extreme law is often extreme wrong.

juste milieu, Fr. The proper mean.

justum et tenacem propositi virum, L.

A just man, and tenacious of his position.

kairon gnōthi, Gr. Know your opportu-

kat' exochen, Gr. Pre-eminently. [salty.

kein kreuser, kein schweizer, Ger. No

money, no Swiss.

laborare est orare, L. Work is prayer,

labor omnia vincit, L. Labor conquers

all things. [solace of labor.

laborum dulces lentimen, L. The sweet

la critique est aisé, l'art est difficile, Fr.

Criticism is easy, art is difficult.

lade nicht alles in ein schiff, Ger. Do

not ship all in one bottom; do not put

all your eggs in one basket.

la fame non vuol leggi, It. Hunger obeys

no laws.

laissez faire, Fr. Let alone.

l'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher

Fr. Love and smoke are unable to

conceal themselves.

la mentira tiene las piernas cortas, Sp.

A lie has short legs.

la patience est amère, mais son fruit est

doux, Fr. Patience is bitter, but its

fruit is sweet.

lapis calami, L. Slip of the pen.

lapis linguae, L. Slip of the tongue.

lapis memoria, L. Slip of the memory.
las clats ogni speranza voi, che n'irate, It.
 All hope abandon ye who enter here.
latine, L. In Latin. [Just for praise.
lausum immensa cupido, L. Inordinate
 laus Deo, L. Praise to God.
laus propria sorat, L. Praise of one's
 own self defies.
l'avenir, Fr. The future.
la vertu est la seule noblesse, Fr. Virtue
 is the only nobility.
eau en vient à la bouche, Fr. It makes
 one's mouth water. [world.
beau monde, Fr. The fashionable
star benevole, L. Kind reader.
cout en ôte le goût, Fr. The cost takes
 away the taste. [crutches.
diable boiteux, Fr. The devil on
 feu n'en vaut pas la chandelle, Fr. The
 game is not worth the candle.
parole non féminine, e i fait son ma-
schi, It. Words are feminine, and deeds
 are masculine.
point de jour, Fr. The break of day.
s'affaires sont les hommes, Fr. Busi-
 ness makes men.
lèse-majesté, Fr. High treason.
les extrêmes se touchent, Fr. Extremes
 touch.
le tout ensemble, Fr. All together.
les talents, L. The law of retaliation.
l'inconnu, Fr. The unknown.
l'incroyable, Fr. The incredible.
l'ite pendente, L. During the trial.
locus classicus, L. A classical passage.
locus criminis, L. The scene of the crime.
lucris causa, L. For the sake of gain.
lupum auribus lenao, L. I hold a wolf by
 the ears; I have caught a Tartar.
lupus in fabula, L. The wolf in the
 fable. [deformed animal or plant.
lusus nature, L. A freak of nature; a

a chère, Fr. My dear (fem.) [word.
a foi, Fr. Upon my faith; upon my
agnum bonum, L. A great good.
agnum opus, L. Great undertaking;
 the great work of a man's life.
aison de campagne, Fr. Country house.
aison de santé, Fr. Private asylum or
 hospital.
aison de ville, Fr. Town hall.
âtre d'hôtel, Fr. House steward.
ai de mer, Fr. Sea sickness.
ai de tête, Fr. Headache.
ai entendre, Fr. A misunderstanding;
 a mistake.
anu propria, L. With one's own hand.
mardi gras, Fr. Shrove Tuesday.
mauvais goût, Fr. False taste.
mauvais sujet, Fr. A worthless fellow.
mega biblion megakaton, Gr. A big book
 is a big nuisance. [opinion.
me judico, L. I being the judge; in my
mens sana in corpore sano, L. A sound
 mind in a healthy body.

mirabile dictu, L. Wonderful to relate.
mirabile visu, L. Wonderful to see.
mise-en-scène, L. The staging of a play.
modus operandi, L. The manner of
 working.
mon ami, Fr. My friend.
mon cher, Fr. My dear (mas).
more suo, L. In his usual manner.
multum in parvo, L. Much in little.
mutatis mutandis, L. The necessary
 changes being made.

naturam expellas furca, tamen usque re-
curret, L. Though you may drive out
 Nature with a pitchfork, she will at
 ways come back.
necessitas non habet legem, L. Necessity
 knows no law.
nemo me impune lacessit, L. No one
 provokes me with impunity.
ne (non) plus ultra, L. Nothing further;
 the uppermost point; perfection.
ne sutor supra crepidam, L. The shoe-
 maker should not go beyond his last.
nil admirari, L. To be astonished at
 nothing.
n'importe, Fr. It is of no consequence.
noblesse oblige, Fr. Nobility imposes
 obligations.
noies volens, L. Willing or unwilling.
nois me tangere, L. Don't touch me.
nom de guerre, Fr. War name.
nom de plume, Fr. Pen name.
non assumpti, L. He did not assume.
non compos mentis, L. Not in sound
 mind.
non constat, L. It does not appear.
non datur tertium, L. There is not a
 third one.
non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco,
 L. Not unacquainted with misfortune,
 I learn to succor the wretched.
non libet, L. It does not please.
non liquet, L. It is not clear.
non mi ricordo, It. I don't remember.
non multa, sed multum, L. Not many,
 but much.
non sequitur, L. It does not follow.
nota bene, L. Mark well. (N.B.)
Notre Dame, Fr. Our Lady.
nulli secundus, L. Second to none.

obiti, L. He, or she, died.
obiter dictum, L. Said by the way.
odium medicum (theologicum), L. Pro-
 fessional jealousy or hatred between
 physicians (theologians).
ognisuno per se, e Dio per tutti, It. Every
 one for himself, and God for all.
omen faustum, L. Favorable omen.
omnia vincit labor, L. Labor conquers
 all things.
on dit, Fr. They say. [ing-
onus probandi, L. The burden of proof
ora et labora, L. Pray and work.

ora pro nobis, L. Pray for us.
O tempora! O mores! L. O times! O manners!

padrone, It. Employer; landlord.
palmam qui meruit ferat, L. Let him who merits it bear the palm.
per exemple, Fr. For instance.
per nobile fratrum, L. A noble pair of brothers.
pars pro toto, L. The part for the whole.
particeps criminis, L. Party to the crime.
partout, Fr. Everywhere.
paterfamilias, L. Father of a family.
pater noster, L. Our Father. Lord's prayer.
pater patriæ, L. Father of his country.
pax orbis terrarum, L. The sovereignty of the world.
pax vobiscum, L. Peace be with you.
peccavi, L. I have sinned.
pendente lite, L. Pending the litigation.
per aspera ad astra, L. Through hardship to the stars.
per capita, L. By the head.
per centum, L. By the hundred.
per contra, L. By the contrary.
per diem, L. By the day. [ous.
periculum in mora, L. Delay is dangerous.
per se, L. By or in itself.
pou-à-pou, Fr. Little by little.
pour faire rire, Fr. To excite laughter.
pour faire visite, Fr. To pay a visit.
pour prendre congé, Fr. To take leave. [P. P. C.]
prima facie, L. At the first glance.
pro bono publico, L. For the public good.
pro forma, L. As a matter of form.
pro pudor, L. For shame.

quantum libet, L. As much as you like.
quelques choses, Fr. Something; a trifle.
quædam diligunt adolescentem moritur, L. He whom the gods love dies young.
quid hæc tibi vult? L. What does this mean?
quien sabe? Sp. Who knows?
quod avertat Deus, L. God forbid!
quod erat demonstrandum, L. Which was to be proved. [Q. E. D.]
quod vide, L. Which see. (q. v.)

raison d'état, Fr. State reason.
raison d'être, Fr. Reason for a thing's existence.
rara avis, L. Rare bird. [heard it.
relata refero, L. I tell the story as I was told.
respite finem, L. Look to the end.
remones à nos montons, Fr. Let us return to our sheep; let us come back to our subject.

me peur et sans reproche, Fr. Fearless and stainless.
sans souci, Fr. Free from care.
sauve qui peut, Fr. Save yourselves.
savoir faire, Fr. Tact.
savoir vivre, Fr. Good breeding.
semper idem, L. Always the same.
se non è vero, è ben trovato, It. If it is not true, it is well invented.
sic transit gloria mundi, L. So the glory of this world passes away.
sic volo, sic jubeo, stat pro ratione voluntas, L. Thus I will, thus I command, my pleasure stands for a reason.
similia similibus curantur, L. Like things are cured by like.
si vis pacem, para bellum, L. If you wish for peace, prepare for war.
sturm und drang, Ger. Storm and stress.
sub rosa, L. Under the rose, secretly.
sui generis, L. Of its own kind; unique.
unum cuique, L. Let each have his own.

tant mieux, Fr. So much the better.
tant pis, Fr. So much the worse.
tel est notre plaisir, Fr. Such is our pleasure.
tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur cum illis, L. The times change, and we change with them.
tempus fugit, L. Time flies.
terra firma, L. Solid earth.
terra incognita, L. Unknown land.
timeo Danaos et dona ferentes, L. I fear the Greeks, even when they bring gifts. [always the same
toujours perdrix, Fr. Always partridges.
tout-à-fait, Fr. Wholly; entirely.
tout-à-l'heure, Fr. Instantly; just now.
tout-de-suite, Fr. Immediately.

ubi bene ibi patria, L. Where one is well off, there is his country.
ultima ratio regum, L. The last argument of kings. (Cannon.)
usus loquendi, L. Usage in speaking.

va victis, L. Woe to the conquered.
varium et mutabile semper femina, L. Woman is always a changeable and capricious thing.
vedi Napoli e poi muori, It. See Naples and then die. [queried
veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I conquered.
verbum sat sapienti, L. A word is sufficient for a wise man.
via media, L. Middle course.
voula, Fr. See there, there is, there are.
voula tout, Fr. That's all.
volenti non fit injuria, L. No injury is done to a consenting party.
vox faucibus hæret, L. His voice died in his throat.

volgeist, Ger. Spirit of the age.

ENGLISH ORTHOGRAPHY

AND

WORD-BUILDING

N. B.—By giving attention to the general rules here presented for spelling certain classes of words, the student will be enabled to spell correctly and without hesitation all words embraced in any of the classes, which include most of the words in general use.

But there are some words that cannot be brought within any class treated by rule, and their irregular orthography must be mastered by careful observation, and by writing and re-writing such of them as prove difficult, until they become familiarized.

By grouping words of similar irregularities by themselves, we are enabled through association to readily memorize their peculiar orthography. For instance, there are some words that have but one consonant where regularly there should be two, as the single *l* in *illy*. Other words have two consonants where regularly there should be but one, as the two *n*'s in *tyranny*.

These two classes of words are here separately grouped under the heading **Exceptional Spellings**.

By devoting a little time every day to studying the application of the rules and to transcribing words from the lists given any one may become proficient in English orthography.

Looking up in the dictionary the pronunciation, definition, and derivation of the words given in the lists, will not only help to fix in the learner's memory their correct spelling, but will lead to the accurate use of the words in writing and speech.

A careful study of the lists of Greek and Latin roots used in forming English words, here given, will enable one, without referring to a dictionary, not only to spell correctly but to determine the meaning of most of the foreign derivatives in general use, including the technical terms of the arts and sciences.

RULES FOR SPELLING

Rule I.—*Final f, l, or s.* Words of one syllable ending in *f, l, or s*, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as, *cliff, mill, pass*.

Exceptions.—*Clef, if, of; sal, sol; as, gas, has, was, yes, is, his, this, us, pus, thus*, and when *s* is used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, as *John's, drums*.

Rule II.—*Other Final Consonants than f, l, or s.* Words of one syllable ending in any other consonant than *f, l, or s*, do not double the final letter; as, *log, sham, man, trap, scar, net*.

Exceptions.—*Abb, ebb; add, odd; egg; mumm (to mawk); inn; err; burr, purr; butt, mitt; buss, fuss; and some proper names*.

Rule III.—*Final k.* (1) Words of one syllable ending with the sound of *c* hard, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have *k* after *c*; as, *black, deck*, etc.

Exceptions.—*Lac, sac, talc; sinc; roe* (fabulous bird).

Rule IV.—*Final k.* (2) Words of more than one syllable omit the final *k* after *ic* or *iac*; as, *music, mantac*.

Exception.—*Derrick*.

Rule V.—*Final k.* (3) Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, usually end in *ck*; as, *barrack, hillock*.

Exceptions.—*Almanac, bisouac, zebec, mantac*.

Rule VI.—*k added to c in derivatives.* When a word ending in *c* takes a suffix beginning with *e, i, or y*, the letter *k* is added before the suffix; as, *traffic—trafficker; colic—colicky*.

Rule VII.—*Final Consonants Doubled.* Words of one syllable, and words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant.

nant before a suffix beginning with a vowel, unless the accent in the derivative is carried back, as in *prefer'*—*preference*; as, *bar*—*barred*; *impel*—*impelled*; *control*—*controlling*.

Exceptions.—*Gaseous*, *gasify*, and other derivatives of *gas*, with the exceptions *gassing* and *gassy*; *inferable*, *transferable*. The letter *r* is never doubled.

Rule VIII.—Final Consonant Not Doubled. When a word is not accented on the last syllable, or when its final consonant is preceded by a diphthong or by another consonant, or when the accent in the derivative is carried back, the final consonant is not doubled before a suffix; as, *carpet*—*carpeting*; *fail*—*failing*; *bark*—*barking*; *confer*—*conference*.

Exceptions.—*Chancel*—*chancellor*; *excel*—*excellence*, etc.; *crystal*—*crystalline*, etc.; *metal*—*metalline*, etc.; *humb*—*humbugged*; *periwig*—*periwigged*; *pettifog*—*pettifogger*.

NOTE.—Consonants made final by dropping silent *e*, are not doubled; as, *prime*—*primer*—*priming*.

Rule IX.—Double Final Letters Retained. Words ending with any double letter, preserve it double before any additional termination not beginning with the same letter; as, *see*—*seeing*; *coo*—*cooting*; *skill*—*skillful*; *install*—*installment*; *enroll*—*enrolling*.

Exceptions.—*Pontiff*—*pontifical*, and other derivatives of *pontiff*.

NOTE.—Some writers, especially in England, omit one *l* in forming derivatives of words ending in *-ll*; as, *skill*—*skilful*, *dull*—*dulness*, *full*—*fulness*.

Rule X.—Final e Omitted. Silent final *e*, if preceded by a consonant, usually is omitted when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added; as, *come*—*coming*, *crime*—*criminal*.

Exceptions.—*Singe*—*singeing*, *swinge*—*swingeing*, *tinge*—*tingeing*; words ending in *ge* or *ce* retain the *e* before *-able*, *-ably*, or *-ous*; as, *peace*—*peaceable*, *courage*—*courageous*.

Rule XI.—Final e Retained. (1) Final *e*, if not preceded by a consonant, usually is retained before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *hoe*—*hoeing*, *shoe*—*shoeing*, *toe*—*toeing*, *dye*—*dyeing*, *eye*—*eyeing*.

Exceptions.—Words ending in *ue*; as, *blue*—*bluing*—*bluish*; words ending in *ie*, in which case the *i* is changed to *y*; as, *die*—*dying*, *tie*—*tying*; when the suffix begins with *e*; as, *see*—*seer*, *agree*—*agreed*.

Rule XII.—Final e Retained. (2) Final *e* usually is retained when a suffix beginning with a consonant is added; as, *pale*—*paleness*, *move*—*movement*.

Exceptions.—*Due*—*duly*, *true*—*truly*, *awful*, *argue*—*argument*, *nurse*—

nursing, *whole*—*wholly*, *wise*—*wisdom*; when preceded by *dg*, as in *abridge*—*abridgment*, *judge*—*judgment*, etc.

Rule XIII.—Final y Changed to i or e. Words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, usually change the *y* to *i* on receiving a suffix; as, *holy*—*holier*, *pity*—*pitiful*, *spy*—*spied*. The *y* is changed to *e* in *beauty*—*beautiful*, *duty*—*dutiful*, *bounty*—*bountiful*, *plenty*—*plentiful*, *pity*—*piteous*. When *s* is added *y* is changed into *te*; as, *spy*—*spies*.

Exceptions.—*sky*—*skye*. See next rule.

Rule XIV.—(1) Before *-ing*, *-ish*, and *'s*, the *y* is retained; as, *fly*—*flying*, *baby*—*babyish*—*baby's*; also in the words *dry*—*dryness*, *slly*—*sliness*, *spy*—*spyness*, etc.; also before the suffixes *-hood*, *-like*, and *-ship*; as, *babyhood*, *ladylike*, *suretyship*. (2) Derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y* preceded by a consonant usually retain the *y*, except before *-er* or *-est*; as, *shy*—*shyness*.

Rule XV.—Final y Retained. Final *y*, preceded by a vowel, is retained before a suffix; as, *gay*—*gayly*, *boy*—*boyish*, *obey*—*obeying*.

Exceptions.—*Day*—*daily*, *lay*—*laid*, *pay*—*paid*—*say*—*said*, *s'ay*—*slain*, *stay*—*staid* or *stayed*.

Rule XVI.—ei and ie. (1) Where the letters have the sound of long *e*, the combination *ei* is used after *c* or *s*; as *ceiling*, *seize*, etc., except in *siege* and a few words ending in *-cier*. After any other consonant than *c* or *s* the combination *ie* is used; as, *chief*, *belief*, etc.

Exceptions.—*inveigle*, *leisure*, *either*, *neither*, *weird*.

(2) Where the letters have the sound of long *i*, the combination *ie* is used; as, *pie*, *tried*, etc.

Exceptions.—*Gneiss*, *heigh-ho*, *height*, *seismic*, etc., *sleigh*, *stein*.

(3) Where the letters have the sound of long *a*, the combination *ei* is used; as, *eight*, *heinous*, *weigh*.

Rule XVII.—er and -re The termination *-er* is proper in all cases except where it is necessary to use *-re* in order to preserve the hard sound of a preceding *c* or *g*; as, *center*, *meter*, *theater*; *acre*, *lucre*, *ogre*.

Rule XVIII.—-ise, -ize, and -yse. (1) Most of the words having any of these terminations are verbs, the majority of which end in *-ise*, meaning, in most instances, *to make*; as, *neutralise*, *to make neutral*; *sensitise*, *to make sensitive*.

(2) The termination *-ize* is used in words denoting *quality* or *condition* of or those denoting *action* other than *making*; as, *merchandise*, *surprise*, *criticise*, *disfranchise*.

(3) The termination *-yse* is used only in words formed from nouns ending in *-lysis*; as, *analyze*, *paralyze*, etc.

Rule XIX.—*-able* and *-ible*. (1) The termination *-able* is used in adjectives formed from Anglo-Saxon words, or from common English words; as, *teach*—*teachable*, *prevent*—*preventable*; and also in adjectives which accompany nouns ending in *-ation*; as, *veneration*—*venerable*, *acceptation*—*acceptable*.

(2) Adjectives that accompany nouns ending otherwise than in *-ation*, add *-ible*; as, *horror*—*horrible*, *admission*—*admissible*, *credence*—*credible*.

Rule XX.—*-cede*, *-ceed*, and *-sede*. Only one word ends in *-sede*, and that is *supersede*. Three words end in *-cede*. They are *exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*.

All other words of this class end in *-cede*. There are five of them: *concede*, *intercede*, *precede*, *recede*, and *secede*.

Rule XXI.—*Compound Words*. Compounds generally retain all the letters of the words that compose them; as, *bookkeeper*, *hereof*, *whereof*, *treadmill*, *unroll*, *downfall*.

Exceptions.—*Chilblain*, *numskull*, *pastime*, *until*, *wherever*, and permanent compounds of *all*, *full*, *mass*, and *will*; as, *almost*, *withal*, *hopeful*, *Christmas*, *welfare*.

NOTE.—Derivatives formed by prefixing a syllable or word to words ending in *-il*, are by some authors, especially in England, written with one *l*; as, *befal*, *foretel*, *fulfil*, *enrol*, *distil*.

EXCEPTIONAL SPELLINGS

Observe, that the words in List 1 have but *one* consonant where naturally you would expect *two*, while those in List 2 have *two* consonants where naturally you would expect but *one*.

List 1.

ad'age	ed'it	mel'on
at'om	fag'ot	met'al
ascet'ic	fin'ish	men'ace
bod'y	gel'id	mim'ic
cab'in	gen'et	min'ute
can'on (rule)	haz'ard	mod'el
cit'y	hon'or	mod'est
clam'or	im'age	myr'iad
cod'icil	lem'on	op'era
com'et	lil'y	pan'ic
consid'er	lin'it	prof'it
cop'y	lin'en	pavil'ion
col'ic	liz'ard	pet'it
cred'it	lyr'ic	pol'ish
crit'ic	mad'am	prim'er
deb't	med'al	prop'er
ed'ible		rib'alid

rig'or
rob'in
sal'ic
sap'id
sat'in
sat'ire
schol'ar
sec'ond
sol'id

List 1—Cont.

spig'ot
ster'ile
stud'y
sub'urb
syr'inge
tab'ard
tep'id
top'ic
tram'or

trip'le
trop'ic
val'id
val'or
vermil'ion
ver'y
vic'ar
vig'or
wis'ard

List 2.

an'cillary
cal'son
cap'illary
cap'illiose
chan'celor
colonnade
cor'ollary
crys'talline
crys'tallize
crys'talloid
ex'cellence
ex'cellency

ex'cellent
em'bassy
met'alline
met'allist
met'alloid
met'allurgy
os'cillate
os'cillating
os'cillator
os'cillatory
par'allax

allel
allelism
parallel'-
ogram
prom'issory
rall'ery
sat'ellite
tyr'annizer
tyr'annous
tyr'anny
unpar'alleled

ARBITRARY SPELLINGS

The words in the following list are not spelled in accordance with given rules, and hence must be mastered independently.

List 3.

aberration	adobe	among
abbreviate	aerogram	any
abridge	again	apothegm
accelerate	alibi	apparel
accessory	anemone	appear
accouter	aneurism	apropos
ache	answer	archaic
	antique	arctic
acquiesce	antiseptic	arraign

List 3—Cont.

asphyxia	battalion	cafein
atrociti	bicycle	calfit
attorney	biscuit	caoutchouc
avouirdupois	boudoir	captain
axiom	bourgeois	capuchin
bacillus	breath	carburetor
bacteria	breath	caricature
ballist	brogue	carriage
balance	brooch	cartouch
balk	build	casque
ballast	burlesque	castellated
ballot	bureau	catacomb
bargain	bureaucracy	catafalque
baton	busy	catarrh

LIST 2—Cont.

catastrophe	deaf	grandeur
cayenne	defense	guaranty
cedar	deficit	guide
cede	delicious	guttural
cemetery	depot	hautboy
chagrin	desuetude	hauteur
chaise	dialogue	heifer
chamois	diaphragm	heir
champagne	diarrhea	hemorrhage
charade	diphthong	herbaceous
charm	dissolve	hygiene
chauffeur	dissuade	hyperbole
chenille	doubt	hypnotism
chestnut	douche	hypocrisy
chiffonier	ducat	hypocrite
chignon	duress	hypothenus
cholora	elision	hypothesis
chough	encompass	hyasop
chronic	enemy	hysterics
chyle	ennui	illegible
chyme	enough	imbrogio
cicero	epaulet	impel
circuit	epic	impostor
clique	equable	impugn
coax	equipage	indefinite
cocaine	escalator	indelible
cocoa	escutcheon	indictment
coefficient	esthetic	infinite
collateral	etiquette	installation
cologne	exhaust	isthmus
colonel	extol	ipeac
color	facade	knapsack
column	falcon	knell
combatant	fatigue	knife
commissary	felon	knob
complaisant	fiery	knoll
condemn	financier	knowledge
conduit	finesse	labyrinth
connoisseur	flagellate	larynx
contour	foreign	laugh
corps	forfeit	league
corpuscule	fuchsia	leopard
cortège	fugue	lesion
couple	gauge	many
coupon	gauntlet	martyr
credence	gazette	masquerade
croquet	gherkin	massacre
crystal	ghoul	maxillary
cuisine	giraffe	measles
cupola	glamour	medicine
cycle	glycerine	mignonette
cylinder	gnarled	mirage
cynic	gnash	miscella-
cynicism	gnaw	neous
cynosure	gnu	mischievous
cyst	gourmand	

LIST 2—Cont.

mnemonics	psychical	syncope
mortgage	ptomaine	synod
mosquito	pulse	synonym
mustache	puissance	synonym
mysticism	puny	synonym
myth	rapine	synonym
nadir	raspberry	synonym
naïad	receipt	synonym
niche	recipe	synonym
nonchalance	recognizance	synonym
nonpareil	recollect	synonym
nuisance	reconnoiter	synonym
nymph	régime	synonym
ocean	rescission	synonym
odor	revelle	synonym
onion	rheumatism	synonym
once	ricochet	synonym
opaque	rouge	synonym
optician	rough	synonym
orchestra	rogue	synonym
ousel	roulette	synonym
oxidize	salmon	synonym
oxygen	sapphire	synonym
pallid	satyr	synonym
panel	schedule	synonym
paradigm	scheme	synonym
pareis	schism	synonym
parquet	scintillate	synonym
patient	scholar	synonym
patrol	sergeant	synonym
pelisse	sieve	synonym
people	silhouette	synonym
persuade	simile	synonym
phantasy	sirup	synonym
phlegm	skain	synonym
phthisis	slaughter	synonym
phthisis	sobriquet	synonym
picturesque	soldier	synonym
pigeon	solemn	synonym
pillar	soprano	synonym
piquant	souvenir	synonym
placer	specimen	synonym
placid	spinach	synonym
plagiarize	sponge	synonym
plateau	squirrel	synonym
pleurisy	stirrup	synonym
plumber	stomach	synonym
pneumonia	strategic	synonym
poignant	subpoena	synonym
prairie	subtle	synonym
precious	subtle	synonym
prejudice	sugar	synonym
promise	surgeon	synonym
protégé	suspicion	synonym
psalm	suture	synonym

WORD ANALYSIS

The large number of discoveries in science, and the many inventions that have introduced these discoveries to the people and made them useful in daily life, have necessitated the introduction of thousands of new words to designate and describe them. These

new words have been constructed almost entirely from foreign roots. When a name was to be given to a new thing—a new discovery, invention, or fashion—the recourse has not been to our own stores of English, but to the vocabularies of the Greek and Latin

languages. Thus we have *aerogram*, *automobile*, *phonograph*, etc.

A knowledge of the Greek and Latin roots that have been used in constructing these new words will give us a key to their meanings. Thus by knowing that *phon-* represents Greek *phone*, sound, and that *-graph* represents Greek *-graphos*, -writer, we may see that *phonograph* means "sound-writer." The letter *o* which intervenes between *phon* and *graph* is euphonic and is usually inserted between the two component parts of words constructed from the Greek.

Careful study should be given to the following tables of roots, as they constitute an "open sesame" to the orthography and meaning of most of the important words derived from foreign sources. New terms are being constantly created by new combinations of these foreign roots, and the student will be greatly aided in learning the roots by practicing the combining of those given in the tables in various ways, so as to form different words. For instance, take the roots *seism*, earthquake, *log*, discourse, *meter*, measure, and *scop*, watch. From these we can construct *seism-o-log-y*, the science of earthquakes, *seism-o-meter*, an instrument for measuring the intensity of earthquake disturbances, and *seism-o-scope*, an instrument for observing the phenomena of earthquakes.

The primary meanings of the roots given in the tables should be thoroughly mastered, and the dictionary should be consulted to determine how the evolved and figurative meanings of the derived words are deduced from the meanings of the roots from which they are formed. Some of the derivatives have been purposely omitted in order that the student may be on the alert to suggest additional ones. The signification of the derivative words is, in every instance, left to be discovered by the student. This offers an opportunity for more of that exertion of mind which constitutes active education, than could possibly be effected by giving the definition. By the active method *ideas* are gained; by the other, words only. Where, however, words occur whose correct signification can not be made out by their etymology, the student should look up the definitions in the dictionary.

Each of the derivative words given in the tables should be analyzed by the student after the manner of the following example:

Hydrometer.—This word is formed from the two Greek roots *hydr*, water, and *meter*, measure. Its primary or literal meaning is "water measure." Its secondary or evolved meaning is, "an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids, also the strength of spirituous liquors."

GREEK ROOTS

aer = air; as in aerate, aerial, aeriform, aerogram, aerolite, aeronaut, aeroplane.
alg = pain; as in algesia, analgesic, neuralgia, otalgia.
all = another; as in allegory, allopathy, parallel.
anthrop = man; as in anthropology, misanthrope, philanthropy.
arch = rule, govern; as in anarchy, hierarchy, oligarchy, tetrarchy.
archae, **archal** = ancient; as in archaeology, archaic, archaism.
archi = chief; as in architect, architrave.
aster, **astr** = star; as in asterisk, asteroid, disaster, astral, astrology, astronomy.
auto, **aut** = self; as in autocrat, autograph, automatic, automobile, autopsy, autoptic.
bi = life; as in biograph, biography, biology, amphibious.
bib = drink; as in bibulous, imbibe, winebibber.
bibi = book; as in bible, biblical, bibliomaniac, bibliography.
chrom, **chromat** = color; as in chrome, chromium, chromo, chromatics.

chron = time; as in chronic, chronology, chronometer, anachronism.
cosm = world, universe, ornament; as in cosmic, macrocosm, microcosm, cosmetic.
crat = power, government; as in aristocrat, autocrat, democrat.
crit = a judge; as in critic, criterion.
crypt, **cryp** = secret, hidden; as in cryptic, cryptogram, apocryphal.
cycl = circle; as in cycle, cyclone, cyclopaedia, bicycle.
dem = people; as in demagogue, democracy, endemic, epidemic.
dox = opinion; as in heterodox, orthodox.
dynam = force; as in dynamics, dynamite, dynamo.
erg, **org**, **urg** = work; as in energy, organ, metallurgy.
gam = marriage; as in amalgamate, bigamy, monogamy, polygamy.
ge = earth; as in geography, geology, geometry, apogee.
genea = birth; as in genealogy.
graph, **gram** = write, draw, written; as in graphic, graphophone, autograph, gramophone, anagram, diagram, epigram.

- heli** = sun; as in heliocentric, helioscope, heliotrope, helium, perihelion.
hod, od = way; as in method, odometer, episodic, periodic.
hydr = water; as in hydraulics, hydrogen, hydrophobia, hydrostatics.
hypn = sleep; as in hypnotic, hypnosis, hypnotism.
idio = peculiar; as in idiom, idiosyncrasy, idiot.
iso = equal; as in isosceles, isochronal, isothermal.
kinet = moving; as in kinetics, kinetograph, kinetoscope.
leg, lect = gather, choose; as in legion, legume, elect, eclectic.
lexi = word, saying; as in lexicographer, lexicon.
lith = stone; as in lithography, monolith.
log = discourse, science; as in logic, dialogue, psychology.
lysis = loosening; as in analysis, paralysis.
mechan = machine; as in mechanic, mechanician, mechanism.
meter, metr = measure; as in meterage, barometer, diameter, metric, geometry.
mim = actor, imitator; as in mime, mimic, mimeograph, pantomime.
micro = small; as in microbe, microcosm, micrometer, microscope.
mon = one, alone, solitary; as in monad, monarch, monocl, monologue.
naus, naut = ship; as in nausea, nautical.
naut, nautl = sailor; as in aeronaut, nautilus.
neo = new; as in neology, neophyte.
neur = nerve; as in neuralgia, neuritis, neurosis.
nom = law, measure out; as in astronomy, autonomy.
od = song; as in ode, melody, prosody, rhapsody.
onym, onom = name; as in anonymous, homonym, patronymic, synonym, onomatopoeia.
paid, paed, ped = boy, child; as in paediatrics, paedology, paedobaptism, pedagogy.
path = suffering, feeling; as in pathetic, pathogenic, pathology, pathos, sympathy.
phan, phen, fan = cause to appear; as in phantasm, phenomenon, fancy.
pharmac = drug; as in pharmacetic, pharmacopoeia, pharmacy.
phil = friend, love; as in philanthropy, philology, philosopher.
phon = sound; as in phonetic, phonic, phonograph, euphony, telephone.
phos, phot = light; as in phosphorus, photograph, telephoto.
phras = a saying, speech; as in phrase, paraphrase, periphrasis.
phys = nature; as in physics, physiognomy, physiology, metaphysics.
plas = mold, shape; as in plaster, plastic, protoplasm.
pod = foot; as in antipodes, chiropodist, tripod.
polis = city; as in acropolis, metropolis, necropolis.
polit = citizen; as in cosmopolite, politics, polity.
proto = first; as in protocol, protoplasm, prototype, protozoan.
pseud = false; as in pseudonym.
psych = soul, mind; as in psychical, psychology, metempsychosis.
pter = wing; as in pterodactyl, lepidoptera.
rhe = flow; as in rheum, diarrhea.
scop = watch, view; as in scope, horoscope, microscope.
seism = earthquake; as in seismic, seismograph.
soph = wise; as in sophist, philosopher, unsophisticated.
stas, stat = stand; as in apostasy, ecstasy, statics.
stich, stic = row, line, verse; as in distich, acrostic.
stroph = a turning; as in strophe, apostrophe, catastrophe.
techn = art; as in technical, polytechnic, pyrotechnics.
the, thes, thet = put; as in theme, hypothesis, parenthesis, epithet.
the = god; as in theist, theology, apotheosis, polytheism.
tom = cut, divide; as in atom, anatomy, epitome.
ton = tone; as in tonic, intonation, monotone.
top = place; as in topic, topography.
trop = turn; as in trope, tropic, trophy.
typ = pattern; as in type, typical, typography.
zo = animal; as in zodiac, zoology, zoophyte.
zo = life; as in zoetrope, zoic, azote.
N. B.—By prefixing "o" and adding "y" to certain of the Greek roots, four endings used in naming the sciences are formed. Thus from *log*, discourse, we have *o-log-y*; as biology, geology, etc. From *nom*, law, we have *o-nom-y*, as astronomy. From *graph*, write, we have *o-graph-y*, as geography. From *metr*, measure, we have *o-metr-y*, as geometry, trigonometry, etc.

LATIN ROOTS

- ag, ig, act = do drive, act; as in agent, agitate, agile, exigency, actuary, transact.
 cap, cip, cept = take, seize, hold; as in capable, capture, capacious, anticipate, inception, receptaria.

- capit = head; as in capital, capitol, decapitate.
 carn = flesh; as in carnal, carnage, carnivoracious.
 ced, ces, cess = go, yield; as in cede, accede, concede, precede, recede, secede, ancestor, process, procession, successor.
 curr, curs = run; as in current, discursive, incursion.
 dict = say, speak; as in dictation, dictionary, dictate, edict, predict, benediction, valodictory, verdict.
 dign = worthy, merited; as in dignity, dignify, condign, indignant.
 domin = lord, master; as in dominate, domineer, predominate.
 dorm = sleep; as in dormant, dormitory, dormer, dormouse.
 duc, duct = lead, bring; as in abduction, adduce, conduct, deduct, educate, educe.
 ent = being; as in entity, nonentity.
 equ (æqu) = equal; as in equanimity, equation, equilibrium, equinox, ad-equate.
 equ = horse; as in equine, equestrian.
 ev (æv) = life, age; as in longevity, primeval, medieval.
 exempl = sample, pattern, model; as in exemplary, exemplify, example.
 fa = speak; as in affable, confabulate, fable, fairy, fay, ineffable, preface.
 femin = woman; as in feminine, effeminate.
 fend, fens = strike; as in defend, offend, defense, offense.
 fer = carry, bear, bring; as in transfer, fertile, defer, proffer, prefer.
 fid = faith, trust; as in confide, fidelity, perfidious, affidavit.
 fil = thread, line; as in filament, fillet, ensilage, filigree, profile.
 fin = end, limit; as in final, finish, finite, fine, affinity.
 fies = purse, money; as in fiscal, confiscate.
 flect, flex = bend; as in deflect, flexion, flexible, flexor.
 flu = flow; as in fluent, confluent, influence, influx.
 fort = strong; as in fortify, fortitude, comfort.
 frag, fract = break; as in frangible, fragile, fragment, fraction, fracture.
 frater, fratr = brother; as in fraternal, fratricide.
 front = forehead, face; as in frontal, affront, confront, effrontery.
 fug = flee; as in fugitive, refugee, subterfuge.
 fulg = shine; as in effulgence, refulgent.
 funct = perform, finish; as in function, defunct.
 fund = bottom; as in fundamental, funded.
 fund, fus = pour, melt; as in refund, fusible, fusion, confuse, diffuse, effusion.
 gel = frost; as in gelid, gelatine.
 gen, gener = kin, kind, class, race; as in genuine, genus, progeny, general, generate, degenerate.
 genit = born, begot; as in congenital, progenitor, genitive, primogeniture.
 gest = carry, bring; as in congestion, digest, gesturo, suggest.
 grad, gress = step, go; as in gradual, graduate, degrade, retrograde, digress, ingress, transgress.
 greg = herd, flock; as in gregarious, congregate, egregious, segregate.
 habit = dwell, abide; as in habitable, habitant, habitat, habitation, inhabit.
 hibit (habit) = have, hold; as in exhibit, prohibit.
 hospit = host, guest; as in hospitable, hospital, hospitality.
 idem (idem) = the same; as in identical, identify, identity.
 insul = island; as in insular, insulate, peninsula.
 integer, integr = entire, whole; as in integer, integral, integrity.
 it = go; as in circuit, exit, transit, preterit, sedition.
 ject = cast, hurl; as in adjective, defect, inject, interjection, object, projectile.
 journ (diurn) = daily; as in journal, journey, adjourn, sojourn.
 judic = judge; as in judiciary, judicial, judicature, adjudicate, prejudice.
 jug = yoke; as in conjugal, conjugate, subjugate.
 junct = join; as in adjunct, conjunction, injunction, juncture, subjunctive.
 jur = law; as in juridical, jurisdiction, jurist.
 juven = young; as in juvenile, rejuvenate.
 lat = carry, lift, bring; as in collate, dilate, prelate, superlative, translate, legislate.
 later = side; as in collateral, lateral, quadrilateral.
 lav = wash; as in lava, lavatory, lave, lavender.
 leg = appoint, send, bring; as in legate, legacy, allege, delegate, relegate.
 leg, lect = gather, choose; as in collect, eclectic, elect, elegant.
 leg, lect = read; as in legend, legible, lecture.
 leg = law; as in legal, legitimate, legislate.
 lev = lift, raise, rise; as in lever, levy, elevate.
 liber = free; as in liberty, liberal.
 liber, libr = balance, weight; as in deliberate, librate.
 lig = tie, bind; as in ligament, ligature, obligation.

line = *line*; as in linear, lineal, delineate.
 lingu = *tongue*; as in lingual, linguist, linguistics.
 liter = *letter*; as in literal, literary, aliteration, obliterate.
 loc = *place*; as in local, locate, locomotion, dislocate.
 loqu, locut = *speak, talk*; as in loquacious, colloquy, elocution.
 magn = *great*; as in magnitude, magnanimous, magnate.
 mal = *bad, ill*; as in malice, malady, malaria, malign.
 man = *hand*; as in manual, amanuensis, manacle, manage, manuscript.
 mand = *order*; as in mandate, countermand, demand, remand.
 mater, matr = *mother*; as in maternal, matron.
 medi = *middle, between*; as in medium, mediate, medieval, mediocre, immediate.
 mens = *measure*; as in mensuration, commensurate, immense.
 merc = *merchandise, trade, reward, pay*; as in commerce, mercantile, mercenary, mercer, merchandise, mercy, amerce.
 merg = *dip, plunge, sink*; as in immerge, submerge, merge, merger.
 migr = *wander*; as in migrate, emigrate, immigrate, migratory.
 milit = *soldier*; as in military, militia, militant, militate.
 min = *project*; as in prominent, eminent, imminent.
 minu, minut = *diminish, lessen, make small*; as in diminution, diminution, minuent, minuet, minute.
 misc = *mix*; as in miscellaneous, promiscuous.
 miss, misse = *send, throw*; as in omit, intermit, permit, missile, mission, missive, dismiss.
 mobil = *movable*; as in mobile, automobile, mobilize.
 mod = *measure, manner, way*; as in mode, model, modest, modify.
 mon, monit = *advise, remind, warn*; as in monument, monitor, monition.
 mort = *death*; as in mortal, mortify, mortgage, mortuary.
 mot = *moved, move*; as in motion, motive, motor, promote, remote.
 nat = *born*; as in natal, innate, native, nature.
 nat = *swim*; as in natatorial, natatorium, natatory.
 nav = *ship*; as in naval, navigate, navy.
 negat = *deny*; as in negative, negation.
 noct = *night*; as in nocturnal, nocturne, equinoctial.
 not = *known*; as in notice, notify, notorious.
 nov = *new*; as in novel, novice, innovate, renovate.
 numer = *number*; as in numerous, au-

merate, enumerate, innumerable, numerical, supernumerary.
 ocul = *eye*; as in ocular, oculist, binocular, inoculate.
 ordin = *order, command, arrange, relate*; as in co-ordinate, inordinate, ordinance.
 par = *ward off, guard*; as in parapet, parachute.
 pat, pass = *suffer, feel, endure*; as in patient, compatible, passive, passion, pater, patr = *father*; as in paternal, patrician, patrimony, patronymic.
 patri = *country, race*; as in patriot, expatriate.
 ped = *foot*; as in pedal, biped, expedite, pedestal.
 pel, puls = *drive, urge*; as in compel, dispel, expel, propel, repel, pulse, repulse.
 pen (pœn) = *pain, punishment*; as in penal, penalty, penitent, subpoena.
 pend, pens = *hang, weigh, pay*; as in pendant, pensile, pension, pensile, expend, expense, suspend, suspense.
 pet, petit = *attack, seek, ask*; as in petition, appetite, competitor, competent, impetuous.
 pict = *paint*; as in picture, depict.
 plac = *please*; as in placable, placid, complacent.
 ple, plet = *fill*; as in complement, complete, depletion, expel, replete, supplement.
 plen = *full*; as in plenty, replenish, plenitude, plenary, plenipotentiary.
 plic = *fold, bend, embrace, twine*; as in complicate, explicate explicit, implicate, duplicate, suplicate.
 popul = *people*; as in popular, populate, populace.
 port = *carry, bear, bring*; as in portable, porter, portfolio, comport, disport, export, import, transport, support.
 port = *gate, harbor, entrance*; as in portal, port, portico, opportune.
 posit = *place, put, settle*; as in position, positive, opposite, deposit, exposition, imposition, preposition, repository.
 poster = *coming after*; as in posterity, posterior, preposterous.
 potent = *powerful*; as in potentate, omnipotent, potential, plenipotentiary.
 predic = *proclaim, declare*; as in predicate, predict.
 preh = *take, seize*; as in apprehend, comprehend, prehensile.
 prim = *first*; as in prime, primary, primer, primitive.
 punct = *prick, point*; as in puncture, punctual, compunction.
 rect = *ruled, right, straight*; as in rectangle, rectify, rectilinear, rectitude, direct.
 rog, rogat = *ask, demand*; as in abrogate, arrogate, derogate, interrogate, prorogue.

- sci** = *know*; as in science, conscience, conscious, prescience.
scrib, script = *write*; as in scribe, ascribe, describe, inscribe, scribble, conscript, script, scripture.
sens, sens = *perceive, feel, think*; as in sentiment, presentiment, sense, assent, dissent, sensible.
sequ, secut = *follow*; as in sequel, consequent, sequence, obsequies, obsequious, consecutive, prosecute.
st = *place, stand*; as in assist, desist, resist, subast.
sol = *sun*; as in solar, solstice, parasol.
sol = *alone*; as in sole, solitude, solitary, desolate, soliloquy.
sol = *console*; as in solace, console, disconsole.
sol = *be accustomed*; as in insolent.
somn = *sleep*; as in somnambulist, somnolence, insomnia.
son = *sound*; as in consonant, dissonant, resonant, unison.
spec, spect = *look, see, appear*; as in species, specie, specimen, specious, aspect, expect, retrospect, prospect, spectacles, specter, spectrum, suspect.
spir = *breathe*; as in aspire, aspirate, inspire, respire, spirit.
stat = *a standing*; as in state, station, statue, stature, status.
tact = *touch*; as in contact, intact, tact, tactile.
tang = *touch*; as in tangent, tangible.
tard = *slow*; as in tardy, retard, tardily, tardiness.
ten, tent = *hold*; as in tenable, tenant, tenacious, tenement, tenet, content.
tend, tent = *stretch, reach*; as in attend, contend, extend, pretend, subtend, tender, tendon, tent, intent, ostentation.
test = *feel, try*; as in tentacle, tentative, termin = *boundary, end*; as in terminate, terminus, determine, exterminate.
terr = *earth, land, ground*; as in parterre, territory, terra firma, terrestrial, terrace, subterranean.
test = *witness*; as in attest, contest, de-test, intestate, protest, testify, testimony.
text = *woven*; as in textile, texture, context, pretext.
tort = *twist, wring*; as in contort, distort, extort, torture, tortuous.
tract = *draw*; as in attract, distract, extract, protract, retract.
trud, trus = *thrust*; as in extrude, intrude, obtrude, protrude, abstruse.
ultim = *last*; as in ultimate, ultimatum, ultimo.
un = *one*; as in unanimous, unicorn, uniform, union, unit, universe.
urb = *city*; as in suburb, urbane.
ven, vent = *come*; as in convene, convenient, covenant, intervene, parvenue, revenue, advent, convent, convention, prevent, venture.
vert, vers = *turn*; as in version, vertebra, vertigo, vertex, adverse, advert, avert, revert, transverse.
vi = *way, road*; as in viaduct, deviate, obviate, pervious, previous.
vir = *man*; as in virile, virago, virtue, triumvir.
voc = *voice*; as in vocal, vociferate, viva voce.
voc = *call*; as in vocation, advocate, avocation.
vol = *fly*; as in volley, volant, volatile, volatilize.
volv, volu = *roll*; as in circumvolve, convolve, evolve, involve, volume, voluble, revolution.

N. B. A great many words that are classed as of Latin origin were introduced into the English, not directly from the Latin itself, but from the French, or from some other of those modern languages which sprung from the Latin and strongly resemble it. For example, the word *finish* may have come into our language from the French word *finer*; but both are to be traced back to the Latin word *finis*, signifying an *end* or *limit*.

The importance of this subject of word analysis is certainly apparent. It offers to our view a series of generalizations which afford the means of obtaining a knowledge of a vast range of words with very little labor when compared with the process that is usually gone through. By prosecuting with perseverance the judicious study of the relations of derivative words from their primitives, the pupil will acquire a philosophical acquaintance with our language

**CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES HAVING MORE THAN 50,000 POPULATION, LISTED BY STATES,
AND THE POPULATION OF THEIR METROPOLITAN AREAS**

* Denotes capital of state. ** Denotes capital of United States. State population follows name of state. If no population for the metropolitan area of a city is given, the figures are not available.

	Population, 1940 Census	Metropoli- tan Area	Population, 1940 Census	Metropoli- tan Area
ALABAMA	2,532,961		868,606	
Birmingham.....	267,583	407,851	5,517	
Mobile.....	78,720	114,906		
Montgomery *.....	78,084	93,697	112,504	188,974
ARIZONA	449,261		663,091	
Phoenix *.....	65,414	121,828	663,091	907,816
Tucson.....	36,818			
ARKANSAS	1,949,397		1,897,414	
Fort Smith.....	36,584		173,065	195,619
Little Rock *.....	88,039	126,724	172,172	250,537
CALIFORNIA	6,907,397		60,812	209,693
Berkeley.....	85,547		16,240	
Fresno.....	60,885		108,391	209,693
Glendale.....	82,382	97,504	3,193,723	442,294
Long Beach.....	164,271		302,268	87,809
Los Angeles.....	1,504,277	2,904,596	65,919	92,478
Oakland.....	302,163	1,428,525	53,280	74,830
Pasadena.....	81,864		87,865	95,996
Sacramento *.....	105,958	168,999	524,873	117,970
San Diego.....	203,341	256,368	26,130	
San Francisco.....	634,536	1,428,525	18,133	
San Jose.....	68,457	129,367		
Santa Monica.....	53,500			
Stockton.....	54,714	79,337	7,897,241	4,499,126
COLORADO	1,125,299		3,396,808	
Denver *.....	322,412	384,372	64,712	65,764
Pueblo.....	52,162	62,039	59,305	
CONNECTICUT	1,709,243		75,609	
Bridgeport.....	147,121	216,621	65,389	174,995
Hartford *.....	166,267	502,193	34,608	
New Britain.....	68,685	502,193	66,015	162,566
New Haven.....	160,605	308,228	105,087	105,289
Waterbury.....	99,314	144,322	34,637	42,775
			174,995	89,494
			75,508	
DELAWARE				
Dover *.....				
Wilmington.....				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Washington **.....				
FLORIDA				
Jacksonville.....				
Miami.....				
St. Petersburg.....				
Tallahassee *.....				
Tampa.....				
GEORGIA				
Atlanta *.....				
Augusta.....				
Columbus.....				
Macon.....				
Savannah.....				
IDAHO				
Boise *.....				
Pocatello.....				
ILLINOIS				
Chicago.....				
Cicero.....				
Decatur.....				
East St. Louis.....				
Evansville.....				
Moline.....				
Oak Park.....				
Peoria.....				
Rockford.....				
Rock Island.....				
Springfield *.....				

	Population, 1940 Census	Metropoli- tan Area	Metropoli- tan Area	Population, 1940 Census
INDIANA	3,427,786			
East Chicago.....	54,637			
Evansville.....	97,062	141,614		
Fort Wayne.....	118,410	134,385		
Gary.....	111,719			
Hammond.....	70,184			
Indianapolis.....	388,972	455,357		
South Bend.....	101,268	147,022		
Terre Haute.....	62,693	83,370		
IOWA	2,638,868			
Cedar Rapids.....	62,120	73,219		
Council Bluffs.....	41,439	287,698		
Davenport.....	66,039	174,995		
Des Moines.....	159,819	183,973		
Sioux City.....	82,364	87,791		
Waterloo.....	51,743	67,050		
KANSAS	1,801,028			
Kansas City.....	121,458	634,063		
Topeka.....	67,833	77,749		
Wichita.....	114,966	127,308		
KENTUCKY	2,845,627			
Covington.....	62,018			
Frankfort.....	11,492			
Louisville.....	319,077	434,408		
LOUISIANA	2,563,880			
Baton Rouge.....	34,719			
New Orleans.....	494,537	540,030		
Shreveport.....	98,167	112,223		
MAINE	847,226			
Augusta.....	19,360			
Portland.....	73,843	106,566		
MARYLAND	1,321,244			
Annapolis.....	13,069			
Baltimore.....	859,100	1,046,692		
MASSACHUSETTS	4,216,721			
Boston.....	770,816	2,350,514		
Brockton.....	62,343			
Cambridge.....	110,879			
Fall River.....	115,428	273,648		
MISSISSIPPI	2,165,796			
Jackson.....	62,107			
Meridian.....	35,481			
MISSOURI	3,784,664			
Jefferson City.....	24,268			
Kansas City.....	399,178			
St. Joseph.....	75,711			
St. Louis.....	816,048			
Springfield.....	61,238			
MONTANA	569,456			
Butte.....	37,081			
Helena.....	15,086			
MINNESOTA	2,792,500			
Duluth.....	101,065			
Minneapolis.....	492,370			
St. Paul.....	287,736			
MISSISSIPPI	2,165,796			
Jackson.....	62,107			
Meridian.....	35,481			
MISSOURI	3,784,664			
Jefferson City.....	24,268			
Kansas City.....	399,178			
St. Joseph.....	75,711			
St. Louis.....	816,048			
Springfield.....	61,238			
MONTANA	569,456			
Butte.....	37,081			
Helena.....	15,086			
MINNESOTA	2,792,500			
Duluth.....	101,065			
Minneapolis.....	492,370			
St. Paul.....	287,736			
MISSISSIPPI	2,165,796			
Jackson.....	62,107			
Meridian.....	35,481			
MISSOURI	3,784,664			
Jefferson City.....	24,268			
Kansas City.....	399,178			
St. Joseph.....	75,711			
St. Louis.....	816,048			
Springfield.....	61,238			
MONTANA	569,456			
Butte.....	37,081			
Helena.....	15,086			

	Population, 1940 Census	Metropoli- tan Area		Population, 1940 Census	Metropoli- tan Area
NEBRASKA	1,316,824		Roma.....	34,214	197,128
Lincoln *.....	81,964	88,191	Schenectady.....	87,549	431,575
Omaha.....	223,844	287,698	Syracuse.....	205,957	258,352
NEVADA	110,247		Troy.....	70,304	431,575
Carson City *.....	2,478		Union.....	100,518	197,128
Reno.....	21,317		Yonkers.....	142,668	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	491,624		NORTH CAROLINA	5,571,625	
Concord *.....	27,171		Asheville.....	51,310	76,324
Manchester.....	77,685	81,932	Charlotte.....	100,899	112,986
NEW JERSEY	4,160,165		Durham.....	60,195	69,683
Atlantic City.....	64,084	100,096	Greensboro.....	59,319	73,055
Bayonne.....	78,198		Raleigh *.....	46,897	
Camden.....	117,536		Winston-Salem.....	79,815	109,833
East Orange.....	68,945		NORTH DAKOTA	641,825	
Elizabeth.....	108,912		Bismarck *.....	15,496	
Hoboken.....	50,115		Fargo.....	32,580	
Irrington.....	55,328		OHIO	6,907,615	
Jersey City.....	301,173		Akron.....	244,791	349,705
Newark.....	429,760		Canton.....	108,401	200,352
Passaic.....	61,394		Cincinnati.....	455,610	789,309
Paterson.....	139,656		Cleveland.....	878,336	1,214,943
Trenton *.....	124,697	200,128	Cleveland Heights.....	54,992	
Union City.....	56,173		Columbus *.....	306,087	365,796
NEW MEXICO	531,818		Dayton.....	210,718	271,513
Albuquerque.....	35,449		Hamilton.....	50,592	112,886
Santa Fe *.....	20,325		Lakewood.....	69,166	
NEW YORK	13,479,149		Midtown.....	31,220	112,886
Albany *.....	130,577	431,575	Springfield.....	70,622	77,406
Binghamton.....	78,309	145,156	Toledo.....	282,349	341,663
Buffalo.....	575,901	857,719	Youngstown.....	167,720	372,458
Burlington.....	67,362		OKLAHOMA	2,336,454	
Mount Vernon.....	58,408		Oklahoma City *.....	204,424	221,229
New Rochelle.....	7,454,968	11,090,620	Tulsa.....	142,157	188,552
New York.....	1,394,711		OREGON	1,082,684	
Borough of the Bronx.....	2,698,285		Portland.....	305,394	400,406
Borough of Brooklyn.....	1,889,924		Salem *.....	30,908	
Borough of Manhattan.....	1,297,634		PENNSYLVANIA	6,900,180	
Borough of Queens.....	174,441		Allentown.....	96,904	325,142
Borough of Richmond.....	78,029	857,719	Altoona.....	80,214	114,094
Niagara Falls.....	824,975	411,970			
Rochester.....					

	Population, 1940 Census	Metropoli- tan Area	Population, 1940 Census	Metropoli- tan Area
Bethlehem.....	50,490		Houston.....	384,514
Chester.....	59,285	325,142	Port Arthur.....	138,608
Easton.....	33,589	325,142	San Antonio.....	253,854
Eric.....	116,955	174,039	Waco.....	55,982
Harrisburg *.....	83,893	173,367	UTAH.....	560,510
Johans town.....	66,688	151,781	Ordan.....	43,688
Lancaster.....	61,345	132,037	Salt Lake City *.....	149,934
McKeesport.....	55,352		VERMONT.....	959,231
Philadelphia.....	1,931,324	2,898,644	Burlington.....	27,686
Pittsburgh.....	671,659	1,994,060	Montpelier *.....	8,006
Reading.....	110,863	178,355	VIRGINIA.....	2,677,773
Scranton.....	140,404	629,581	Arlington (urban county).....	57,040
Upper Darby.....	86,853		Newport News.....	37,067
Wilkes-Barre.....	86,236	629,581	Norfolk.....	144,332
York.....	55,712	92,627	Portsmouth.....	50,745
RHODE ISLAND.....	715,346		Richmond *.....	193,042
Pawtucket.....	75,797		Ranoke.....	69,287
Providence *.....	253,504	711,500	WASHINGTON.....	1,796,191
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	1,899,804		Olympia *.....	13,254
Charleston.....	71,275	98,711	Seattle.....	368,302
Columbia *.....	62,396	89,555	Spokane.....	122,001
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	642,961		Tacoma.....	109,408
Pierre *.....	4,322		WEST VIRGINIA.....	1,901,874
Sioux Falls.....	40,832		Charleston *.....	67,914
TENNESSEE.....	2,158,841		Huntington.....	78,836
Chattanooga.....	128,163	193,215	Wheeling.....	61,099
Knoxville.....	111,580	151,829	WISCONSIN.....	2,157,587
Memphis.....	292,942	332,477	Kenosha.....	48,765
Nashville *.....	167,402	241,769	Madison *.....	67,447
TEXAS.....	6,414,824		Milwaukee.....	587,472
Amarillo.....	61,686	53,463	Racine.....	67,195
Austin *.....	87,930	106,193	Superior.....	35,136
Beaumont.....	59,061	138,608	WYOMING.....	250,748
Corpus Christi.....	57,301	70,677	Casper.....	17,964
Dallas.....	294,734	376,548	Cheyenne *.....	22,474
El Paso.....	96,810	115,801	UNITED STATES (continental).....	131,669,875
Fort Worth.....	177,662	207,677		
Galveston.....	60,862	71,677		

THE AMERICAS AT A GLANCE

<i>Country</i>	<i>Area in Square Miles</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Capitals and Leading Cities</i>	<i>Population</i>
Argentina.....	1,079,965	13,318,320	Avellaneda.....	238,859
			Buenos Aires *.....	2,345,221
			Córdoba.....	311,832
			La Plata.....	179,587
			Rosario.....	511,007
			Santa Fé.....	138,428
			Tucumán.....	126,422
Bolivia.....	419,470	3,457,000	Cochabamba.....	37,519
			La Paz *.....	250,000
			Sucre *.....	29,875
Brazil.....	3,286,170	45,002,176	Belém.....	298,340
			Belo Horizonte.....	180,241
			Campinas.....	139,122
			Campos.....	232,279
			Fortaleza.....	146,852
			Porto Alegre.....	336,504
			Recife.....	510,102
			Rio de Janeiro *.....	1,896,998
			Santos.....	148,800
			São Paulo.....	1,217,330
			São Salvador.....	363,726
British Guiana.....	89,480	333,000	Georgetown *.....	66,100
British Honduras....	8,598	56,000	Belize *.....	17,000
British West Indies (including Bermuda).....	12,630	2,289,046	Kingston.....	71,704
			Nassau.....	20,538
			Port-of-Spain.....	73,623
Canada.....	3,694,863	11,120,000	Hamilton.....	155,547
			Montreal.....	818,577
			Ottawa *.....	126,872
			Quebec.....	130,594
			Toronto.....	631,207
			Vancouver.....	246,593
			Winnipeg.....	218,735
Chile.....	286,396	5,016,449	Concepción.....	77,589
			Santiago *.....	829,830
			Valparaíso.....	193,205
Colombia.....	439,828	8,701,816	Barranquilla.....	145,000
			Bogotá *.....	330,312
			Cali.....	115,000
			Cartagena.....	105,000
			Medellín.....	150,000
Costa Rica.....	23,000	639,197	Limón.....	16,540
			San José *.....	78,883
Cuba.....	44,164	4,227,597	Camagüey.....	135,126
			Havana *.....	568,913
			Manzanillo.....	63,560
			Sancti-Spiritus.....	87,620
			Santiago de Cuba....	104,729
Dominican Republic.	19,325	1,655,779	Ciudad Trujillo *...	71,297
			Santiago.....	33,913

* Denotes capital.

THE AMERICAS AT A GLANCE

<i>Country</i>	<i>Area in Square Miles</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Capitals and Leading Cities</i>	<i>Population</i>
Dutch Guiana (Surinam).....	54,305	169,000	Paramaribo *.....	53,000
Dutch West Indies...	403	101,021	Willemstad *.....	31,264
Ecuador.....	95,036 *	2,921,688	Cuenca.....	45,497
			Guayaquil.....	139,886
			Quito *.....	215,921
El Salvador.....	13,176	1,744,535	San Salvador *.....	102,316
			Santa Ana.....	41,914
French Guiana.....	35,000	37,000	Cayenne *.....	11,000
French West Indies.	1,073	570,547	Fort-de-France.....	48,395
Guatemala.....	48,290	3,284,269	Guatemala City *.	166,456
			Quezaltenango.....	23,449
Haiti.....	10,700	2,600,000	Cap-Haitien.....	15,000
			Port-au-Prince *....	120,000
Honduras.....	46,332	1,038,061	San Pedro.....	17,500
			Tegucigalpa *.....	40,000
Labrador.....	110,000	4,716	(To Newfoundland).	
Mexico.....	758,258	19,546,135	Guadalajara.....	228,049
			Mérida.....	98,334
			Mexico City *.....	1,464,556
			Monterrey.....	180,942
			Puebla.....	137,324
			San Luis Potosí.....	72,561
			Tampico.....	70,183
			Veraacruz.....	67,889
Newfoundland.....	42,734	284,800	Ronavista.....	4,022
			St. John's *.....	54,886
Nicaragua.....	57,143	1,380,287	León.....	32,669
			Managua *.....	70,000
Panama.....	34,169	573,351	Colón.....	33,460
			Panama *.....	82,827
Paraguay.....	109,266	1,014,773	Asunción *.....	104,819
			Villarrica.....	30,000
Peru.....	437,133	7,023,111	Arequipa.....	70,000
			Callao.....	62,485
			Lima *.....	450,000
Puerto Rico.....	3,435	1,869,245	San Juan *.....	169,247
			Ponce.....	65,182
United States.....	3,022,387	131,669,275	Washington, D. C. *	663,091
Uruguay.....	72,153	2,146,545	Montevideo *.....	703,518
			Paysandú.....	50,000
Venezuela.....	352,170	3,491,159	Caracas *.....	203,342
			Maracaibo.....	110,010
			Valencia.....	49,214

* Denotes capital.

CITIES OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE HAVING MORE THAN 200,000 POPULATION

Rank	City	Population	Rank	City	Population
1	New York, U. S.	7,454,995	35	São Salvador, Brazil (Bahia)	363,726
2	Chicago, U. S.	3,396,808	36	Porto Alegre, Brazil	336,504
3	Buenos Aires, Argentina	2,345,221	37	Bogotá, Colombia	330,312
4	Philadelphia, U. S.	1,931,334	38	Rochester, U. S.	324,975
5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1,896,998	39	Denver, U. S.	322,412
6	Detroit, U. S.	1,623,452	40	Louisville, U. S.	319,077
7	Los Angeles, U. S.	1,504,277	41	Córdoba, Argentina	311,832
8	Mexico City, Mexico	1,464,556	42	Columbus, U. S.	306,087
9	São Paulo, Brazil	1,217,330	43	Portland, U. S.	305,394
10	Cleveland, U. S.	878,336	44	Atlanta, U. S.	302,288
11	Baltimore, U. S.	859,100	45	Oakland, U. S.	302,163
12	Santiago, Chile	829,830	46	Jersey City, U. S.	301,173
13	Montreal, Canada	818,577	47	Belém, Brazil (Pará)	298,340
14	St. Louis, U. S.	816,048	48	Dallas, U. S.	294,734
15	Boston, U. S.	770,816	49	Memphis, U. S.	292,942
16	Montevideo, Uruguay	703,518	50	St. Paul, U. S.	287,736
17	Pittsburgh, U. S.	671,659	51	Toledo, U. S.	282,349
18	Washington, U. S.	663,091	52	Birmingham, U. S.	267,583
19	San Francisco, U. S.	634,536	53	San Antonio, U. S.	253,854
20	Toronto, Canada	631,207	54	Providence, U. S.	253,504
21	Milwaukee, U. S.	587,472	55	La Paz, Bolivia	250,000
22	Buffalo, U. S.	575,991	56	Vancouver, Canada	246,593
23	Havana, Cuba	568,913	57	Akron, U. S.	244,791
24	Rosario, Argentina	511,007	58	Avellaneda, Argentina	238,859
25	Recife, Brazil (Pernambuco)	510,102	59	Campos, Brazil	232,279
26	New Orleans, U. S.	494,537	60	Guadalajara, Mexico	228,049
27	Minneapolis, U. S.	492,370	61	Omaha, U. S.	223,844
28	Cincinnati, U. S.	455,610	62	Winnipeg, Canada	218,785
29	Lima, Peru	450,000	63	Quito, Ecuador	215,921
30	Newark, U. S.	429,760	64	Dayton, U. S.	210,718
31	Kansas City, U. S.	399,178	65	Syracuse, U. S.	205,967
32	Indianapolis, U. S.	386,972	66	Oklahoma City, U. S.	204,424
33	Houston, U. S.	384,514	67	Caracas, Venezuela	203,342
34	Seattle, U. S.	368,302	68	San Diego, U. S.	203,841

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

First	Paper or cotton	Fourteenth	Ivory
Second	Straw, paper, or cotton	Fifteenth	Crystal
Third	Candy or leather	Twentieth	China
Fourth	Leather or books	Twenty-fifth	Silver
Fifth	Wooden or clocks	Thirtieth	Pearl
Sixth	Iron (bronze, or brass)	Thirty-fifth	Coral or jade
Seventh	Floral, woolen, copper	Fortieth	Emerald or ruby
Eighth	Electrical appliances	Forty-fifth	Ruby or sapphire
Ninth	Pottery	Fiftieth	Golden
Tenth	Tin or aluminum	Fifty-fifth	Emerald
Eleventh	Steel	Sixtieth	Diamond
Twelfth	Linen or silk	Seventieth	Diamond
Thirteenth	Lace	Seventy-fifth	Diamond

The long-established anniversaries are indicated by *italics*. Nearly all of the additions were suggested by the American National Retail Jewelers' Association.

Marks and Abbreviations Used in Proofreading

Initial

cap Typography, or the art of printing from movable types on paper, vellum, etc., was invented about the middle of the fifteenth century in Mainz, Germany, by a patrician of that city named Johannes Gensfleisch, meaning literally John Gooseflesh, but known to fame as John Gutenberg. The word typography is of Greek derivation, and means literally writing by types. The art is quite distinct, however, from writing, and even more so from **XYLOGRAPHY** (wood-writing) or wood-engraving, i. e., the art of cutting figures, letters or lights on blocks of blackened wood and taking impressions from such block by means of ink for other fluid colored substances.

Both block-printing and printing with movable types seem to have been practiced in China, Japan and Korea long before they were known in Europe, but from evidence as we have, certain ~~seems~~ that Europe is not indebted for either art to the Orient. STEREO-TYPING and ELECTROTYPING, the two principal methods of reproducing and multiplying letter-press printing surfaces by taking casts of them, have greatly conducted to the progress of ~~typography~~.

Proofreading, or correcting for the press, is considered one of the most important functions in a first-class printing office. This page, composed by an expert proofreader, shows all the signs and abbreviations used in marking errors, and its careful study will repay any one called upon at any time to prepare "copy" for the printer or to "O. K." a proof-sheet.

which was prepared especially for this book!

	Delete — expunge, or take out.		Raise.		Apostrophe.
	Turn an inverted letter or line.		Lower, or sink.		Quotation marks.
	Insert space, or more space.		Straighten a crooked line.		Superior figures, for footnotes, etc.
	Take out space, or print as single character, or diphthong, as ae (æ), ffi (ff).		Call attention to a space or quadrat improperly appearing.		Inferior figures, used in chemistry, etc., as CO ₂ .
	Carry to the left.		Call attention to broken type.		Colon.
	Carry to the right.		Make a new paragraph.		Hypen.
	Indent one em, or insert em space.		Period.		Dash.
ld.	Lead, or space between the lines.	tr.	Transpose.	caps.	Capitals.
sol.	Solid, or remove space between lines.	l. c.	Lower case (i. e., small letters).	Rom.	Roman (i. e., ordinary)
w. z.	Wrong font.	s. c.	Small capitals.	Qy?	Query (is this right?)
		ital.	Italic.	Out—s. c.	Insert words omitted — see copy.

UNDERSCORING.—One line, italics; two lines, small capitals; three lines, capitals. A wavy line under a word indicates that it is to be set in boldfaced type. A series of dots with the word set (let it stand) written in the margin, indicates that the words crossed out under which these dots are placed are to be restored or retained. A vertical line drawn through a capital letter in "copy" indicates that it should be a small letter. A line drawn around a figure or number or an abbreviated word in "copy" indicates, it should be spelled out in full.

Principal Signs Used in Writing and Typography

ACCENTS AND DIACRITICAL MARKS

´	Acute accent	˜	Tilde, or wave
`	Grave accent	¨	Dieresis
^	Circumflex, or broad	• or •	Single dot [ä]
—	Macron, or long	¸	Cedilla [ç]
˘	Breve, or short		

PUNCTUATION MARKS

•	Period	*	Asterisk
:	Colon	†	Dagger, or obelisk
;	Semicolon	‡	Double dagger
,	Comma	§	Section
?	Interrogation		Parallels
!	Exclamation	¶	Paragraph
'	Apostrophe	☛	Index
- or =	Hyphen	{ or }	Brace
—	Dash (em)	* * *	Ellipsis
-	En dash	• • •	
“ ”	Quotation marks	_____	Asterism
()	Parentheses	* * or * *	
[]	Brackets		
^	Caret		

Rules for Forming Derivatives

In order that the student may form at pleasure such derivatives as are not usually given in Dictionaries the principal rules governing their formation are here presented :

1. Abstract nouns are regularly formed by adding the termination **-ness**; as **good, goodness**; but sometimes they end in **-dom**; as **wisdom, from wise**, and sometimes in **-th**; as **length, from long, stealth, from steal**, etc. Abstract nouns borrowed from the Latin end variously; as **justice, fortitude, liberty**, etc.

2. Nouns denoting the use or habit of doing what the verb from which they are formed expresses, are generally formed by adding the termination **-or** to the verb; as **teach, teacher**. In words borrowed from the Latin, however, the termination **-or** is usually retained; as, **govern, governor**; **aviate, aviator**.

3. Nouns signifying action, as distinguished from the agent or doer, are regularly formed by adding the termination **-ing**, to a verb; as **play, playing**. Sometimes, however, they are formed by adding **-ment, -age, -ance, -ery**, etc.: as **commandment, tillage, appearance, prudery**, etc.

4. Many nouns from the Latin are formed by adding **-ion** to the verb; as **correct, correction**; **distort, distortion**.

5. Nouns denoting character or habit are derived from verbs or adjectives, by adding **-ard**; as **dote, dotard**; **drunk, drunkard**.

6. Adjectives are derived from nouns (1) by adding **-y**; as **health, healthy**; (2) by adding **-ous**; as **courage, courageous**; (3) by adding **-ful**; as **joy, joyful**; (4) by adding **-some**; as **toil, toilsome**; (5) by adding **-ish**; as, **child, childish**; (6) by adding **-ly**; as **man, manly**. Adverbs of quality are usually formed in this way; (7) by adding **-able**; as **answer, answerable**; (8) by adding **-en**; as **gold, golden**.

7. Verbs are sometimes derived from nouns, adjectives, and adverbs; (1) without change of form; as, **salt, warm, forward**; (2) by lengthening the vowel or softening the consonant; as, **grass, graze**; (3) by adding **-en**; as **strengthen, strengthen**.

8. Adverbs of quality or likeness are usually formed by adding the termination **-ly** to the positive adjective; as, **wise, wisely**. In which case it is equivalent to after the manner of what the preceding word expresses; or, in the manner or force and value of the preceding word. Adverbs which are thus formed from their adjectives without any variation of meaning, are frequently omitted in the dictionary, because the adjective sufficiently explains the word.

ADDITIONAL WORDS

accelerator

accelerator (ak-sel'ēr-ā'tēr), *n.* Pedal which controls speed of car by regulating flow of gasoline to motor.

accounting (ā-kount'ing), *n.* 1. A settlement. 2. A statement of accounts.

acetanilide (as-e-tan'i-lid), *n.* White powder with pungent taste, derived from acetate of aniline; used as an antiseptic and anodyne, and as a substitute for quinine.

activate (ak'ti-vāt), *vt.* 1. To make active. 2. To treat sewage by introducing air and bacteria to purify it.

adenoids (ad'e-noidz), *n. pl.* Glandular tissues in passage leading from nose to throat.

adrenalin or **adrenaline** (ad-ren'al-in), *n.* Hormone secreted by adrenal glands.

aerial (ā-ē'ri-al or ā'r'i-al), *n.* Antenna as used in radio for sending or receiving.

aerodynamics (ā'ēr-o-dī-nam'iks or ā'r'o-dī-nam'iks), *n.* The branch of physics which treats of air in motion.

agenda (ā-jen'dā), *n.* Things to be done; details or programs of business to be carried out.

air conditioning (ār kon-dish'un-ing), *n.* Process of controlling temperature, humidity, and purity of air entering rooms, trains, and other enclosed spaces.—**air-conditioned**, *a.*

air brake (ār brāk), *n.* Brake operated by compressed air.

aircraft (ār'krāft'), *n.* Any type of flying machine, as an airplane, glider, balloon, dirigible, etc.

aircraft carrier (ār'krāft kar'i-ēr), *n.* Ship for carrying airplanes, which take off from, or land on, its flat top.

antiseptics

airship (ār'ship), *n.* Self-supporting apparatus for navigating the air, driven by its own motor.

alfalfa (al-fal'fā), *n.* Lucerne, (*Medicago sativa*), a valuable forage grass cultivated in the West.

allergic (al-lēr'jik), *a.* Having an allergy.

allergy (al'lēr-ji), *n.* Unusual sensitivity to certain foods, pollens, etc.

alternating current, *n.* An electric current that rapidly passes back and forward periodically from the positive to the negative direction, in contrast to the continuous current.

ammeter (am'mē'tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring strength of electric current.

amnesia (am-nē'zhi-ā or am-nē'zi-ā or am-nē'zhā), *n.* 1. Loss of memory due to brain injury or shock. 2. Gap in one's memory.

amplifier (am'pli-fi'ēr), *n.* In radio, a vacuum tube for strengthening electrical impulses.

anabolism (an-ab'o-lizm), *n.* That part of metabolism during which food is converted into living matter. See **CATABOLISM** and **METABOLISM**.

anemia, **anaemia** (ā-nē'mi-ā), *n.* Deficiency in number of red corpuscles or insufficient supply of hemoglobin in the blood; condition of the body after great loss of blood.

antenna (an-ten'ā), *n.* **Radio.** Wire or wires used in sending or receiving.

antiaircraft (an'ti-ār'krāft'). I. *n.* Artillery used for defense against enemy aircraft. II. *a.* Used against enemy aircraft.

antiseptics (an-ti-sep'sis), *n.* The exclusion of bacteria from wounds, etc., by use of antiseptics or other means in order to prevent putrefaction, infection, or blood poisoning.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, gbove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōōlf; mūte, hut; oil, owl, then.

asepsis (a-sep'sis), *n.* Condition of being free from disease germs.

aspirin (as'pi-rin), *n.* Acetate of salicylic acid, a drug used for the relief of headaches, colds, etc.

atmosphere, *n.* A unit of pressure for each unit of area; equivalent to a 30-inch vertical mercury column at a temperature of 0° C. at sea level, at London.

atropine (at'rō-pēn or at'rō-pin), *n.* Poisonous drug used for dilating the pupil of the eye, relieving pain, etc.; it is obtained from belladonna and other plants of the same family.

au gratin (ō' grā'tang'), *a.* Covered with bread crumbs or with cheese, and baked brown, as potatoes.

aviation (ā-vi-ā'shun), *n.* Art or science of operating aircraft.

aviator (ā'vi-ā'tēr), *n.* One who directs an airship.

babushka (ba-bōosh'ka), *n.* Square scarf, usually fringed, worn folded as a head covering by women and girls.

bacteria (bak-tē'ri-a), *n. pl.* [*sing.* BACTERIUM]. Extremely small plants, usually one-celled and microscopic in size, which cause various diseases, fermentation, decay, and other changes.—**bacte'rial**, *a.* —**bacte'riol'ogy**, *n.* Science of bacteria.—**bacte'riol'ogist**, *n.*

ballistics (bal-lis'tiks), *n.* The science dealing with the motion of projectiles.

barrage (bar-rāzh'), *n.* A barrier of artillery fire to protect advancing or retreating troops.

basketball, *n.* An indoor game, remotely resembling football, the goals being two suspended nets shaped like a basket.

battleship (bat'l-ship), *n.* Large, heavily armored warship, of slower speed than a cruiser, carrying larger guns.

bauxite (bak'sit or bō'zit), *n.* Clay-like mineral from which aluminum is obtained.

beachhead (bēch'hed'), *n.* Occupied coastal territory serving as the first foothold in sea-borne or air-borne invasions.

beriberi (ber'i-ber'i), *n.* A tropical disease resulting from eating polished rice; it was found to be curable if the husks (or bran) were eaten.

bifocal (bi-fō'kal), *a.* Having two focuses.—**bifocals**, *n. pl.* Spectacles having bifocal lenses; one part of each lens is for near vision and the other part for distant vision.

binder (bind'ēr), *n.* Machine that cuts and binds grain in bundles.

blitzkrieg (blits'krēg'), *n.* Warfare in which the offensive strikes with lightninglike speed and practically irresistible force.

blue print, *n.* Positive print in white lines on a blue sensitized paper or background.

bomber (bom'ēr), *n.* An airplane used for dropping bombs.

bootlegger (bōt'leg'ēr), *n.* Person who deals in a commodity illegally, especially liquor.

boric acid (bō'rik as'id), *n.* A white crystalline compound used as a mild antiseptic, food preservative, etc.

bra (brā), *n.* Brassière.

brassière (brā-zēr' or brās'i-ār'), *n.* A kind of woman's underwaist, used to cover and support the breasts.

bridgehead (brij'hed'), *n.* Seized territory across a river, serving as a first foothold in a military invasion.

briquette or briquet (bri-ket'), *n.* 1. Coal dust artificially compressed into blocks. 2. Material treated in a similar manner for various purposes.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut; oīl, owl, then.

broadcast (brəd'kást'). I. *n.* News, music, advertising, etc., sent out by radio. II. *vt.* and *vi.* To send out by radio.

bulldozer (bŭl'dŏz'ēr), *n.* Powerful tractor-propelled machine with broad, blunt horizontal pusher, designed originally for road building; it is standard pioneer military equipment for preparing air strips, building and clearing roads, etc.

carbohydrate (kär'bo-hi'drät), *n.* An organic compound composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Sugars, starches, and cellulose are carbohydrates.

carborundum (kär-bo-run'dum), *n.* Carbon and silicon, compounded in the electric furnace and used for grinding and other purposes.

carburetor (kär'bū-ret'ēr), *n.* In motor vehicles a chamber for changing liquid fuels, such as gasoline, into gas or vapor by a process of evaporation, and then mixing it with a proper percentage of air to render it suitable for use in operating the motor.

cardiogram (kär'di-o-gram), *n.* The tracing made by a cardiograph.

cardiograph (kär'di-o-gräf), *n.* Machine which records, by tracings on paper, the movements of the heart.

cartel (kär-tel' or kär'tl), *n.* 1. Agreement to fix prices and production. 2. Agreement between warring nations in regard to exchange of prisoners and other matters.

catabolism (kə-tab'o-lizm), *n.* That part of metabolism, during which living matter or protoplasm is converted into simpler substances; destructive metabolism. See ANABOLISM and METABOLISM.

cell (sel), *n.* *Biol.* The unit of life, or the smallest organized element manifesting independent vital action.

chassis (shas'i or shas'is), *n.* [*pl.* chassis (shas'iz)]. 1. The wheels, machinery, and frame of an automobile. 2. The framework of the body of an airplane.

chemurgy (kem'ēr-ji), *n.* The application of chemistry to the industrial use of farm and forest products.

chicle (chē'kl), *n.* Substance obtained from the sapodilla tree, used in making chewing gum.

chiropractor (ki'ro-prak'tēr), *n.* One who treats disease by manipulating the joints, especially of the spine.

chiropractic (ki'ro-prak'tik), *n.* This method of treating disease.

Christian Science, *n.* A religion and a system of healing founded in 1866 by Mary Baker Eddy.

chuck (chuk), *n.* Device for holding anything while being rotated.

circuit (sēr'kit), *n.* *Elec.* The course of an electric current.

circuit breaker, *n.* A safety device which automatically opens a circuit when the current exceeds a given value.

citrus fruits (si'rūs frōts), *n. pl.* Oranges, lemons, grapefruits, limes, kumquats, etc.

coach (kōch), *n.* A two-door sedan.

collectivism (kol-lek'tiv-ism), *n.* The socialistic doctrine that land and other means of production should belong to the people as a group.

columnist (kol'um-nist or kol'um-ist), *n.* Newspaper writer who conducts a special column.

commandeer (kom-an-dēr'), *vt.* To press into military service. [*Dut.* *kommanderen*, command.]

commando (ko-màn'dō), *n.* Member of the armed forces trained for especially daring enterprises.

communiqué (ko-mū'ni-kā'), *n.* Information given out officially.

fäte, fat, tåsk, fär, fäll, färe, åbove; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, möve, wöolf; mūte. hut: oil, owl, thēn.

- communism** (kom'ū-nizm), *n.* System in which property is held in common; doctrine that all means of production and distribution should be owned and operated by society as a whole.—**communist**, *n.* A believer in communism.—**communize**, *vt.*
- commutator** (kom'ū-tā-tēr), *n.* A device to vary the strength or change the current of an electric motor.
- comptroller** (con-trōl'ēr), *n.* Person who supervises and controls expenditures of money.
- contraception** (kon'trā-sep'shun), *n.* Prevention of conception.
- coupé** (kū-pā'), *n.* An enclosed two-door automobile.
- cravenette** (krav-en-et'), *n.* Closely woven overcoat that sheds the rain.
- culture** (kul'chōōr or kul'tūr), *n.* Process or medium used in, or product arising from, the development and multiplication of bacteria.
- cyclotron** (sī'klo-tron or sik'lo-tron), *n.* An apparatus for causing transmutation of atoms and producing artificial radioactivity.
- decalcomania** (de-kal'ko-mā'ni-ā), *n.* A process of transferring prints of pictures, designs, etc., from specially prepared paper to glass, porcelain, etc.
- defeatist** (de-fēt'ist), *n.* One who desires, attempts, or admits his country's defeat, believing it will be for the best ultimately or that his country has no chance to win.
- dehydrate** (de-hī'drāt), *vt.* Free from water. Foods are *dehydrated* to preserve them and reduce their weight and bulk.
- dementia praecox** (de-men'shi-ā prē'koks), *n.* A form of insanity, sometimes developed during adolescence, which leads to a general failure of the mind.
- demobilize** (de-mō'bi-liz), *vt.* To disband from the armed forces.
- denture** (den'chōōr or den'tūr), *n.* Set of teeth, especially artificial ones.
- deodorant** (de-ō'dēr-ant), *n.* Preparation for counteracting disagreeable odors.
- depression** (de-presh'un), *n.* 1. State of being depressed. 2. Period of business inactivity.
- diathermy** (dī'ā-thēr'mi), *n.* Use of electric current to heat tissues under the skin in treating certain diseases.
- dirigible** (dir'i-gi-bl), *n.* A kind of aircraft, lighter than air, that can be steered.
- duck** (duk), *n.* Amphibious motor vehicle developed for the armed forces.
- ecodemic** (ek-dem'ik), *a. Med.* Having origin in some distant locality, as disease; opposed to ENDEMIC.
- electromotive** (ē-lek'tro-mō'tiv), *a.* 1. Producing an electric current. 2. Pertaining to motion produced by electricity.
- electron** (e-lek'tron), *n.* Smallest known component of matter, carrying a unit charge of negative electricity.
- electronics** (e-lek'tron'iks), *n.* Branch of physics that treats of the behavior and uses of electrons.
- enzyme** (en'zīm or en'zim), *n.* A chemical substance produced in animal or vegetable cells that can cause chemical changes in other substances, without undergoing a change itself.
- escrow** (es'krō), *n.* A written involvement such as a deed, held by a third person and to be delivered to the grantee only when certain conditions are fulfilled.
- eugenics** (ū-jen'iks), *n.* Science that deals with the improvement of hereditary qualities, especially of the human race.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōōlf; mūte, hut; oil, owl, then.

extrovert (eks'tro-vért), *n.* One who is more interested in the things around him than in himself; he is more inclined to act than to think.

fascism (fash'izm), *n.* 1. Political doctrine of the fascists, favoring centralized authority, press censorship, national regimentation, and opposition to democratic principles and democratic government. 2. Active intolerance.

fifth column (fifth kol'um), *n.* Traitors working secretly inside a country to aid its enemies.

film (film), *n.* 1. Roll or sheet of sensitized material used in making photographs or moving pictures. 2. A moving picture.

flak (flak), *n.* Antiaircraft barrage. [Short for Ger. *Fliegerabwehr Kommando*.]

fluoroscope (flü'ér-ô-sköp), *n.* A boxlike apparatus by means of which the effects of X rays are observed.

formaldehyde (får-mal'de-hid), *n.* A powerful disinfectant and antiseptic obtained from methyl alcohol.

frankfurter (frangk'fêrt-ér), *n.* A sausage made of different meats, highly seasoned. [From *Frankfurt*, a city in Germany.]

fuselage (fû'zå-lij or fû'zå-låzh), *n.* The part of an airplane to which wings and tail are attached; it holds engine, passengers, cargo, etc.

generator (jen'ér-â'tér), *n.* 1. An apparatus used in producing gas or steam. 2. A dynamo.

geopolitics (gê'o-pol'i-tiks), *n.* Political science concerned with the dependence of a country on its geographic position and economic development.

Gestapo (gə-stä'pō or gə-shtä'pō), *n.* German secret police and detectives organized under the Nazis. [Short for Ger. *Geheime Staatspolizei*.]

glider (gli'dér), *n.* Motorless plane.

global (glöb'al), *a.* Concerning the earth as a whole; world-wide.

gremlin (grem'lin), *n.* Imaginary creature supposed to operate for both evil and good in airplanes, war factories, etc.

header, *n.* Machine which cuts the heads off standing grain and delivers them over a carrier into a header box or special wagon box.

hangar (hang'ér or hang'gär), *n.* A shelter for housing or storing aircraft.

helicopter (hel'i-cop'tér), *n.* A form of aircraft that rises vertically and is kept in the air by one or more horizontal propellers.

homogenize (hó'mo-jen-íz), *vt.* To make homogeneous. *Homogenized* milk has had its fat globules broken up so that the cream does not rise, but remains equally distributed throughout the milk.

hormone (hór'môn), *n.* An internal secretion, usually from a ductless gland, which is carried through the blood and influences the activity of some organ.

hostel (hos'tel), *n.* A house of lodging; an inn.

humidifier (hü-mid'i-fî'ér), *n.* A contrivance for keeping air moist.

hydroelectric (hî'drô-e-lek'trik), *a.* Pertaining to electricity produced by water power.

ignition (ig-nish'un), *n.* 1. The act of igniting or the state of being ignited. 2. The apparatus for igniting the explosive mixture of gases in the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine.

incinerator (in-sin'ér-â'tér), *n.* A furnace or apparatus for reducing substances to ashes.

infrared (in'frā-red'), *a.* Beyond the red end of the spectrum. Most of our heat comes from infrared rays.

fåre, fat, task, får, fäll, fåre, above; mē, met, bē; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōōlf; mūte, hut; oil, owl, then.

insecticide (in-sek'ti-sid), *n.* A substance for destroying insects.

insulin (in'sū-lin or in'sā-lin), *n.* A hormone secreted by the pancreas. It enables the body to use carbohydrates, and is used in the treatment of diabetes.

intern (in-tēr'n'), *vt.* Confine as an enemy alien. Neutral countries also *intern* members of warring nations who come within their borders.

intern or interne (in'tēr'n), *n.* A physician residing in a hospital to obtain more experience before going into private practice.

introvert (in'tro-vert), *n.* One who is more interested in himself than in the world around him; he is more inclined to think than to act.

ionium (i-ō'ni-um), *n.* Radioactive element allied to radium.

isolationism (i'so-lā'shun-izm), *n.* Condition of remaining aloof from other countries politically.

jeep (jēp), *n.* Common name for the half-ton army truck.

jet plane (jet plān), *n.* Plane propelled by jet expulsions instead of by a propeller.

jujitsu (jō-jit'sō), *n.* The Japanese art of self-defense without weapons.

kilocycle (kil'o-sī'kl), *n.* In radio, 1000 cycles per second.

latex (lā'teks), *n.* A milky juice from certain plants. Rubber, chewing gum, resins, wax, poisons, and various other substances are obtained from different kinds of latex.

leucocyte (lō'ko-sit), *n.* One of the colorless protoplasmic particles in the blood and lymph; it has powers of locomotion and is very destructive to microorganisms.

light-year (lit'yēr'), *n.* Distance traveled by light in one year; it is about 6,000,000,000,000 miles.

luftwaffe (lōōft'vāf'a), *n.* The German air force.

magneto (mag-nē'to), *n.* A small dynamo which produces electricity for the ignition in an internal-combustion engine, and which is run by the engine itself.

maladjustment (mal'a-just'ment), *n.* Poor or bad adjustment.

malnutrition (mal'nū-trish'un), *n.* Poor or imperfect nutrition.

manicure (man'i-kūr). I. *n.* 1. The care and treatment of the hands, especially of the nails. 2. A manicurist. II. *vt.* Care for and treat the hands and nails.

manicurist (man'i-cūr'ist), *n.* A person who makes a living by manicuring.

mannequin (man'a-kin), *n.* 1. A model hired to display new clothes by wearing them. 2. A dummy used by tailors and dressmakers in making clothes and by stores in displaying them.

margarine (mār'ja-rin or mār'ga-rin; also -rēn), *n.* A butter substitute made from vegetable oils and animal fats; oleomargarine.

matériel (mā-tē'ri-el'), *n.* Materials (supplies, equipment, etc.) used in an institution or organization, as distinguished from *personnel*.

mechanize (mek'a-nīz), *vt.* 1. Make mechanical or like a machine. 2. Use machinery instead of men or animals.

megalomania (meg'a-lo-mā'ni-ā), *n.* A form of insanity in which the patient imagines himself to be a great personage, very wealthy, etc.

metabolism (me-tab'o-lizm), *n.* *Biol.* The process by which food is converted into blood and tissue (*anabolism*), and by which decomposition of living matter takes place (*catabolism*).—*met'abol'ic, a.*

meticulous (me-tik'ū-lus), *a.* Unduly mindful of small details; overly cautious.

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mezzanine (mez'ā-nēn), *n.* A low story between higher ones of a building, sometimes forming a balcony instead of extending over all of the floor below it.

microfilm (mī'kro-film'), *n.* Small-sized film used for preserving a photographic record of printed or written material in a small space, and for sending messages.

microphone (mī'kro-fōn), *n.* An instrument, as in radio, for enlarging or transmitting sounds.

monad (mon'ad). *I. a. Chem.* Having a valence of one. *II. n.* A simple, indivisible substance; the soul.

monotype (mon'o-tip), *n.* Machine which casts type and sets it letter by letter instead of in solid metal lines, as the linotype.

mortician (mōr-tish'ān), *n.* Undertaker.

motif (mo-tēf'), *n.* 1. In literature, the theme or subject of a work. 2. In music, a phrase or melody which is repeated often with slight changes. 3. In art, a unit of design.

motivate (mō'ti-vāt), *vt.* 1. Provide with a motive or reason. 2. Act as a reason for.

motor bus (mō'tēr bus), *n.* Bus propelled by a motor.

motorize (mō'tēr-iz), *vt.* Substitute automobiles, tractors, etc., for horse-drawn vehicles.

muffler (muf'lēr), *n.* Any apparatus or device used for deadening sound, as the *muffler* of an automobile.

nationalism (nash'un-al-izm), *n.* Devotion to the interests and independence of one's own country without regard to other countries.

Nazi (nā'tsē), *n.* A member of the National Socialist party in Germany.

neckband (nek'band), *n.* 1. Band that goes around the neck. 2. Part of shirt or other garment to which collar is attached.

neckcloth (nek'klath), *n.* Folded cloth worn around the neck, as a tie or cravat.

neon (nē'on), *n.* A colorless, odorless gas used in vacuum tubes in electric signs because of its reddish glow.

network (net'wērk), *n.* 1. A chain system of crossed lines, especially for communication, as a telephone or railroad network. 2. Radio chain.

neurasthenia (nū-ras-thē'ni-ā), *n.* A disease of the nervous system due to worry, overwork, unhappy living conditions, etc.

neuritis (nū-rī'tis), *n.* Very painful inflammation of a nerve or nerves.

neurotic (nū-rot'ik). *I. a.* Suffering from a nervous disorder. *II. n.* Person suffering from a nervous disorder, especially one who has no apparent organic defect.

newscast (nūz'kást'), *n.* Radio broadcast of news.

niacin (nī'ā-sin), *n.* Nicotinic acid, one of the vitamin-B complex group; it prevents pellagra.

nylon (nī'lon), *n.* A synthetic material made from coal, air, and water; it is used as a substitute for silk, and for bristles in brushes.

obsession (ob-sesh'un), *n.* 1. *Path.* Continual recurrence of a fixed idea or delusion.

octane (ok'tān), *n.* A colorless liquid found in petroleum; gasoline with a high octane rating can be used under greater compression in a motor and produces less knocking.

okapi (o-kā'pi), *n.* An African mammal resembling a giraffe, with the exception of its deerlike head and comparatively short neck and forelegs.

optometry (op-tom'e-tri), *n.* The practice of measuring the range of vision and of fitting glasses for sight correction.

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pacifism (pas'i-fism), *n.* An attitude of open refusal to take part in war or war preparations.

paprika (pa-prē'ka or pap'ri-ka), *n.*
1. A mild, red seasoning made from the dried fruit of various peppers.
2. The dried ripe fruit itself.

paranoia (par-a-noi'a), *n.* A form of insanity characterized by delusions, especially of persecution.

paratroops (par'a-trōps), *n. pl.* Soldiers trained and equipped to jump from planes by means of parachutes for the purpose of seizing key points or destroying communications.—**paratrooper**, *n.*

pediatrician (pē-di-a-trish'an), *n.* Physician who specializes in the care of babies and children.

pellagra (pa-lā'grā or pa-lag'ra), *n.* A deficiency disease caused by an improper diet.

penicillin (pen'i-sil'in), *n.* A drug obtained from certain molds; used very effectively in treating infections.

periscope (per'i-skōp), *n.* An instrument permitting a person to see around or above an obstacle by means of a tube which reflects light; it is used especially in submarines.

personnel (pēr-sun-el'), *n.* All the persons who work in a certain office, store, factory, or the like.

photoelectric (fō'tō-e-lek'trik), *a.* Relating to the electrical effects produced by light.—**Photoelectric cell**, cell or vacuum tube in which an electric current is generated through the effect of light; used in operating various devices.

pitchblende (pich'blend), *n.* Uraninite.

planetarium (plan'e-tār'i-um), *n.* A dome-shaped building housing a machine for showing the stars and the motions of sun, moon, and planets among them, using the interior of the dome as a screen.

plasma (plaz'mā), *n.* The colorless liquid part of the blood.

plastic (plas'tik), *n.* Any of various substances made from organic materials; they may be easily molded under heat or pressure and are used in making a variety of articles.

plastic surgery, *n.* Operations to correct or restore injured or deformed external parts of the body.

plywood (pli'wōd'), *n.* Thin layers of wood glued together.

pollination (pol'i-nā'shun), *n.* The transfer of pollen from the stigma to the pistil of a flower.

polonium (pō-lō'ni-um), *n.* A radioactive element found by M. and Mme. Curie in 1898 in pitchblende. [From *Poland*, the discoverers' native country.]

prefabricate (prē-fab'ri-kāt), *vt.* Fabricate the parts of anything, as a house, for later assembly at the place where it is to be used.

projector (prō-jek'tēr), *n.* An instrument for projecting a picture on a screen.

prophylaxis (prō'fi-lak'sis or prof'i-lak'sis), *n.* Anything that tends to prevent disease.

protein (prō'tē-in or prō'tēn), *n.* Compound of hydrogen, oxygen, carbon, nitrogen, and sulphur found in vegetable and animal organisms.

proton (prō'ton), *n.* The part of an atom which carries a charge of positive electricity.

psychiatry (sī-kī'a-tri), *n.* The study and treatment of mental diseases.

psychoanalysis (sī'kō-a-nal'i-sis), *n.* A thorough examination of a person's mind as a means of discovering the basic cause or causes of a mental or nervous disorder.

psychosis (sī-kō'sis), *n.* A mental disorder.

publicize (pub'li-sīz), *v.* Give publicity to.

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pyorrhea (pī'ō-rē'ā), *n.* A disease of the gums in which pus forms around the teeth and they become loose.—**pyorrhéal**, *a.*

racketeer (rak'ā-tēr'), *n.* One who obtains control of a business, a union, or other organization, or extorts money from them by violence or threats of violence.

radar (rā'dār), *n.* An electronic device which indicates the presence of distant objects.

radiography (rā-di-og'ra-fī), *n.* The art of making X-ray pictures.

radiotherapy (rā'di-o-ther'ā-pi), *n.* The use of X rays or any other form of radioactivity in the treatment of disease.

receiver, *n.* That part of a telephone through which the message is received.

relay (re-lā' or rē'lā), *n.* Telegraph receiver or repeater for use when current is not strong enough to operate recording register; also called *relay magnet*.

rationing (rā'shun-ing or rash'un-ing), *n.* Allowing a share according to the supply available.

riboflavin (rī'bo-flā'vin), *n.* One of the vitamin-B complex group, called vitamin B₂ and also vitamin G; it promotes growth.

robomb (rō'bom'), *n.* A self-propelled or robot bomb.

robot (rō'bot or rob'at), *n.* Any mechanical device that operates with what seems to be almost human intelligence.

rumba or rhumba (rum'bā), *n.* 1. Cuban Negro dance. 2. The modification of it in the United States. 3. The music for it.

sabotage (sab'ā-tāzh). I. *n.* Willful destruction of property, as by workers during a strike or by enemy agents during a war. II. *vt.* Destroy or damage willfully.

saboteur (sā'bō'tēr'), *n.* One who commits sabotage.

sadism (sad'izm), *n.* A love of cruelty.

sclerosis (sklē-rō'sis), *n.* Hardening, as of an internal body tissue.

seismograph (sis'mo-gráf), *n.* Automatic earthquake recorder.

semantics (se-man'tiks), *n.* The science that deals with language and its development.

silage (sī'lij), *n.* Fodder which is made into nutritious winter feed for farm animals by a process of fermentation.

slide fastener (slid fas'n-ēr or slid fas'n-ēr), *n.* Metal or plastic device used in place of buttons or lacing on garments, boots, etc.

slide rule (slid rül), *n.* An instrument for making rapid calculations by the use of logarithmic scales.

soccer (sok'ēr), *n.* A variety of the game of football. In soccer, use of the arms is restricted to goalkeepers.

sorority (sā-ror'i-ti or sārār'i-ti), *n.* A group of girls or women, such as a college sorority.

Soviet (sō'vi-et), *n.* In Russia, a local council consisting of elected representatives of various groups of the people. These councils send delegates to the soviet congresses.

spark plug, *n.* Metal shell which screws into the cylinder head of an automobile and carries the conductor of the current that ignites the mixture of gas and air by means of an electric spark.

speedometer (spēd-om'i-tēr), *n.* An instrument that indicates speed, as of an automobile.

stabilize (stā'bi-liz or stab'i-liz), *vt.* Make stable, or steady.

stooge (stūj), *n.* A toady; one who makes another appear to best advantage, as a radio comedian's stooge.

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strafe (stráf), *n.* Put the enemy under intensive fire from planes.

[Ger. *strafen*, to punish.]

stratosphere (strat'o-sfēr or strā'to-sfēr), *n.* The outer portion of the atmosphere, beginning about seven miles above the surface of the earth.

streamlined (strēm'lind), *a.* Having long, smooth lines or curves which will offer little resistance in passing through the air or the water.

streptococcus (strep'to-kok'us), *n.* Any of a group of bacteria causing pneumonia, erysipelas, scarlet fever, and other serious diseases.

subconscious (sub-kon'shus), *I. a.* 1. Only dimly conscious. 2. Pertaining to the activities of the mind that are carried on below consciousness. *II. n.* The part of the mind that is active without one's being aware of it.

submarine (sub'mā-rēn'), *I. a.* In or under the sea. *II. n.* Vessel that can operate either under the water or on the surface.

suede (swäd), *n.* A soft, velvetlike leather.

sulfa drugs (sul'fa drugz), *n. pl.* Powerful germicides derived from sulphanilic acid and used in the treatment of infections.

sulfanilamide or **sulphanilamide** (sul'fa-nil'ā-mid), *n.* A sulfa drug used in the treatment of streptococcus infections, gonorrhea, septicemia, sore throat, and other diseases.

sulfapyridine or **sulphapyridine** (sul'fa-pi'ri-din), *n.* A less toxic derivative of sulfanilamide having the same uses.

sulfathiazole or **sulphathiazole** (sul'fa-thi'ā-zōl), *n.* A sulfa drug used in the treatment of pneumococcus and staphylococcus infections.

sulfonamides (sul-fon'ā-midz), *n. pl.* The sulfa drugs.

surtax (sûr'taks), *n.* Special additional tax; a tax in addition to the regular tax, placed on income that exceeds a certain amount.

swastika (swäs'ti-kā), *n.* 1. An ornament in the form of a Greek cross, with the ends bent at right angles; used by the American Indians, particularly the Navahos, in their art and by many peoples in all ages all over the world. 2. The symbol of the German Nazi party, with the arms bent in a reverse direction from that of the Navaho *swastika*.

tabloid (tab'lōid), *I. a.* Condensed or compressed. *II. n.* 1. A compressed form of anything. 2. A newspaper, usually sensational, of about half the size of an average paper, containing many illustrations.

tank (tangk), *n.* An armored tractor on caterpillar treads, equipped with machine guns and cannon and capable of making high speed over rough ground.

tanker (tang'ēr), *n.* A cargo ship with tanks for carrying oil, etc.

task force (tāsk fōrs), *n.* A fully equipped fleet engaged on a special mission.

telecast (tel'e-kāst), *I. vt. and vi.* Broadcast by television. *II. n.* The material broadcast by television.

telephotograph (tel'e-fō'to-gráf), *n.* Instrument for transmitting images of objects by telegraph.

television (tel'e-viz'h'un), *n.* The broadcasting of a view of persons or objects in motion or at rest.

therapy (ther'ā-pi), *n.* Treatment for disease and ailments, both mental and physical.

thiamin (thi'ā-mīn) or **thiamine** (thi'ā-mēn; -min), *n.* One of the vitamin-B complex group, called vitamin B₁ and also vitamin F; it is the antineuritic or antiberiberi factor.

fāte, fat, tāsk, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōōlf; mūte, hut; oil, owl, then.

third rail, *n.* An additional rail used on electric railroads for the transmission of electricity from a power station.

thrombosis (throm-bō'sis), *n.* Formation of a clot in a blood vessel or the heart of a living animal.

transformer (trans-far'mēr), *n.* A modified induction coil used to change an electric current from one of high voltage to one of lower voltage, or vice versa.

thyroid (thī'roid). I. *n.* Ductless gland at the front of the neck which has an important part in metabolism and growth. II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the thyroid gland and its properties.

totalitarianism (tō-tal'i-tār'i-ān-izm), *n.* Political doctrine under which one group rules a state under a highly centralized government, allowing no recognition or representation to other parties.

toxin (tok'sin), *n.* A poison of animal, vegetable, or bacterial origin. Snake venoms are *toxins*.

tractor (trak'tēr), *n.* 1. That which draws. 2. A motor-propelled vehicle used for pulling farm implements, truck trailers, etc.

trinitrotoluene (tri-nī'trō-tol'ū-ēn), *n.* A very powerful explosive, usually known as TNT.

typist (tip'ist), *n.* One who operates a typewriter.

uraninite (ū-ran'i-nīt), *n.* A greenish-black submetallic mineral, chief source of uranium; pitchblende.

visa (vē'zā), *n.* Endorsement on a passport indicating that the proper authorities have examined and approved it.

vitamin or vitamine (vī'tā-min), *n.* Any of various substances found in foods and which are necessary for health and growth.

voltage (vōlt'āj), *n.* Electromotive force expressed in volts.

walkie-talkie (wā'ki-tā'ki), *n.* A portable radio sending and receiving set.

weasel (we'zl), *n.* Cargo and personnel carrier, with semiflexible tracks, extending the length of the vehicle; used by the armed forces in muddy, swampy areas.

wolfram (wōōl'fram), *n.* Iron-manganese tungstate ore, an important source of tungsten.

zeppelin (zep'ā-lin), *n.* A balloon-shaped airship of the type first made by Count von Zeppelin.

Zionism (zī'on-izm), *n.* An organized attempt to resettle the Jews from all parts of the world in Palestine, for both religious and political purposes.

fāte, fat, tās̄k, fār, fāl, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōōlf; mūte, hut; oil, owl, then.